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annala ríoghachta éireann.

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ANNALS  
OF  
THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND,  
BY THE FOUR MASTERS,  
FROM  
THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE YEAR 1616.

EDITED FROM MSS. IN THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY AND OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, WITH  
A TRANSLATION, AND COPIOUS NOTES,

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"Olim Regibus parebant, nunc per Principes factionibus et studiis trahuntur: nec aliud adversus validissimas gentes pro nobis utilius, quam quod in commune non consulunt. Rarus duabus tribusve civitatibus ad propulsandum commune periculum conventus: ita dum singuli pugnant universi vincuntur."—TACITUS, AGRICOLA, c. 12.

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annala ríoghachta éireann.

# ANNA LA RÍOGHACHTA EIREANN.

AOIS CHRIOT, naoi ccéad trí. An reachtmaó bliadain fichte do Phland. Maolmarthan, abb Luġmáid, Diarmuid, abb Daire Calzag, Cormac, abb Droma Móire, 7 Suibne, mac Duibdoairíne, príóir Cille Dara, dé. Maol-occhraí, mac Congalach, tigeanna Locha gabar, do marbaó la Fogartach, mac Tolaircc. Cat bhealach muġna ría rFlann mac Maolrecláinn, rí

<sup>b</sup> *Bealach-Mughna* : i. e. Mughain's Road or Pass, *Via Muganiae*, now Ballaghmoon, in the south of the county of Kildare, and about two miles and a half north of the town of Carlow ; not Ballymoon, in the county of Carlow, as Dr. Lanigan asserts in his *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 351.—See *Circuit of Muir-cheartach Mac Neill*, p. 38. The site of this battle is still pointed out at the place, and the stone on which King Cormac's head was cut off by a common soldier is shewn.

Keating gives a curious account of this battle in his *History of Ireland*, from a historical tract called *Cath-Bealaigh-Mughna*, or Battle of Ballaghmoon, not now accessible. It is translated by Dr. John Lynch as follows, p. 231, *et sequent.* :

“Septennii illius, quo rerum omnium affluentia Hiberniam abundasse diximus, jam finis appetebat, cum nonnulli Momoniae Proceres, et Flaibhertachus Immunenii filius, Abbas Insulae Cahiae, Regia stirpe oriundus, crebris suasionibus Cormacum hortari non destiterunt, ut a Lageniensibus Tributum, uel illato bello, ex-

igeret ; utpotè qui cum Leighmoighæ adscriberentur, Leighmoighæ Regi vectigal, ex veteri pacto inter Moghum Nuadathum et Connum Centiprælum seu Centimachum icto, pendere obstringerentur : His insurrectionibus aures Cormacus, non autem assensum præbuit, quidpiam se de tanti ponderis negotio antè statutum negans, quam ad Procerum consilium integrum deferretur. Regni itaque Patribus in vnum locum properè coactis, rem aperuit, insuper pollicitus, quidquid illis decernere placuisset, id se non grauatè adimpleturum. Negotium haud diu agitatum erat, cum suffragiis conspirantibus decretum emanavit, ut Lageniæ bellum inferretur, et Tributum, quod pendere dudum Lagenienses superbè negligebant, ab ipsis uel invitis, extorqueretur. Cormacus intimis sensibus angebatur, suos sancivisse bellum Lageniæ inferendum, quod præsagiebat animus, non sine indice cœlitus misso, eo se periturum bello : rescindere tamen concilii decreta noluit ; ne promissi fidem non præstitisse argueretur. Ad bellum igitur hoc profecturus, non secus ac

## ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

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**THE** Age of Christ, 903. The twenty-seventh year of Flann. Maelmartin, Abbot of Lughmhadh; Diarmaid, Abbot of Doire-Chalgaigh; Cormac, Abbot of Druim-mor; and Suibhne, son of Dubhdabhoireann, Prior of Cill-dara, died. Maeloghrai, son of Conghalach, lord of Loch-Gabhar, was slain by Fogartach, son of Tolarg. The battle of Bealach-Mughna<sup>b</sup> [was fought] by Flann, son of

si nunc animam efflaturus esset, animæ saluti prospiciens omnibus alicujus notæ per Hiberniam Ecclesiis, aut certam aliquam auri argentiue summam, aut aliquod donum testamento legavit: ac primum vnam vnciam auri, et alteram argenti, præter vestimenta, et equum, loco dicto *Opum aḃnāo*, alias *Ardfinnain* legavit. Vasculum aureum et aliud argenteum necnon bisinam casulam, *Lismoriæ*. Tres vncias auri et Missale Emblaco *Ibari*. Vasculum aureum et aliud argenteum cum quatuor vnceis aureis, et centum vnceis argenti, *Cassiliæ*. Vnciam auri et alteram argenti *Gandalochæ*. Equum, et sericum syparium, *Kildariæ*. Viginti quatuor vncias auri et totidem argenti *Armachiæ*. Tres auri uncias *Insulæ Cahæ*: Tres item vncias auri, et bisinam Casulam, *Mungaredæ*; hunc etiam locum fausta præcatione prosecutus est, Imò multis laudibus extulit, ut in illo poemate legere est, cujus initium *Cl ḡolla cḡguil qḡ loḡn*, ubi commemorat in ejus loci Cænobio (locus autem civitas *Decani Easani*) [*rectè*, *Diaconi Nessani*.—Ed.] “dicebatur) quingentos eruditos Monachos commorari solitos, qui con-

cionibus ad populum habendis per sex Ecclesias in loci ambitu sitas incumbebant; sexcentos alios quorum munus erat recitandis in odeo Psalmis assidue insistere; Quadringentos etiam emeritos Monachos, qui cœlestium rerum contemplatione animam exercerent.

“Cormaci jam ad iter accincti jussu, *Lorcannus Lacthnai* filius, *Dalgasiorum* *Regulus*, *Cassiliam* accessit, et *Regiam* subiens, ac in *Cormaci* conspectum adductus, honorificis salutationum officiis ab eo exceptus est. *Cormacus* uerò post debitum honorem *Lorcanno* exhibitum, adstantem *Eoganachtorum* coronam in hunc sensum affatus est: Non vos fugit (amantissimi *Proceres*) *Olillum illum Olumum*, a quo duæ inclitæ *Eoganachtorum* et *Dalgasiorum* Gentes propagatæ sunt, firmiter dudum sanxisse, ut *Fiachi Milleahoni* et *Cormaci Cassi* soboles in *Momonie* Regno ineundo, vicissitudinem tenerent; *Eoganachtorum* autem familia vices suas in administrandâ *Momonie* satis superque jam obivit, proinde non grauâtè feratis, si tandem aliquando æqui et recti ratione habitâ, *Dalgasii* suum jus postliminio vindicentur, et hic *Lorca-*

Éireann, ⁊ nia cCírbhall, mac Muirgeisin, ní Láigín, ⁊ nia cCathal, mac Con-  
cóbair, ní Connacht por Corbmac mac Cuilemnáin, ní Cairil. Ro meabair

nus in meo solio, post me de medio sublatum, pro eo ac debet, constituatur : Regnum enim hoc ex vicissitudinis lege illi deferendum etiam meæ sententiæ calculo confirmo. Proceres Regis Orationem silentio exceperunt, præ se quidem ferentes ejus voluntati non refragaturos : verum eventus documento fuit, eum hæc frustra locutum, cum hoc ejus consilium haudquaquam adimpletum fuerit. Cæterum ille, copiis ex universâ Momoniâ, tum per se, tum Flathertachi operâ, contractis, in Lageniam movit. Cum enim ea Provincia Leighmœ accensebatur, ejus incolas ad pendenda sibi vectigalia coacturus erat. Dum uerò in procinctu jam ad iter exercitus, lustrandi causa, castra-metatus esset, et Rex Cormacus militem, equo vectus, obiret, equus quem insedit fortè in altam fossam delapsus est ; equi casu bene magnus militum numerus malum captans omen, Nuntio Militiæ remisso, domum delapsus est ; ejusmodi enim sancti viri infortunium in ipsâ belli molitione victoriæ jacturam indubitanter portendere aiebant. Momoniorum copiis in hunc modum instructis, a Lageniensium Rege Kearballo Muri-  
geni filio missi oratores ad Cormacum veniunt postulantes ut Momonienses arma et belli consilia ponant, et inducias in proximum mensem Maijum pacisci non detrectent ; si tum ex eorum animi sententiâ negotium non transigeretur, eos culpâ uacare, si Lageniæ bellum inferant : Cæterum retinendæ pacis obsides, Meinachi Ab-  
batis de Óisrept Óicpmáoa, exploratâ pietate et eruditione viri, custodiæ, et fidei sequestro, se commissuros, et amplissima dona in impetratæ pacis gratiam, Cormaco Flabhertachoque collaturos. Cormacus, auditis his nuntiis, omnibus incessit lætitiis, non dubitans quin Flabhertachus ejusmodi conditionibus acceptandis assensum illicò præberet, cum adiens sic alloquitur : oratores a Rege Lageniæ ad me missi

enixè flagitant, ut pace cum ipsis adusque mensum Maijum initâ, copias dimittam, et milites, collectis vasis, domum suam abire permittam, nec dubitant sanctè polliceri, etiam traditis obsidibus, tum, nostram voluntatem ad amussim expletum iri, nec solum ob impetratam hanc pacem gratias se infinitas, sed ingentia etiam dona mihi tibi que repensuros asseueranter affirmant ; hæreo ego dubius quodnam potissimum illis responsum feram ; tui ergo arbitrii esto illos concessâ pace, uel denegatâ, dimittere. Tunc Flabhertachus iracundiâ excandescens Cormacum, vultûs indicio motus animi prodentis, acribus insectari objurgationibus, superuacanei timoris, et flexæ mobilitatis arguere, omnem denique pacis mentionem respuere, non veretur. Legatis itaque, re infectâ, dimissis ; Flabhertache, (ait Cormacus) et tibi certum est cum Lageniensibus aleam pugnæ subire ? nec Ego me, aut tuo comitatu, aut illi prælio subducam ; sed æquè certum habeo me animam in hoc certamine profusurum, et nisi me mea conjectura fallit, ipsi tibi conflictus hic interitum afferet. Fine-  
que hic loquendi facto, se ad suos populares recepit, tristitiâ non mediocri excrutiatus ; et a suorum aliquo receptum, munusculi loco, cor-  
bem pomis refertum, inter adstantes partitus, nunquam posthac (inquit) quidquam inter vos, o charrissimi, distribuiam ; quam ejus vocem illi gemitu excipientes mox subjungunt : Atque hic tuus sermo maximum nobis dolorem incussit, quod tu, præter consuetudinem, tibi tamen malè ominaris. Ille vocem eam sibi non cogitanti excidisse dolens, ne subesse aliquid suspicarentur adstantes, addit, sibi hactenus non fuisse familiare distributionibus ejusmodi inter suos vti, nec eam se consuetudinem postea fortassis unquam usurpaturum : nec plura affatus, cum famulis dedit in mandatis diuersorium suum militum præsidio munire, et Minachum Mystam



Maelseachlainn, King of Ireland, and Cearbhall, son of Muirigen, King of Leinster, and by Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of Connaught, against Cormac,

Religiosissimum accersere. Huic omnibus ante actæ vitæ criminibus patefactis, conscientiæ sordes per confessionem eluerat, et ab eodem continuò sacrosancto synaxeos pabulo refectus est, exploratum habens tantum sibi duntaxat spatium ad vivendum superesse, quanta foret a pugnando mora; ejus tamen rei suos consocios esse noluit. Testamentum etiam condidit, id eis piæ cæteris injungens, ut ipsum Cluanuamiam Maclenini sepeliendum ducerent, si facultas iis illuc cadauer asportandi suppetet; sin minus ejusmodi nanciscerentur facultatem, in sepulchro Dermicii, Aidi Roni filii, (aliàs desertum Diermodæ) mandari terræ jussit; in quo nimirum loco tenerioris ætatis institutione imbutus fuerat. Primum illud Cormacus, postremum hoc Minachus magnopere expetiit, utpotè qui ipse sancti Comgelli institutum secutus cænobio inibi constituto, Comgelli successor, præset, vir multâ sanè pietate et literaturâ præditus, quique labores maximos in Momoniensibus et Lageniensibus eâ tempestate conciliandis subiverat.

“ Momonienses è castris signa non moverunt, cum nuntiatum est Filannum aliàs Flannum Malachiæ filium, Hiberniæ Regem, cum maximis equitum et peditum copiis, se Lageniensibus junxisse, et in eorum castris jam tum versatum fuisse. Quæ res sic milites consternavit, ut quam plurimi, ducibus insciis, se castris clam subduxerint. Quod Minachus perspiciebat, residuos facile adduci posse ratus, ut pacem lubentes amplecterentur, ad eos conversus; strenuissimi milites (inquit) non est cur vosmet et patriam in apertissimum interitûs discrimen injiciatis: Nonne animadvertitis, quot hinc aufugerint milites, tot esse dextras, vestrarum copiarum corpori amputatas? Proinde non esse vos adorationis expertes censeo, ut manci et trunci integra agmina, et ejus partibus usquequaque con-

stantia, moleque vos longè superantia adoriri nitamini? Quidni potius Nobiles illos Ephebos Carbhalli Lageniæ filium, itemque filium Ossiriæ Reguli in obsides dudum vobis oblatos acceptetis, et pacem in Maijum usque mensem ritè constitutâ, vosmet, belli laboribus et periculis subductos, ad meliora tempora reservetis incolumes. Orationem hanc multitudinis murmur mussitantis excepit, et culpam totius molitionis in Flabhertachum conferentis: Nihilominus capescens iter exercitus exstructis ordinibus trans Montem Margum processerat ad pontem usque Leighliniæ. Interim Tibrudius, Albei successor, magnâ virorum Ecclesiasticorum turbâ stipatus, Leighliniam subiit, ibique substitit; eodem etiam militum famuli se receperunt, et jumenta, exercitus impedimenta vehentia, duxerunt. Aciei verò moles propè Campi Albei nemus in munimentis, noctem operiens, consederat; et mox classicum canitur, ac signum ad instruendas acies datur, extemplòque agmina omnia Momoniorum in tria expenduntur cornua. Primis Flabhertachus Imuneni, et Keallachus Karbulli filius Ossiriæ Regulus; mediis Cormacus ipse Culenani filius Momoniæ Rex; et extremis Cormacus Mothlai filius Desiorum Regulus communicato cum aliquot Momoniæ Phylarcis imperio, præfuerunt. Tandem educuntur in campum, et pugnam Momoniorum copiæ, Quæ hostes quadruplo numerosiores (qui aliquorum authorum calculus est) conspicate quanquam, animum despondentes, manus tamen et signa conferunt: verum haud diu stetit in ancipiti prælium, cum cadentium passim Momoniensium ejulatibus immistus Lageniensium, similis Celuasmati, clamor mutuò ad cædem incitantium exauditur. Duabus porrò de causis tam de repenti, et primo ferè assultu Momonienses prostrati fuerunt: prima erat, quod Kelliocharus Kinchengani Momoniæ quondam

an cat for corbmac, 7 apochair féin ann, gér bo liacha éuitim, uair ní, earpucc, angcoire, rciobnó, 7 eghaíð dšrcaigéte ipin mberla Scoiteccda epíde. Aciad na Saeprclanna torcraatar imaille ppiir. Fogartach, .i. eccnaíde mac Suibne, tigearna Ciárraiže Cuipce, Ceallac mac Cearbaill, tigearna Oppaiže, Maolgorrm, tigearna Ciárraiže Luacra, Maolmópa, tigearna Raetlinne, Ailell, mac Eogain, abb Tríin Corcaige, Colman, abb Cindéitciž, 7 tigearna Corca duibne, 7 apoile paopclanna cenmotátpíde go pé milib hi maille ppiú. Ar dia foraiémíte pin po ráidead inoro la Dallán mac Móipe,

Regis propinquus in equum insiliens, intentá voce, glomeratum circa se militum globum monuerit pugnae campo confestim excedere, solisque clericis, quorum iras nihil præter bellum exsatiat, permittere, ut sitim bellandi, quâ æstuebant, bellando, penitus extinguant, et dicto citius, ad cursum excitato equo, è castris euolat, aliquot manipulis, ejus exemplo et monitis allectis, fugam pariter capientibus. Altera fundendorum Momoniensium hæc causa extitit; Keallachus Carvalli filius magnam clientum suorum stragem edi perspicuus subitaneo ascensu in equum latus, suis edixit, propulsatis iis qui ex adverso erant equos ascendere; vocis ambiguitate alios eludens, suos nimirum ad hostem loco pollendum visus hortari, reuera tamen fugam eos capere admonens. Illi igitur insinuata Domini præcepta exequentes terga verterunt. Atque hinc initium et ansa soluendorum Momoniensis exercitus ordinum emanavit. Deinde singuli milites (prout elabendi facultatem quisque nanciscebatur) salutis suæ prospicientes, diuerticula et effugia querere, ad latebras repere, denique, remis et velis, e discrimine tam luculento emergere, festinabant: siquidem in illo conflictu sacri et profani homines promiscuâ internectione mactabantur, nullâ ordinis aut dignitatis habitâ ratione; et si alicui sacris ordinibus initiato, aut profanâ dignitate fulgenti beneficium incolumitatis hostes præberent, nequaquam amoris aut honoris causâ, quo captum prosequerentur, eam faciebant gratiam, sed ut ex lytro,

quod pro captis persolveretur, non mediocris accessio ad eorum fortunas fieret.

“Tandem Cormacus ipse Rex Momoniæ dum ad primæ aciei frontem tendit, e corridente in fossam equo lapsus, ab aliquibus in fugam versis visus, e fugâ reuersis, in equum attolitur; ille paululûm inde progressus adstantem e suis vnum, quem in deliciis semper habebat, et individuum periculorum omnium comitem, oculos et orationem convertens, etiam atque etiam monuit, a suo latere et a tot periculorum cumulo quantotius discedere, se proculdubio superstitem huic prælio non futurum. Hujus viri nomen Aidus erat, cujus ideo salutis consultum Cormacus voluit, quod vir fuerit Iuris, Historiarum, et latinæ linguæ scientificus. Processerat ultra Cormacus, et per campum cæsurum hominum et equorum sanguine redundantem, uectus, et crebris, equi et viarum lubricâ, lapsibus in terram sæpius demissus est; tandem equus, postremis calcibus in lubrico labentibus, in tergum cessori supersternitur: ille, collo dorsoque jumentis pondere illiso, animam, uerba illa, in manus tuas Domine commendo spiritum meum, geminans, effando, creatori reddidit. Verum scœlestissimi sicarii quem vivum ullo afficere damno nequiverant in mortuum atrociter sæuiunt: ei enim sarissis prius confosso, caput amputarunt. Hanmerus author est, annum a partu virginis nongentesimum quintum tunc decurisse, cum Cormacus Culenani filius Momoniæ, et Kearbullus Murigeni filius Lageniæ,

son of Cuileannan, King of Caiseal. The battle was gained over Cormac, and he himself was slain, though his loss was mournful, for he was a king, a bishop, an anchorite, a scribe, and profoundly learned in the Scotie tongue<sup>e</sup>. These were the nobles who fell along with him, namely, Fogartach the Wise, son of Suibhne, lord of Ciarraighe-Cuirche<sup>d</sup>; Ceallach, son of Cearbhall, lord of Osraighe; Maelgorm, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra<sup>e</sup>; Maelmorda, lord of Raithlinn<sup>f</sup>; Ailill, son of Eoghan, Abbot of Trian-Corcaighe<sup>g</sup>; Colman, Abbot of Ceann-Eitigh; and the lord of Corca-Duibhne<sup>h</sup>; and many other nobles besides them, and six thousand men along with them. It was in commemoration of this the following lines were composed by Dallan, son of Mor :

Reges, devicti a Danis, in acie ceciderunt. Sed nec a Danis hæc pugna commissa est, nec in eâ Kearballus Murigeni filius Lageniæ Rex periit. Locupletior multo testis prælii Belachmughnæ, Flannus Synaun Hiberniæ Regem victoriam hanc a Momoniensibus, reportasse narrat. In ipso porro pugna hujus exordio, Morchertachus Ossiriæ Regulus cum filio occubuit, in progressu, magna præstantissimorum Ecclesiasticorum, Regulorum, Toparcharum, et inferioris ordinis nobilium multitudo desiderata est; et nominatim vitam profuderunt Fogartachus Subhnii filius Kieriæ Regulus; Olillus Eogani filius vir in ætatis flore, et in multis literis versatus; Colmanus Kinnethigensis Abbas, Iuris peritorum in Hiberniâ Coriphæus; et cum his gregariorum militum ingens numerus. Prælium illud insuper exhausit Cormacum Desiorum Regulum, Dubhaganum Fearnmuighæ Regulum, Cenfoeladum Ui-gonillæ Regulum, Eidenum Aidniæ Regulum in Momoniâ profugum, Milemuadum, Madagonum, Dubdabhurinum, Conallum, Feradachum; Aidum Valiehanæ, et Domhnallum Duncarmniæ Regulos. Hi uero in victrice Exercitu familiam ducebant; Flannus Malachii filius Rex Hiberniæ, Kearballus Murigeni filius Lageniæ Rex, Tegus Foilani filius Ua-Kinsalochiæ, Temineanus Ua-Deaghoidæ, [Ua-Deaghaidh, sive Idæ orientalis,

hodie baronia de Gorey in Agro Wexfordiensi, —ED.] Keallachus et Lorcanus, duo Cinelorum Reguli, Inergus Duibhghillei filius, Ui-Dronæ, Follamunus Olilli filius, Fothartafæ, Tuahallus Ugeri filius, Ua-Mureadachæ, Odronus Kinnedi filius, Lisæ, Muilchallonus Feargalli filius, Fortuahæ, et Clerkenus Ui-Bairchæ, Reguli.”

<sup>e</sup> *Scotic tongue*.—Cormac was the author of an ancient Irish Glossary called *Sanasan Chormaic*, and is said to have been the compiler of the Psalter of Cashel.—See Colgan’s *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 5, col. 2; O’Reilly’s *Irish Writers*, p. lx.; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, Introduction, pp. xxii. to xxxiii.

<sup>d</sup> *Ciarraighe-Chuirche*.—Now the barony of Kerrycurrihy, in the county of Cork.

<sup>e</sup> *Ciarraighe-Luachra*.—This territory is comprised in the present county of Kerry.

<sup>f</sup> *Raithlinn*.—This was the name of the seat of O’Mahony, chief of Kinelmeky, in the county of Cork.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 59, note <sup>k</sup>.

<sup>g</sup> *Trian-Corcaighe*: i. e. the third part of Cork.

<sup>h</sup> *Corca-Duibhne*.—Now the barony of Corcaquiny, in the county of Kerry, anciently the territory of the O’Falvys.—See Duaid Mac Firbis’s *Genealogical Work* (Marquis of Drogheda’s copy), pp. 14, 141, 143, 305; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 47, note <sup>e</sup>.

Corbmac Feimín Fogartach, Colmán, Ceallac cnuaid nughra,  
 Aetabéat co níl mílib, hī ceat bealaiḡ muadh Mughna.  
 Flann Teampra don Tailletín maig, Cearball don Capmain cin ach,  
 hī Sepdecim September, cloirḡ cat cétaib iolach.  
 An tēppcop, an tanmápa, an fuí ba pocla forðapc,  
 Rí Cairil, hī lapmúman a Dhé dīrran do Chorbmac.

Ar do bliadain báir Corbmaic po ráidead beór,

O ḡḡair lopa do nimh, a tḡr, naoi ccéo do bliadnaib,  
 Co báir Corbmaic comál nḡlan, ba liach a écc rí Muíman.

Fiach Ua Ughaḡan, ó Denlir, aré po díctinn Corbmac. Slóigfó la Cenel  
 nEogaim .i. la Domnall, mac Aḡḡa, ḡ la Níall, mac Aḡḡa, co po loirceat  
 Tlachḡa leó. Cnámmeim, mac Maenaiḡh, tḡḡapna Ele, déḡ.

Aoir Cḡiorc, naoi ccéo a cḡair. An toctmaḡ bliadain rīcht do Fhlano.  
 Ruadān, eppcop Lurcan, ḡ Cumapcach, mac Ailella, fepḡḡir Aḡḡa Macha,  
 déḡ. Muḡroim, mac Soclacain, tḡḡapna Ua Máine, déḡ. Amalḡaḡ, mac  
 Congalaiḡ, tanairi ḡrḡḡ, ḡ Flann, a ḡraḡair, do marbaḡ lá Conaillib Muir-  
 teimne. Colmán, mac Cionait, tḡḡapna Ciappaiḡe Luachra, do écc. Daí-  
 liacc Cluana mic Nóir do dénam lap in rīcch Flann Sionna, ḡ lá Colmán  
 Conaillch. bec Ua Uḡhlobair, tḡḡapna Dál nAḡraide, déḡ. Ar ó po  
 ráidfó,

<sup>i</sup> *Dēnlis*.—Not identified. Dunluce, in the county of Antrim, is called Dun-lis by the Four Masters at A. D. 1584.

<sup>k</sup> *Tlachḡa*.—Now the Hill of Ward, near Athboy, in the county of Meath.—See note <sup>i</sup>, under A. D. 1172.

The year 903 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 907, *alias* 908, of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows :

“A. D. 907” [*al.* 908]. “An army by Kindred-Owen, that is, by Daniell mac Hugh, and Nell, mac Hugh, that they burnt Tlachḡa. Maelmartan, prince of Lugmai, died. *Bellum* betweene Mounster and Lethchuinn with Leiu-

ster, where Cormac mac Cuilennan, king of Cassil, *cum aliis regibus preclaris, occisi sunt. Hi sunt* Fogartach, mac Suivne, king of Ciarrai; Cellach mac Cervall, king of Ossory; Ailill mac Owen, prince of the third belonging to Cork; Colman, prince of Cinneti; and [Corca-Duivne]. Flann, mac Maelsechnaill, king of Tarach; Cerval mac Muregan, king of Leinster; and Cahal mac Connor, king of Connaght, *victores erant.*” [This was the battle of Bealach Mughna.] “Dermaid, prince of Daire Calgai, *mortuus est.* Cormac, Anchorite, and Prince of Drommor, *mortuus est.* Maelogra, mac Congal, King of Lochgavar, *per dolum occisus est* by Fogartach, mac Tolairg.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Cormac of Feimhin, Fogartach, Colman, Ceallach of the hard conflicts,  
They perished with many thousands in the great battle of Bealach-  
Mughna.

Flann of Teamhair, of the plain of Tailltin, Cearbhall of Carman  
without fail,

On the seventh of [the Calends of] September, gained the battle of  
which hundreds were joyful.

The bishop, the souls' director, the renowned, illustrious doctor,  
King of Caiseal, King of Iarmumha; O God! alas for Cormac!

It was of the year of Cormac's death was also said!

Since Jesus was born of heaven, three, nine hundred years,  
Till the death of Cormac, were clearly fulfilled; sorrowful the death  
of the King of Munster.

Fiach Ua Ugfadan of Denlis<sup>1</sup> was he who beheaded Cormac. A hosting was made by the Cinel-Eoghain, i. e. by Domhnall, son of Aedh, and Niall, son of Aedh; and Tlachtgha<sup>k</sup> was burned by them. Cnaimheini, son of Maenach, lord of Eile, died.

The Age of Christ, 904. The twenty-eighth year of Flann. Ruadhan, Bishop of Lusca, and Cumascach, son of Ailell, Œconomus of Ard-Macha, died. Mughroin, son of Sochlachan, lord of Ui-Maine, died. Amhalghaidh, son of Conghalach, Tanist of Breagh, and Flann, his brother, were slain by the Conailli-Muirtheimhne. Colman, son of Cinaeth, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra, died. The Daimhliag<sup>1</sup> of Cluain-mic-Nois was erected by the king, Flann Sinna, and by Colman Conaillach. Bec Ua Leathlobhair, lord of Dal-Araidhe, died. Of him was said:

Caradoc refers the death of Cormac to the year 905. He calls him *Carmot*, "Rex Episcopus Hiberniæ filius Cukemani."—See the London edition of 1792, p. 44. His death is noticed in the *Chronicon Pictorum*, as follows:

"VIII. anno Constantini, filii Edii, cecidit excelcissimus Rex Hybernensium, et Archiepiscopus, apud Laignechos .i. Cormac filius Culenan."

<sup>1</sup> *Daimhliag*: i. e. the great stone church, or Cathedral of Clonmacnois. The erection of this church is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnois under the year 901, as follows:

"A. D. 901" [*rectè*, 908]. "King Flann and Colman Conellagh this year founded the church in Clonvicknose, called the Church of the Kings" [*Teampoll na ríog*].—See Petrie's *Round Towers*, pp. 266, 267.

Ανδρὸν πᾶντι λανθίπ, πορναίρ μόν νυλε ἱρ νῆμνδ,  
Ναδ μαίρ οργαίρ ορναχ διλ, ελοῦ ποίρε Τυαίγε Ἰνβίρ.

Cearbhall, mac Muirreigén, ní Laiḡín do marbadh. Ar occa eccáine po páidead,

Μόν ἡαχ Λίπε longach, ḡan Cearbhall cubaḡ ceileach,  
Pear pial poraḡ porbapach, dia bpoḡnad Eriu éimech.  
Liach liompa Cnoc Almaine, agur Ailleann cen ócca,  
Liach lfm Capman, noch a cel, agur pér dar a póττα.  
Nír bó cian a paḡgal rom, daite Corbmaic po cuillead,  
Lá co leir, ní maolpagaíl, agur aoin bliadain cen puillead.  
Ermach piḡe póḡlaine ní Laiḡean límb laechpaḡ,  
Dippan all narpḡ nAlmaine do ḡol i rft rírb paetpach.  
Saeḡ la rftaíb porchaide flait nár Náir noitḡiḡ mappna,  
Ro tpaeta oḡonga oḡoḡaide, ba moḡ hacaíb an hacaḡa.

Do Círbhall beor,

ḡa congbaḡ Cearbhall do ḡpér, ba robpaḡ a ber co bár,  
In po baí dia ceḡḡ ḡan cíor, tairceall ara neḡḡ ppi nár.

ḡopmlait [adbert],

Olc pormpa commaoin an dá ḡall, mapbraḡ Níall agur Cearbhall,  
Cearbhall la hulb comal nḡle, Níall ḡlundub la hAlmaide.

<sup>m</sup> *Tuagh-Inbhir*.—This was an ancient name of the mouth of the River Bann. According to a legend in the *Dinnsenchus* (as in the Book of Lecan, fol. 252, b, b), Tuagh-inbhir derived its name from Tuagh, daughter of Conall Collamhrach (Monarch of Ireland A. M. 4876; see note <sup>w</sup>, under that year, p. 83, *supra*), who was drowned here, after she had been carried off from Tara. Previously it had borne the appellation of Inbher-glas.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 341, note <sup>b</sup>.

<sup>n</sup> *Almhain and Ailleann*.—These are the names of two celebrated hills in the present county of Kildare; the former situated about five miles

to the north of the town of Kildare, and the other near old Kilcullen.

<sup>o</sup> *Nas*.—Cearbhall was the last King of Leinster, who held his residence at Naas, in the county of Kildare, as appears from an Irish poem preserved in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 17, fol. 97:

“Ní poibí piḡ a n-Oileac ó Mhairceartaḡ móḡḡnoiteac.

Atá an Náir ḡan piḡ anall, ón ló po toḡ-  
cair Cearbhall.”

“There was no king at Oileach since” [the time of] “Muircheartach, of great steeds.

Nas is without a king ever since Cearbhall was slain.”

Awful news that now disperses those ships of the sea that have  
braved many dangers and perils,  
That no longer lives the golden scion, the sage, the beloved, the famed  
chieftain of Tuagh-inbhir<sup>m</sup>.

Cearbhall, son of Muirigen, King of Leinster, was killed. In lamentation  
of him was said :

Great grief that Liffe of ships is without Cearbhall, its befitting spouse,  
A generous, staid, prolific man, to whom Ireland was obedient.  
Sorrowful to me the hills of Almhain and Ailleann<sup>n</sup> without soldiers,  
Sorrowful to me is Carman, I do not conceal it, as grass is on its  
roads.

Not long was his life after Cormac who was dishonoured,  
A day and a half, no false rule, and one year, without addition.  
Ruler of a noble kingdom, King of Leinster of the troops of heroes ;  
Alas ! that the lofty chief of Almhain has died through a bitter  
painful way.

Sorrowful for brilliant jewels, to be without the valiant, illustrious  
lord of Nas<sup>o</sup>.

Although dense hosts have been slain ; greater than all their sorrows  
is this sorrow.

Of Cearbhall also :

Cearbhall was always a conservator, his rule was vigorous till death ;  
What lay of his tributes unpaid, he brought by his strength to Nas.

Gormlaith<sup>p</sup> [said] :

Evil towards me the compliment of the two foreigners who slew Niall  
and Cearbhall ;

Cearbhall [was slain] by Hulb, a great achievement ; Niall Glundubh,  
by Amhlaeibh.

<sup>p</sup> *Gormlaith*.—She was the daughter of Flann Sinna, and had been married to Cormac Mac Cullennan, King of Munster ; to Cearbhall, King of

Leinster ; and to Niall Glundubh, Monarch of Ireland. Several poems of considerable merit are attributed to this Gormlaith, which are still extant.

hí Cill Corbbáin no haðnaiceað Cerpball, amail arbhíar,

Faile noi níz réim, nágha, hí ccill nan fo neim mairda,  
Muireccan, maen gan meapball, Cellach ír Cerpball ciallba.  
Colman, bpoen, ír bpan beoða, Fíno, Paolan, Dunchað dána,  
hí Cill Chopbáin, no chuala, no claitte a nuagha ágha.

Goir Crioirt, naoi ccéo a cúig. A naoi fichte do Phlann. Maolmorða, aipéindech Típe dá gíar, dég. Uallaacán, mac Caetail, tanaíri Ua Faile, do marbbað. Caé Maige Cumma nia Plann, mac Maolreaclainn, 7 nia macaib for piora bpepne, in no marbbað Plann, mac Tigeapnáin, tigeapna bpepne, 7 a mac, 7 rochaide do paorclanbaib oile a maille pé trí míle do tuitim amaille ppiu ipin cath rin. Coblach la Domnall Ua Maoileclainn, 7 la hInbreacáach, mac Concobair, for Loc Deirgderc, co no paeipste for coblac Muinan, 7 no marbbað rochaide móp leó. Aipde miongnað do tócar an bliaðainrí .i. di gréin dfaicrin for a pich i maille i noen ló. Depítech Maige eo do lorccað. Aoð, mac Maolpatraicc, tigeapna Ua pFiacrach, do marbbað la Niall, mac Aedá. buaðach, mac Moela; tanaíri na nDéiri, décc.

Goir Crioirt, naoi ccéo a pé. An deacmað bliaðain pícet do Phlann. Etigén, mac Fingín, abb Treóit, dég. Fogartach, mac Cele, tigeapna Ua mic Uair, dég. Aed, mac Duibgiolla, tigeapna Ua nDrona na tTrí Maige, tanaíri Ua cCeinnrelaig, do marbbað la hUib baiprce. Ar do no ráioheadh :

<sup>a</sup> *Cill-Corbain*.—Now Kilcorban, in Ely O'Carroll, in the King's County.

The year 904 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 908, *alias* 909, of the Annals of Ulster, which give the events of that year as follows :

"A. D. 908" [*al.* 909]. "Cervall, mac Muregan, the noble king of Leinster, *dolore mortuus est*, Mugron, mac Sochlachan, *rex* Nepotum Maine, and Bec, *nepos* Lehlavair, King of Dalaraí, *defunctus est*. *Bovina mortalitas*. Amalga, mac Congalai, second chiefe of Breghe, and Innerga mac Maeltevin, *religiosus laicus, decollati*

*sunt* by the Conells of Murhevni. Cumascach, mac Ailill, *equonimus* of Ardmach, *mortuus est*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>i</sup> *Magh-Cumma*.—Not identified. See note <sup>b</sup>, under A. M. 3529, p. 36, *suprd.*

<sup>\*</sup> *Loch Deirgderc*.—Now Lough Derg, an expansion of the Shannon between Killaloe and Portumna.

<sup>†</sup> *A wonderful sign*.—The Annals of Clonmacnoise, the chronology of which is seven years antedated at this period, notice this phenomenon and two other events under the year 902, as follows :



At Cill-Corbain<sup>a</sup> Cearbhall was interred, as stated [in the following verses]:

There are nine kings of famous career, in a noble church of shining  
lustre,  
Muiregan, hero without mistake, Cellach, and Cearbhall the prudent,  
Colman, Broen, and Bran the lively, Finn, Faelan, Dunchadh the bold;  
In Cill-Chorbain, I have heard, their warlike graves were made.

The Age of Christ, 905. The twenty-ninth year of Flann. Maelmordha, airchinneach of Tir-da-ghlas, died. Uallachan, son of Cathal, Tanist of Ui-Failghe, was slain. The battle of Magh-Cumma<sup>r</sup> [was gained] by Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, and by his sons, over the men of Breifne, wherein were slain Flann, son of Tighearnan, lord of Breifne, and his son, and many others of the nobility, together with three thousand men, who fell along with them in that battle. A fleet by Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, and by Innrechtach, son of Conchobhar, upon Loch Deirgdherc<sup>a</sup>, so that they defeated the fleet of Munster; and great numbers were killed by them. A wonderful sign<sup>t</sup> appeared in this year, namely, two suns were seen moving together during one day. The oratory of Magh-eo was burned. Aedh, son of Maelpadraig, lord of Ui-Fiachrach, was slain by Niall, son of Aedh. Buadhach, son of Mothla, Tanist of the Deisi, died.

The Age of Christ, 906. The thirtieth year of Flann. Etigen, son of Finghin, Abbot of Treoit, died. Fogartach, son of Cele, lord of Ui-mic-Uais, died. Aedh, son of Dubhghilla, lord of Ui-Drona of the Three Plains, Tanist of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was slain by the Ui-Bairrche. Of him was said :

“A. D. 902” [*rectè*, 909]. “King Flann, accompanied with the princes of Ireland, his own sons, gave a great battle to the Brenien, wherein were slain Flann, mac Tyrenye, prince of Brenie, with many other noblemen of his side. Wallaghan, mac Cahall, prince of Affalie, was killed. A strange thing fell out this year, which was two suns had their courses together throughout the space of one day, which was the *Pride* of the Nones of May.”

The year 905 of the Annals of the Four

Masters corresponds with 909 of the Annals of Ulster, which give a few of the events of that year briefly as follows:

“A. D. 909” [*al.* 910]. “An overthrowe by Flann, mac Maelsechlainn, with his sons, upon the men of Brehny, where Flann, mac Tiernan, and other nobles, with many more, were killed” [*ubi cecidit Flann mac Tigernain, et alii multi nobiles interfecti sunt*]. “Hugh, mac Maelpatrick, Kinge of Fiachrach, killed by Nell, mac Hugh.” —*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Α όcca Αιλβι aini, caoinið ní Sláine raoipe,  
 Eipeaib̃ Aoð buiðneç ðíñba, coirĩ for̃ Fíñna raeine.  
 Fearna mór milib̃ dağriaç, nīr ránaic ar mað cuim̃neac,  
 Maib̃án bað sīgna allað, ó po biç ðran Duð buiðneac.  
 Ro raiç mo dín mo diçiu, ní na ríğ peiðsð róçy,  
 Ir ruaiçnið for̃ raiç Aedán Aedh i néccaið, a óccu.

Dunlaing, mac Coirppre, ríðam̃na Laiğh, déç. Dom̃nall, mac Aoða Finnleir̃, tiğearna Ailigh, do gaðáil baçla. Gaítine, mac Auğrain, tanairi Laiğiri, déç. Duaðach, mac Surain, tanairi Ua mbairrēcē típe [déç]. Diam̃m, inğh Duib̃giolla, baincēile Dunlaing, déç, dia nebr̃að,

Diam̃m dín ár ndeim̃, porcaçt ġreim̃m ríğ na ndúile,  
 Oirpan taeb̃ r̃ççy ruaiçnið, do ðeir̃ i nuair tiğ úipe.

Αοιρ Cpiorç, naoi ccéo a reacht. Α haon tpioc̃a do Fhlann. Fionnaçta eppcop décc. Corðmac, eppcop Saiğre, déç. Maolbriğoe, mac Maoldom̃naig̃, abb Lirr m̃oir, ġ Flann, mac Laoiğe, abb Corçaiğe, décc. Sápucc̃að Ar̃oa Macha la Cñnac̃án, mac Duilgen, .i. cim̃bið do ðreir̃ ar in cill, ġ a báðað hi Loç Cirr̃ f̃ri hAr̃omaçca am̃ar. Cñnac̃án do báðað la Niall, mac Aoða, ríğ an Tuairçeir̃ç iñi loch céðna hi ccionaið r̃araiğçē

<sup>a</sup> *Ailbhe*: i. e. Magh Ailbhe, a great plain on the east side of the River Barrow, in the south of the county of Kildare.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 936, 937.

<sup>b</sup> *Slaine*: i. e. the River Slaney, which flows through the middle of Leinster to Wexford.—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, Preface, p. 42.

<sup>c</sup> *The Bearbha*: i. e. the River Barrow.

<sup>d</sup> *Fearna*: i. e. Ferns, where the kings of Leinster were interred.

<sup>e</sup> *Bran Dubh*.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 601, pp. 228, 229, *suprà*; also the Life of St. Maidocus, published by Colgan at 31st January, *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 213, where the following passage occurs:

“Et sepultus est” [Rex Brandubh] “hono-

rificè in cæmeterio S. Moedoc, quod est in Civitate sua Fearn, ubi genus ejus reges Laginensium semper sepeliuntur.”—c. xlvii.; see also c. xxxviii.

<sup>f</sup> *The Fort of Aedhan*: i. e. Ferns, which was originally the seat of Bran Dubh, King of Leinster, who not only bestowed it upon St. Aedhan or Maidoc, but also made it the metropolitan see of all Leinster.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 594, pp. 218 to 221, *suprà*.

<sup>g</sup> *Domhnall, son of Aedh Finnliath*.—He was the eldest son of Aedh Finnliath, and the ancestor of the family of O'Donnelly. “Hunc frater ejus Niall glundubh, natu minimus ad regnum pervenit.”—Dr. O'Connor, in *Ann. Ulst.* n. 2, p. 245.

The year 906 of the Annals of the Four

O youths of pleasant Ailbhe<sup>a</sup>, mourn ye the king of noble Slaine<sup>w</sup>,  
 Slain is the populous Aedh of the Bearbha<sup>z</sup>, the just king of the  
 land of peaceful Fearna<sup>z</sup>.

To great Fearna of the thousand noble graces there came not, if I  
 remember rightly,

A corpse of more illustrious fame, since the populous Bran Dubh<sup>z</sup>  
 was slain.

My shelter, my protection has departed, may the King of kings  
 make smooth his way,

'Tis easily known by Aedhan's<sup>a</sup> rath that Aedh is dead, O youths.

Dunlang, son of Cairbre, heir apparent of Leinster, died. Domhnall, son  
 of Aedh Finnliath<sup>b</sup>, lord of Aileach, took the [pilgrim's] staff. Gaithine, son  
 of Aughran, Tanist of Laighis, died. Buadhach, son of Gusan, Tanist of Ui-  
 Bairrche-tire, [died]. Dianimh, daughter of Duibhghilla, the wife of Dunlang,  
 died; of whom was said:

Dianimh, protection of our purity, is fettered by the power of the  
 King of the elements;

Alas! that the long and beautiful person is in a cold house of clay.

The Age of Christ, 907. The thirtieth year of Flann. Finnachta, bishop,  
 died. Cormac, Bishop of Saighir, died. Maelbrighde, son of Maeldomhnaigh,  
 Abbot of Lis-mor, and Flann, son of Laegh, Abbot of Corcach, died. The vio-  
 lation<sup>c</sup> of Ard-Macha by Cearnachan, son of Duilgen, i. e. a captive was taken  
 from the church, and drowned in Loch-Cirr<sup>d</sup>, to the west of Ard-Macha. Cear-  
 nachan was [soon afterwards] drowned by Niall, son of Aedh, King of the  
 North, in the same lake, in revenge of the violation of Patrick. Ruarc, son of

Masters corresponds with 910, *alias* 911, of the  
 Annals of Ulster, which notice a few of the  
 events of that year briefly as follows:

"A. D. 910" [*alias* 911]. "Fogartach, mac  
 Cele, *rex Nepotum filiorum Cuais, moritur*. Etigen  
 mac Fingin, prince of Treoid, dyed in his old  
 age" [*senilem vitam finivit*]. "Two sonns" [suns]  
 running together in one day" [i. e. for one day],  
 "viz., in *Pridie Nonas Maii*." [Donell mac

Hugh tooke the Crosstaffe].—*Cod. Clarend.*,  
 tom. 49.

<sup>c</sup> *The violation*; *rápuccáð*.—See note <sup>v</sup>, under  
 A. D. 1223, and note <sup>z</sup>, under 1537, *infra*. This  
 entry is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at  
 the year 904, but the true year is 912.

<sup>d</sup> *Loch-Cirr*.—There is no lough now bearing  
 this name near Armagh. It is probably now  
 dried up.

Ραυραε. Ρυαρ, mac Μαολραβαλλ, τιγεαρνα Καρηγε θρακαδε, δέξ. Μυρσδαε, mac Μυζρόν, τιγεαρνα Κλοννε Καταλ, δέξ.

Αοιρ Οριορ, ναοι εέδ α hoct. Α δό τριοχα δο Φλανν. Τιορρατε, mac Μαοιρινδ, ερρεορ γ. abb Imleacha Iubair, δέξ. Μυρσδachs, mac Κορβμαε, abb Όρωμα inercclainn, γ. Γαιρβιτ, mac Μαοιρμόρδα, ταναρι Conaille Μυρτεμνε, δορζαιν ι προιντιζ Όρωμα inercclainn, λά Congalach, mac Γαιρβιτ, τιγεαρνα Conaille Μυρτεμνε. Αρ do eccaine Μυρσδαεζ do páirhídh,

Μυρσδachs, ciud ná caoinídh, a éaíma,

Αρ δαίμνα do dúimbáth ar nél co nime naíma.

Μόρ δεαρβαδ an τοιρδοιθε mac Κορβμαε mílíbh. maíri,

Αn mionn πορoll ποιρζιθε, ba cameall γααα clairi.

Sochlacán mac Diarmada, τιγεαρνα Ua Maine, δέξ hī celeípcét. Cleir-  
cein, mac Murchada, τιγεαρνα Ua mBriuin Seola, δέξ. Cuilennan, mac  
Maolbriúe, δέξ. Congalach, mac Γαιρβιτ, τιγεαρνα Conaille Μυρτεμνε,  
do mārbaδ la Conaillíbh peírín ipín nóimad mír iar nargain an tairge abbaíδ  
ι nBriuin inercclainn πορ Μαοιρμόρδα γ πορ Μυρσδαε, mac Κορβμαε, abb  
Όρωμα inercclainn. Κατραεινδ για nΓαλλαίbh πορ φhoirinn no éoblach dUll-  
ταίbh ι naíríbh Saxon, dú ι τοορεπαταρ ile im Cumareccach, mac Μαοιρμοι-  
cepge, ταναρι leite Chatail. Μαοιρβριγθε, mac Τορνάν, do dol ι Mumain  
do fuarlaccaδ aílítrí do dhreátaíbh.

\* *Clann-Cathail*, i. e. O'Flannagan's country, near Elphin, in the County of Roscommon.

The year 907 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 911, *alias* 912, of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 911" [*alias* 912]. "Flann, mac Maeloie, prince of Cork, *mortuus est*. Maelbride, mac Maeldovnay, prince of Lismor, dyed. Cernachan, mac Duilgen, heyre apparent of the North-east" [*rectè*, of the Oriors], "put to death, *Linacu Crudeli*" [Λόε Crip], "by Nell, mac Hugh. Mureach, mac Cormac, prince of Drum-Inesclainn, and heyre of Tyreconell" [*rectè*, Conailli] "by Garvith, mac Maelmoira,

killed" [*rectè*, destroyed by fire in the refectory of Drumiskin]. "Sochlachan, mac Diarmada, *rex Nepotum Maine, in clericatu mortuus est*. Clerchen mac Murcha, king of Ui-Briuin Seola, and Muireach, mac Mugron, Captain of Clann-Cahill, *moriuntur*. Many houses burnt in the Rath of Ardmacha *per incuriam. Pluvialis atque tenebrosus annus apparuit*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

*Maelbrighde, son of Tornan*.—He was Archbishop of Armagh from A. D. 885 to 927.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 46, 47.

Some of the entries given in the Annals of the Four Masters, under A. D. 908, are set down in the Annals of Ulster under 912, *alias*

Maelfabhaill, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, died. Muireadhach, son of Mughron, lord of Clann-Cáthail<sup>e</sup>, died.

The Age of Christ, 908. The thirty-second year of Flann. Tibraide, son of Maelfinn, Bishop and Abbot of Imleach-Iubhair, died. Muireadhach, son of Cormac, Abbot of Druim-Inesclainn, and Gairbhith, son of Maelmordha, Tanist of Conaille-Muirtheimhne, were destroyed in the refectory of Druim-Inesclainn, by Conghalach, son of Gairbhith, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne. It was in lamentation of Muireadhach these verses were composed :

Muireadhach,—who does not lament him, O ye learned !

It is a cause of human plague, it is a cloud to sacred heaven !

Great loss is the illustrious man, son of Cormac of a thousand charms ;

The great and well-tested relic, who was the lamp of every choir.

Sochlachan, son of Diarmaid, lord of Ui-Maine, died in religion. Cleirchen, son of Murchadh, lord of Ui-Briuin-Seola, died. Cuileannan, son of Maelbrighde, died. Conghalach, son of Gairbhith, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne, was slain by the Conailli themselves, the ninth month after destroying the abbot's house at Druim-Inesclainn, against Maelmordha, and Muireadhach, son of Cormac, Abbot of Druim-Inesclainn. A battle was gained by the foreigners over a crew or fleet of Ulidians, in the region of Saxonland [i. e. in England], where many were slain with Cumascach, son of Maelmoicheirghe, Tanist of Leath-Cathail. Maelbrighde, son of Tornan<sup>f</sup>, repaired to Munster, to ransom a pilgrim of the Britons.

913, as follows :

“A. D. 912” [*al.* 913]. “Tibraid mac Maelfinni, prince of Imlech-Ivair; Maelmaire, daughter to Cinaeh, mac Ailpin; Etulpp, King of North Saxons, -*mortui sunt*. Congalach, mac Garvi, King of Tirconell” [*rectè*, Conaille-Muirtheimhne], “killed by his owne friends in the ninth month after the spoyling of the Abbot's house at Drumisclainn, uppon Maelmoira's sonn, and uppon Mureach, mac Cormac, prince of Droma” [*rectè*, princeps or abbot of Drumisclainn, now Drumiskin.—ED.] “Culennan, mac Maelbride, dyed in the end of the same

year” [*in fine ejusdem anni moritur*]. “An overthrow by Donncha O'Malsechlainn and Maelmihi, mac Flannagan, upon Fogartach mac Tolairge, Kinge of South Bregb, and upon Lorcan mac Donogh, and upon Leinster, that many perished, as well taken as killed. A shipwrack by Gentiles upon a navy of Ulster, in the borders of England” [i. n. a. n. i. u. p. Saxon], “where many perished, with Cumascach mac Maelmohore, son of the Kinge of Leth-Cael. *Pluvialis atque tenebrosus annus*. Maelbride mac Dornain came into Mounster to release pilgrims out of Walles.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, ναοι ccéo a ναοι. Αn τρεαρ βλιαðain τριοát do Phlann. Τιορραιττε, εppcop Cluana heioñech, 7 Maolmaeoðocc, abb Oρoma móip, véð. Λιτcheach, abb Cluana heioñeach, 7 Maolcaipil, abb Mungariar, vécc. Cat-paoineað occ Gulbain Guirt pua Niall nGlundub, mac nAoa Pinnleir for Connaétaib .i. for Maolcluice, mac Concoðair, óú i ττορcáip ár Connaét, im Maolcluice feipin co pochaioib uile do poicénélaib. Iomaipεaz pua Maolmichið, mac Flannaccáin, 7 pua nDonnchað Ua Maoileachlainn for Lopcán, mac Oúnchaða, 7 for Fogarτach, mac Tolaircc, co Λaigñib leó, in po mapbað ðaoine iomet, 7 in po hepðabað pochaioe móp. Maelpatraicc, mac Flatpau, τiðεapna Raða Tamñaiðe, véð.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, ναοι ccéo a ðeich. Αn cðpamíað βλιαðain véð ap piciτ do Phlann. Guill do téeτ ino Epinn go po ðabpau hi Popt Λairðe. Sloiðεað an Phocla, 7 Ulað uile im Niall Glundub mac Aoaða i Miohe, go ðpeallaið nEillte go paioimio forpae ann pua Plann Sionna co na macaib aipm i ττορcpatap oream ðia ccaomaibh im Fearðal, mac Aongupa, mic Maoileoúin, 7 im Maolmopða mac nEpemóin, mic Aoaða, oUltaib, 7 im hepudan, mac ðaipbié, plaié Ua mbpεpail 7 im Oiapmaio, mac Sealbaich, τiðεapna Oail Riatta, 7 im Maolmuipε, mac Flannaccáin, τiðεapna Pεapnñmaiðe, 7 im Oomñall, mac ðaipbié, τiðεapna Conaille, 7 im Connican, mic Aipeétaiz, 7 im Copbmac, mac Inopeachtaiz, τiðεapna Ciapaiz, 7 apoile paopclanna cen mo éatpiohe. Ap ðon éatpau at pubpað,

bpón do ðhpellaiz Ellai huap, puapamaρ cuain ina táib,

Apbepτ Copbmac ppi Niall naé an leccap puaτ τiaðam paip.

<sup>8</sup> *Gulban-Guirt*.—This was the ancient name of Beann Gulban, now Binbulbin, a mountain in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. From this mountain, Conall Gulban, the ancestor of the O'Donnells and other families of Tirconnell, took the cognomen of Gulban.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under A. D. 464, *suprà*; and *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 312, note <sup>4</sup>. This defeat of the Connaughtmen by Niall Glundubh is noticed in the Annals of Ulster under the year 912, *alias* 913, as follows:

“A. D. 912” [*al.* 913]. “Nell, mac Hugh, with an army into Conaght, and broke battle

upon the youth of Conaught, viz., upon Oha-valgai” [i. e. the Ui-Amhalghaidh, or men of Tirawley], “and upon the men of Umall, that they lost many by taking and killing, about Maelcluiche, mac Conor.”—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

<sup>h</sup> *Rath-Tamhnaighe*.—Now Rathdowney, in the barony of Upper Ossory, in the Queen's County.

<sup>i</sup> *Port-Lairge*.—Now *anglicè* Waterford.

<sup>j</sup> *Fochla*: i. e. the North, usually applied in the Irish annals of this period to that part of Ulster belonging to the King of Aileach.

<sup>k</sup> *Greallach-Eillte*.—There were two places of

The Age of Christ, 909. The Thirty-third year of Flann. Tibraide, Bishop of Cluain-eidhneach; and Maelmaedhog, Abbot of Druim-mor, died. Litheach, Abbot of Cluain-eidhneach; and Maelcaisil, Abbot of Mungairit, died. A battle was gained at Gulban-Guirt<sup>g</sup> by Niall Glundubh, son of Aedh Finnliath, over the Connaughtmen, i. e. Maelcluiche, son of Conchobhar, where a slaughter was made of the Connaughtmen, together with Maelcluiche himself, and many others of the nobility. A battle [was gained] by Maelmithidh, son of Flannagan, and Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, over Lorcán, son of Dunchadh, and Fogartach, son of Tolairg, and the Leinstermen, wherein many persons were slain, and great numbers taken prisoners. Maelpatraig, son of Flathrai, lord of Rath-Tamhnaighe<sup>h</sup>, died.

The Age of Christ, 910. The thirty-fourth year of Flann. Foreigners arrived in Ireland, and took up at Port-Lairge<sup>i</sup>. A hosting of the Fochla<sup>j</sup>, and of all Ulidia, with Niall Glundubh, son of Aedh, into Meath, as far as Greallach-Eillte<sup>k</sup>, where they were there defeated by Flann Sinna and his sons, and some of their friends slain, together with Fearghal, son of Aenghus, son of Maelduin; Maelmordha, son of Eremhon, son of Aedh, of the Ulidians; and Erudan, son of Gairbhith, chief of Ui-Breasail<sup>l</sup>; Diarmaid, son of Sealbhach, lord of Dal-Riada; Maeltuirc, son of Flannagan, lord of Fearnmhagh; Domhnall, son of Gairbhith, lord of Conaille; Connican, son of Aireachtach; and Cormac, son of Innrechtach, lord of Ciarraighe; and other nobles besides them. Of this battle was said:

Sorrow to the cold Greallach-Eillte, we found hosts by its side;  
Cormac said to Niall, we shall not be permitted to go westwards;  
let us move eastwards.

this name in Ireland; one at the foot of Sliabh-Gamh, in Connaught, and the other, which is the one here referred to, is described in the Annals of Ulster as situated to the west of Crossa-coil, now Crossakeel, in the barony of Upper Kells, and county of Meath.—See note<sup>g</sup>, under A. D. 538, p. 180, *suprà*.

<sup>l</sup> *Ui-Breasail*: i. e. of *Ui-Breasail-Macha*.—See note<sup>g</sup>, under A. D. 525, pp. 172, 173, *suprà*.

The defeat of Niall Glundubh at Greallach-Eillte is noticed in the Annals of Ulster under

the year 913, *alias* 914, as follows:

“A. D. 913” [*al.* 914]. “The army of the Fochla with Nell mac Hugh into Meath, in the moneth of December; he alighted” [*ῥεσπασαυ*, i. e. encamped] “at Grelaghelte, beyond Crossa-coile, westerly, and sent an army out of the camp to bring corne and woodd. Aengus O’Maelechlainn and his kinsmen mett them, with the companies of Meath, that 45 men were killed by them about Coinnegan, mac Murtagh; Ferall mac Aengus; Uahvaran, mac Ailiv;

Āoir Ārioirt, naoi ccéð a haon ndéð. Ān cúigeað bliaðain déð ar ríciť do Phlann. Āndreað deirceart ðrífð, 7 deircept Āiannaéta lá Flann, mac Maoilshlann. Maolbriðoe, mac Ñeibleacáin; tiðearna Conaille, do marbað la hUib Eatach iŕin cŕeamað mí iar ngabáil coirigeéta óó. Oengar, mac Floinn, mic Maoilshlann, riððamna Epeann, do ðuin i nÑrellaið Ellte la Āŕin, mac ðirinn, 7 a écc a ccionn rŕeecat la iaram. Conaðh ðia ðearbath do ráðheaðh,

ðeannacht for láimh Āirinn, mic ðirinn, ro marð Āengar rino muað Fáil, Maic ind oppain ðairceið ðeir óioðail Āeða Ollain áin.

Doimnall, mac Āeða .i. Āeð Fimoliat mic Néill, tiðearna Āiligh, déð hi ccleirceť, iar ndeigbŕethaíð. Conaðh accá éccaoine, 7 acc eccaoine Āongura do ráðeað,

O ðein Ārioirt epí co nuagaib, co bář Doimnall, iar rŕetaib  
Séð iŕ deac na fáccaib, aen bliaðain [déð] ar naoi ccéðuib.

Āirinne na bliaðna ra troim céó do ðhanba bŕainið,  
Āengar Miðe an móř ðlonnac, Doimnall, mac Āeða Āiligh.

Nocha ro ein ðEpeanncaib mac amail Āongur Coðail,

Iŕ na ríeib ðéidencaib riðlác ro Doimnall doðail.

Ţrom cúma do Ñhaoiðelaib, tamhatar ind airið rín,

Ţiar toŕaigh ind eapŕaið re, biðail iŕ na haŕiriuib.

Āoir Ārioirt, naoi ccéð a óó décc. Ān rŕŕíð bliaðain décc ar Phiciť do Phlann. Maolciaraín, mac Eoacáin, abb Cluana hĀoir 7 Mucnama,

Erugan, mac Gairfith, prince of the Bressals of Macha; Maelruana, mac Cumascai, prince of them of Duvhire; Maelbride, mac Aeagan; Mac nEruvain, mac Hugh; and Maeltuired, mac Flannagan, Kinge-heyre" [Riððamna] "of Oirgialla."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>m</sup> *Breagh*.—This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster at A. D. 913, *alias* 914.

<sup>n</sup> *Fail*.—Otherwise Inis-Fail, one of the ancient names of Ireland.

<sup>o</sup> *Aedh Ollan*.—He was slain in the battle of Kells, fought A. D. 738 [743], by Domhnall, son of Murchadh, who succeeded him in the

sovereignty. The death of Aenghus is noticed in the Annals of Ulster at A. D. 814, *alias* 815:

"A. D. 813" [*al.* 814]. "Oengus hUa Mael-sechnaill, Righdomna Temhrach, vii. Idus Februarii, iii. feria, moritur."

<sup>p</sup> *Banbha*.—One of the bardic names for Ireland.

<sup>q</sup> *Codail*.—Otherwise called Beann-Codail, or Inis-Ereann, now Ireland's Eye, near the Hill of Howth, in the county of Dublin.

<sup>r</sup> *Domhnall of Dobhail*: i. e. of Dabhall, a river in Ulster, now the Blackwater.—See note <sup>u</sup>, under A. D. 356, p. 124, *supra*. This Domh-



The Age of Christ, 911. The thirty-fifth year of Flann. The plundering of the south of Breagh<sup>m</sup>, and of the south of Cianachta, by Flann, son of Mael-seachlainn. Maelbrighde, son of Geibhleachan, lord of Conaille, was slain by the Ui-Eathach, in the fourth month after his having taken the chieftainship. Aenghus, son of Flann, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, was mortally wounded at Greallach-Eillte, by Cernn, son of Bernn; and he died at the end of sixty days afterwards. In attestation of which was said:

A blessing on the hand of Cern, son of Bernn, who slew Aenghus  
Finn, the pride of Fail<sup>n</sup>;  
It was a good achievement of his sharp valour to avenge the noble  
Aedh Ollan<sup>o</sup>.

Domhnall, son of Aedh (i. e. of Aedh Finnliath), son of Niall, lord of Aileach, died in religion, after a good life. In lamentation of him and of Aenghus was said:

From the birth of Christ, body of purity, till the death of Domhnall, according to the chronicles,—

A better guide cannot be found,—one year [and ten] above nine hundred,  
The history of this year is heavy mist to fertile Banbha<sup>p</sup>,  
Aenghus of Meath, the great champion, and Domhnall, son of  
Aedh of Aileach [perished].

There came not of the Irish a youth like Aenghus of Codail<sup>q</sup>,  
In the latter ages there was not a royal hero like Domhnall of  
Dobhail<sup>r</sup>.

Heavy sorrow to the Gaeidhil that these chiefs have perished  
The first two of this spring; their times will be found in the histories.

The Age of Christ, 912. The thirty-sixth year of Flann. Maelciarain, son of Eochagan, Abbot of Cluain-Eois and Mucnamh<sup>s</sup>, died. He was the foster-son

nall was the eldest son of King Aedh Finnliath; and, according to Peregrine O'Clery's genealogical work, the ancestor of the Feara-Droma, or O'Donnellys, who are, therefore, senior to the O'Neills. His obit is entered in the Annals of Ulster under A. D. 814, *alias* 815, thus:

"A. D. 814" [*al.* 815]. "Domhnall, mac

Aedho, ri Ailigh, Verno *equinoctio in penitencia moritur.*"

"Mucnamh.—Otherwise written Mueshnamh, now *anglicè* Mucknoe, in the east of the county of Monaghan.—See note <sup>d</sup>, under A. D. 830, p. 445, *suprà*.

"A. D. 914" [*al.* 915]. "Maelciarain, mac

dé. Dalta Pet̃na eiríde. Slóiccib lá Níall, mac Aed̃a Finnleít hī nDal Araide hī mí lun do punnrao. Loingsech Ua Leetlobair, tigeapna Dal nAraide, dia tarraectain occ Fregabail, 7 po rraoinead̃ nia Níall fair co farcead̃ a bráctair ipin loce .i. Flaetruae Ua Uetlobair. Aod̃, mac Eochagáin, nī an coiccib, 7 Loingreć Ua Uetlobair dia lñm̃ain iaram̃ go Cár̃n Epeann, 7 Níall do b̃rpead̃ forpa do ñíoiri, 7 c̃s̃rpan mac Colmáin, toirrech Chenél Mailce, 7 mac Allacáin, mic Laichtein, do m̃arbaod̃ 7 Dubgall mac Aed̃a, mic Eochagáin, do c̃réc̃t̃nuc̃c̃ad̃ co m̃ór, 7 opong̃ m̃ór d̃Ulltoib̃ do m̃arbaod̃ ipin iarm̃óir̃ećt̃ pin cen mo éat̃ na deag̃ d̃aoinepin. Sib̃ do denam̃ iarp̃ pin hī calaim̃ Nouember etip̃ Níall, tigeapna Oilig̃, 7 Aed̃h, nī an coiccib, occ Tealac̃ Occ. Nocoblach m̃ór do Thallaibh do éocht̃ go Loch Daćaoć, go po gab̃rat longpopt̃ año.

Aoir C̃riort̃, naoi cc̃ed̃ a t̃r̃í dé. An r̃s̃c̃t̃mao bliad̃ain d̃écc̃ ap̃ r̃ic̃it̃ do Phlann. Scannlán, eppcop̃ 7 abb Tamlaćta dé. Scannlán, aip̃c̃indeach Congbala Ğlinne S̃úilge, dé. Opg̃ain Copcaige, 7 L̃irm̃oir̃, 7 Achaõ b̃o

Eochagain, prince of Clonauis, and Bushop of Ardmach, *anno 70 etatis sue in Christo moritur.*" —*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.*

<sup>1</sup> *Ua-Leathlobhair.*—Now *anglicè* O'Lalor, or Lawler. There was another family of this name, and also of this race, seated at Dysart-Enos, in the present Queen's County. Major-General O'Lalor, of the Spanish service, Honorary Companion of the Order of the Bath, and Patrick Lalor, of Tinnakill, Queen's County, Esq., ex-M. P., are of the latter family.

<sup>2</sup> *Fregabhail.*—Now the Ravel Water, in the county of Antrim.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under A. D. 3506, p. 33, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *The province:* i. e. Ulidia, that part of Ulster east of Glenn-Righe and the Lower Bann, not the entire province of Ulster.

<sup>4</sup> *Carn-Ereann:* i. e. the carn or sepulchral heap of Eri, a woman's name, now Carnearny, in the parish of Connor, and county of Antrim. See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 341, note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> *Cinel-Mailche.*—A tribe of the people called

Monach, seated near Moira, in the now county of Down.—See *Lib. Lec.*, fol. 138, *b*, *a*; and Reeves's *Eccles. Antiquities*, &c., p. 355, note <sup>c</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> *Tealach-Og.*—Now Tullaghoge, a small village, in the parish of Desertcreaght, barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone. This was the seat of O'Hagan till the confiscation of Ulster; and here O'Neill was inaugurated by O'Hagan on a stone, which remained at the place till 1602, when the Lord Deputy Mountjoy remained here for five days, "and brake down the Chair wherein the O'Neals were wont to be created, being of stone planted in the open field."—F. Moryson, *Rebellion of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone*, book iii. c. 1, edition of 1735, vol. ii. p. 197.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 431, note <sup>7</sup>. This defeat of the Dal-Araidhe is noticed in the Annals of Ulster under the year 913, *alias* 914, as follows:

"A. D. 913" [*al.* 914]. "An army by Nell, mac Hugh, into Dalnaraie, in *Junii mense*. Loingsech O'Lehlavar came to prevent them" [at Fregaval], "and was overthrowne, that he

of [the archbishop] Fethghna. An army was led by Niall, son of Aedh Finnliath, into Dal-Araidhe, in the month of June precisely. Loingseach Ua Leathlobhair<sup>t</sup>, lord of Dal-Araidhe, met them at Freghabhail<sup>u</sup> where he was defeated by Niall; and he lost his brother in the conflict, i. e. Flathrua Ua Leathlobhair. Aedh, son of Eochagan, king of the province<sup>w</sup>, and Loingseach Ua Leathlobhair, afterwards pursued them to Carn-Ereann<sup>x</sup>, where Niall again defeated them, and where Cearran, son of Colman, chief of Cinel-Mailche<sup>r</sup>, and the son of Allacan, son of Lachten, were slain, and Dubhghall, son of Aedh, son of Eochagan, was severely wounded; and great numbers of the Ulidians were slain in the pursuit besides these distinguished men. A peace was afterwards, on the Calends of November, made at Tealach-Og<sup>z</sup>, between Niall, lord of Aileach, and Aedh, King of the province. A great new fleet of foreigners came to Loch-Dachaech<sup>a</sup>, and placed a stronghold there.

The Age of Christ, 913. The thirty-seventh year of Flann. Scannlan, Abbot and Bishop of Tamhlacht, died. Scannlan, airchinneach of Congbhail-Glinne-Suilighe<sup>b</sup>, died. The plundering of Corcach, Lis-mor, and Achadh-bo,

lost his brother, Flathrua O'Lehlavar, by the means. Hugh mac Eoghagan, kinge of the North, and Loingsech, king of Dalaraie, waytinge for them at Carnerenn, where they were also discomfited; Cerran mac Colman and Mac-Allagan, mac Laichtechain, and others, were lost by the means. Hugh, with very few more, turninge back from the flight, and sharply resistinge in the flight, killed some of Neill's souldiers. Dubgall, his sonn, escaped wounded." [Aedh vero cum paucissimis ex fuga revertens, et acerrimè intra fugam resistens quosdam ex militibus Neill prostravit. Dubhghall, filius ejus, vulneratus evasit.] "Peace betweene Nell mac Hugh, Kinge of Ailech, and Hugh, Kinge of the Cuige, .i. the fifth of Ireland, at Tulachoog, in the Kalends of November."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>a</sup> *Loch-Dachaech*.—This was the old name of Waterford harbour. The Annals of Ulster notice the arrival of the Gentiles, or Pagan Danes, at Loch Dachaech, at the year 913, *alias*

914; and a naval battle fought between two Danish chieftains, at the Isle of Mann, in the same year, thus :

"A. D. 913" [*al.* 914]. "*Bellum navale oc Manainn ittir Barid, mac nOctir et Ragnall hUa Imair, ubi Barid penè cum omni exercitu suo deletus est. Nocoblach mor di Genntib oc Loch Dacaech.*"

"A. D. 912. There came new supplies of Danes this year, and landed at Waterford."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>b</sup> *Congbhail-Glinne-Suilighe* : i. e. the church of the vale of the Swilly, now Conwall, an old church in ruins in the valley of Glenswilly, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under A. D. 1204.

The most of the entries transcribed by the Four Masters, under the year 913, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 914, *alias* 915, as follows :

"A. D. 914" [*al.* 915]. "The coming secretly of Flann, mac Maelsechlainn, from or upon his

ó eaétrapandaib. Ruarc, mac Maoilbriúde, tigeapna Mursraige éire, dég. Frituideét Flainn Sionna ó a macaib .i. ó Dhonnaíoch 7 Choncuíoch 7 inopaíoch Míde leo co Loch Ribh. Slóigeaíoch an Fhochla lá Níall, mac Aída, pí nAiligh, co po gab naíom Donnchaíoch, 7 Choncuíoch ppi peir a naíar, 7 co fparraíoch oppaíoch etir Míde, 7 bñígha. Tormach móir meimic do Galláib do tíaíctain co Loch Dáíaoch deor, 7 inopaíoch tuat 7 ceall Muíman leo do gñép. Lenae, mac Catharraig, tigeapna Corca bhairgíno, do écc.

Aoir Cnóir, naoi ccéíoch a cétair décc. Aídh, mac Aíella, abb Cluana fírtá bñénaíno, Moenach, mac Dailgein, abb Acharíoch bó Canuig, Maíl-bairpíno, paccap Cluana mac Nóir, 7 Martain, ab Ruir Commáin, dég. Coblaíoch, iníen Duibdúin, banabb Cille dapa, dég. Fogartach, mac Tolaircc, tigeapna deirceircc bñígh, 7 Caílán, mac Fínníoch, píghaíno Láigí, dég. Gebennach, mac Aída tigeapna Ua Fídhgeinte, do mairíoch la Norímannáib. bñan, mac Eachtígein, tanaíoch Ua cCínnéalaígh, do mairíoch la Norímannáib, 7 la Dairíoch, mac Círbáill, tigeapna Oppaíoch. Aídh macaíoch do loíccáíoch. Iar mbeíoch ocht mbliadna décc ar pííoch hí pííge Eireann do Fhíant Sionna mac Maoileíclainn, atbaíoch i cTaillíoch. Ar acc eccaínoíoch Flainn do pííííííoch inopaíoch,

Flann pííííííoch Fínníoch papp cec clainn, aipíoch Eireann gairíoch a gííííííoch,  
ba pe concírtáíoch ar nópíoch, concírtáíoch tonn talíííííoch tpuíííííoch.

Tola tuile tocaíoch móir cappmóíoch cóir cpoíoch cain,

Cup cputííííííoch do cupaíoch cáíoch, plaíoch papp Fáil co pópíochatáíoch.

Aííííííoch inopaíoch uar cec cíníoch, plaíoch pííííííoch pópíoch pííííííoch pann,

Ruítíoch gñéíoch gñatáoch gñíííííoch pííííííoch na pííííííoch pííííííoch Flann. 7c.

sonns" [*rectè*, the rebellion against Flann mac Maelsechlainn by his sonns], "Donncha and Conor, and spoyled Meath to Lochry. The army of the Fochla" [the North] "by Nell mac Hugh, King of Ailech, that he made Conor and Donogh obey their father, and made association betweene the Midians and Breghs. Scanlan, Archinnech of Tavlaght; Scanlan, Airchinnech of Glinn-Suilie, in *Christo moritur*. Ruarc, mac Maelbride, King of Muscryetyre, killed by murther, and buried by the O'Dongalaies. A great and often" [i. e. frequent] "supply of

Genties" [Gentiles] "comminge yett to Loch-dachaeach, spoyling temporall and churchland in Mounster."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>c</sup> *Flann*.—According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, King Flann died at Kyneigh of the family of Cloone, on Sunday the 8th of the Kalends of June, *Anno Domini* 912. In the Annals of Ulster his death is noticed under the year 915, *alias* 916; and by Ware and O'Flaherty under 916, which is the true year, as appears from the *criteria* given in the Annals of Ulster, and in the *Chronicon Scotorum*:

by strangers. Ruarc, son of Maelbrighde, lord of Muscraighe-thire, died. The harassing of Flann Sinna by his sons, namely, Donnchadh and Conchobhar; and Meath was plundered by them as far as Loch Ribh. A hosting of the North was made by Niall, son of Aedh, King of Aileach, [and, marching into Meath], he obtained the pledges of Donnchadh and Conchobhar, that they would obey their father; and he left peace between Meath and Breagh. Great and frequent reinforcements of foreigners arrived in Loch-Dachaeach; and the lay districts and churches of Munster were constantly plundered by them. Lenae, son of Catharnach, lord of Corca-Bhaiscinn, died.

The Age of Christ, 914. Aedh, son of Ailell, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn; Maenach, son of Dailigein, Abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh; Maelbairrfinn, priest of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Martin, Abbot of Ros-Commairn, died. Cobhflaith, daughter of Duibhduin, Abbess of Cill-dara, died. Fogartach, son of Tolarg, lord of South Breagh; and Cathalan, son of Finnsneachta, heir apparent of Leinster, died. Gebhennach, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, was slain by the Norsemen. Bran, son of Echtighearn, Tanist of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was slain by the Norsemen, and by Diarmaid, son of Cearbhall, lord of Osraighe. Ard-Macha was burned. After Flann<sup>e</sup>, the son of Melsechlainn, had been thirty-eight years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he died at Tailtin. It was in lamentation of Flann the following verses were composed:

Flann, the fair of Freamhain, better than all children, monarch of  
Ireland, fierce his valour;

It was he that ruled our people, until placed beneath the earth's  
heavy surface.

Flowing flood of great wealth, pure carbuncle of beauteous form,  
Fine-shaped hero who subdued all, chief of the men of Fail of au-  
gust mien,

Pillar of dignity over every head, fair chief of valour, caster of the  
spears,

Sun-flash, noble, pleasant, head of the men of hospitality is Flann.

"Flannus Sinna, Malachiæ regis filius R. H. triginta septem annos. Regnavit annos 36, menses 6, ac dies 5. Obiit 8 Calendas Junii anno 916, ætatis 68. War.

"Ita suffragatur supradictum Chronicon Scotorum: Octavo Kalendas Junii, septima feria, 37 anno regni sui defunctus est."—Ogygia, p. 434.

Ainle, mac Catáin, tigeanna Uaithne Cliach, do báruaib lá Galluib Locha dácaoc. Foill Locha Dachaoch beor do mopaib Mumán ⁊ Laigín.

Aoir Criorc, naoi ccéad a cúig dég. An céad bliadain do Niall Glundub, mac Aoda Finnleiré uar Éirinn hi píghhe. Maolghrúic, abb Cille hAchaib, dég. Aonach Taillten do aénuaibuccaib la Niall. Siempoc, ua hlómair co na cöblach do gabáil oc Cind puat i naipsi Laigín. Ragnall, ua hlómair, co cöblach oile go Sula Locha Dácaoc. Ar pop Shallaib la Mumán. Ar naile la hEoganaéta ⁊ ciappaige pop Shallaib. Slóiccead Ua Néill an deirceirp ⁊ an tuairceirp la Niall, mac Aoda, pí Epeann co ppopu Mumán do cöccad ppi Shallaib. Scopair a longpopc oc Topar Sletpac i Maig Feimín an 22 d'Augurp. Do lótar na Foill ipin típ an lá céda. Popuabpattar Shaidil iad in tpeap uair pia mfidón laoi co topcáir mîle ar céo pfi lctopra, aét ar lia do éfi do gallaib, ⁊ po ppaoinfö popra. Do pocpatar hi pppiotgúin annpín taoipec Cairpge bpaáibde, ⁊ Maolpinnén mac Donnagáin taoipeach Ua cCápnai, ⁊ Fhígal, mac Muirgein, taoipeach ua cCremtáinn, ⁊ apail cenmotát. Do lottar cobpaib ar longpopc Gall do ppopitín a muirpípe. Impopit an Shaidil pop ccula do cum an dunaid piar an tóip ndeirfnai, .i. pia Ragnall pí Dubgall co plog do Shallaib uime. Luid Niall co nuatib ind acchaib nangall co po topmipcc dia tpió an iomgúin. Anair Niall iarpín piche oidce iarpán a ndunaid popp na Shallaib. Ro popcongpaib uad pop Laigimbh aipipiom a popbairi pop na Shallaib co tucc Siempucc ua hlómair co nShallaib uime cat Cinnpuat pop Laigín, du i topcöpatattar

<sup>d</sup> *Uaithne-Cliach*.—Now the barony of Owney, in the north-east of the county of Limerick. The adjoining barony of Owney, in the county of Tipperary, was anciently called Uaithne-tire. —See the years 949, 1080.

The entries transcribed by the Four Masters under A. D. 914, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 915, *alias* 916, as follows :

“A. D. 915” [*al.* 916]. “Flann, mac Moilsechlainn, mic Maelruana, mic Donncha, King of Tarach, reigning thirty-six yeares, and 6 moneths, and 5 dayes, in the yeare of his age 68, the 8 day of the Kal. of June, the 7th day, and about the 7th hower of the day, *mortuus*

*est*. Fogartach, mac Tolairg, King of Descert Breghe, *mortuus est*. Ainle mac Cahan, King of Uaithne-Cliach, put to death by the Gentiles of Lochdachach. Hugh mac Ailell, Abbot of Clonfert Brenainn ; Coinligan, mac Droignein, chief of O'Lomain of Gacla ; and Martan, Abbot of Roscomain, *moriuntur*. Nell Glundub mac Hugh begineth his reigne in Tarach, and reneweth” [*recte*, celebrateth] “the fayre of Taillten, which was omitted for many yeares” [*quod multis temporibus pratermissum est*]. “The Genties” [Gentiles, i. e. Pagans] “of Lochdachach yet spoyling of Mounster and Leinster. Maelbarrinn, priest of Clon-mic-Nois, *mortuus*

Ainle, son of Cathan, lord of Uaithne-Cliach<sup>a</sup>, was put to death by the foreigners of Loch Dachaech. The foreigners of Loch Dachaech still continued to plunder Munster and Leinster.

The Age of Christ, 915. The first year of Niall Glundubh, son of Aedh Finnliath, over Ireland in sovereignty. Maelgirie, Abbot of Cill-achaidh, died. The fair of Tailltin was renewed by Niall. Sitric, grandson of Imhar, with his fleet, took up at Ceann-fuait<sup>e</sup>, in the east of Leinster. Ragnall, grandson of Imhar, with another fleet, went to the foreigners of Loch Dachaech. A slaughter was made of the foreigners by the Munstermen. Another slaughter was made of the foreigners by the Eoghanachta, and by the Ciarraighi. The army of the Ui-Neill of the South and North was led by Niall, son of Aedh, King of Ireland, to the men of Munster, to wage war with the foreigners. He pitched his camp at Tobar-Glethrach<sup>f</sup>, in Magh-Feimhin, on the 22nd of August. The foreigners went into the territory on the same day. The Irish attacked them the third hour before mid-day, so that one thousand one hundred men were slain between them; but more of the foreigners fell, and they were defeated. <sup>g</sup> There fell here in the heat of the conflict the chief of Carraig-Brachaidhe, and Maelfinnen, son of Donnagan, chief of Ui-Cearnaigh; Fearghal, son of Muirigen, chief of Ui-Creamhthainn; and others besides them. Reinforcements set out from the fortress of the foreigners to relieve their people. The Irish returned back to their camp before [the arrival of] the last host, i. e. before [the arrival of] Ragnall, king of the black foreigners, who had an army of foreigners with him. Niall set out with a small force against the foreigners, so that God prevented their slaughter through him. Niall after this remained twenty nights encamped against the foreigners. He requested of the Leinstermen to remain in siege against the foreigners. [This they did, and continued the siege] until Sitric, the grandson of Imhar, and the foreigners, gave the battle of Ceannfuait to the Leinstermen, wherein six hundred were slain about the lords of Leinster, toge-

*est.* Ardmach burnt wholly, on the 5th Kal. of May, viz., on the south side, together with the Savall hall other abbots reliques" [*rectè*, with the Toi, the Sabhall, the Kitchen, and all the fort of the abbots]. "Coblaith, daughter to Duvduin, Coarb of Bryde, *quievit*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>e</sup> *Ceann-fuait*.—Now Confey, near Leixlip, in the barony of Salt, and county of Kildare. It is highly probable that it was the Danes of this place that gave its name to Leixlip, i. e. Lax-leap, or, as Giraldus Cambrensis calls it, *Saltus Salmonis*.

<sup>f</sup> *Tobar-Glethrach*.—Now unknown.

ré céo im tigeapnaðarb Laidh, 7 imon ruz Ugaire, mac Ailella. Aitad anpro anmanna dpuinge dá maib. Maolmorða, mac Muirpeccáin, tigeapna Airtir Lipe, Mugron, mac Cinnéittig, tigeapna na tTpi cComann 7 Laidir, Cionae, mac Tuathail, tigeapna Ua Feneclair, 7 rocaide oile do dfg daoimib imon airdearpucc Maelmaeðóc, mac Diarmata, do Uib Conannla do, abb Glinne hUirfn, rcpibmó toccáide, ancoire, 7 raii irin eccna Laition-dae, 7 irin mbépla Scoitcda. Ar do éat Cinnpuaid ro ráidfb inoro ríor,

Turur Laidh lmb ócc, iar rocc ro geal ríoghda cuairt,  
Ní mat cualatar an réo puaratar écc i cCind Puaitt.  
Flaité Lipe lathan glonn captar glonn fri péal rind,  
Dor pimat cin ctaib cend irin nglenn uar tigh Moling.  
Mora airbert im ceé reut, deitbir cid airbir an róo,  
Tair maigh co mlib cfo tairiur Laidh lmb ócc.

Orgain Cille dapa ó Gallabh Chinn Puait. Maolpuanad, mac Néill, tanair na ndéir, do marbad lá Corbmac, mac Moela, tigeapna na ndéir. Cúlthair, mac Matudán, toireac Ua cCeallaigh Cualann [vécc].

<sup>a</sup> *Ui-Feineachlais*.—A tribe seated in the barony of Arklow, in the south-east of the county of Wicklow.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under A. M. 3501, p. 26, *suprà*; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 195, note <sup>a</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> *Tigh-Moling*: i. e. St. Moling's house. There are at present two places of this name in Ireland; first, Tigh-Moling, or St. Mullin's, on the Barrow, in the south of the county of Carlow; and Timolin, near Castle-Dermot, in the county of Kildare; and it would appear that the lines here quoted have reference to some other than the battle of Ceann-Fuait.

<sup>i</sup> *Ui-Ceallaigh-Cualann*.—A territory in the north of the now county of Wicklow, containing the church of Tigh-mic-Dimmai.—See the *Feilire-Aenguis* at 13th November; see note <sup>h</sup>, under A. D. 713, p. 313, *suprà*, where the pedigree of this Cúlthair is given.

The year 915 of the Annals of the Four

Masters corresponds with 916, *alias* 917, of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 916" [*al.* 917]. "Snowe and extream cold in this year, and strange sight" [*rectè*, unusual frost] "that the principall loches and rivers of Ireland were so frozen that there was great slaughter of chattle, byrds, and fishes. Evill favoured signes also that yeare; a flame of fire was seen to come from the west beyond Ireland, untill yt went beyond the East sea. The comett seemed to burn the ayre. Sitrick mac Ivar, with his Navy, taken at Cinfuad, in the borders of Leinster. Ragnall O'Hivar, with his other shipping, went to the Genties" [Gentiles] "of Lochdachaeche. A slaughter of Genties at Imly by Mounster. Another slaughter by Eoghanacht and Kiery. An army of the O'Nells of the South and North, with Mounstermen, by Nell, mac Hugh, Kinge



ther with the king Ugair, son of Ailell. These are the names of some of their chiefs : Maelmordha, son of Muireagan, lord of Airther-Life ; Mughron, son of Cinneidigh, lord of the three Comainns and of Laighis ; Cinaedh, son of Tuathal, lord of Ui-Feineachlais<sup>g</sup>; and many other chieftains, with the archbishop Maelmaedhog, son of Diarmaid, who was one of the Ui-Conannla, Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, a distinguished scribe, anchorite, and an adept in the Latin learning and the Scotie language. It was concerning the battle of Ceann-Fuaid the following lines were composed :

The expedition of the Leinstermen of many youths, upon a very fine road, royal the march ;

Scarcely heard they the [sound of] the road ; they received death at Ceann-Fuaid.

The chiefs of Liphe of broad deeds waged a battle with a sacred shrine. There were cut off five hundred heads in the valley over Tigh-Moling<sup>h</sup>. Great its renown in every thing, rightly indeed, for celebrated is the spot,

Over the plain with thousands of hundreds, Leinster sends its troops of youths.

The plundering of Cill-dara by the foreigners of Ceann-Fuaid. Maelruaidh, son of Niall, Tanist of the Deisi, was slain by Cormac, son of Mothla, lord of the Deisi. Culothair, son of Matudhan, chief of Ui-Ceallaigh-Cualann<sup>i</sup>, [died].

of Ireland, to warr with the Gentyes, and [en-] camped about twenty dayes, in the moneth of August, at Tober Glehrach, in the fyld called Fevin" [*rectè*, in Magh-Fevin, or in the plain of Fevin]. "The Gentyes went into the country the same day. They did sett on the Irish about the third howre in the afternone, and fought to evening that about" [one thousand] "one hundred fell between them; but the Gentyes lost most. The Gentyes went behinde their people out of the campe for their saulty. The Irish tourned back into their campe before the last of them, viz., before Ranall, King of Black Gentyes, with a number

of Gentyes about him. Nell, mac Hugh, with a few with him, went against the Gentyes, that he expected their fight by battle. Nell stayed 20 nights after in campe against the Gentyes; he sent to Leinster to byker on the other side with their campe, where Sitricke O'Hivar overthrew them in the battle of Cinnfuaid, where fell Augaire mac Ailill, King of Leinster; Maelmorre" [mac Muirecain, King of Airther-Liphi; Maelmaedhog] "mac Diarmada, *sapiens et Episcopus* of Leinster; Ogran, mac Cinnedi, King of Lease; *et ceteri duces atque nobiles*. Sitrick O'Hivar came to Dublin."—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

Aoir Crioirt, naoi ccéad aré dég. An dara bliadhain do Niall. Eecnech, comharba Enda airíone, eppcop 7 angoirpe, décc. Físaðach, abb Inrí bó rinne, Maoileoin abb Rora Cré, 7 Ceallaacán Ua donait, abb Tuama inbhir, dég. Muirpeano, inígn Suairt banabb Cille dara, décc an 26 Maí. Daniel Cluana Cairpíte, rínehaíó amra, décc. Eithne, inígn Aoða, mic Néill, pioḡan ríí mboríḡ, décc lá féile Máirtain. Mór, inígn Cearbaill, mic Dungaile, baincigeapna Laígn Deargabair, décc iar ndeíḡbítehaíó. Tigearnach ua Cléiríḡ, tigeapna Airíone, décc. Cít, mac Flaitebearpaich, tigeapna Copca Moḡruadh, décc. Ceall dara do orḡain do ḡallaib Átha cliaí. Orḡain Leithḡlinne, la ḡallaib, airn in po marbaḡ Maol Pátraice, pacarp 7 ancopí 7 Mongán, ancopí 7 rochaíde oile, 1 maille ríiu. Oitir 7 na ḡoill do ùl o Loí Dácaíó 1 nÁlbain, 7 Conḡtancin, mac Aeḡa do éabairt caíá dóib, 7 Oitir do marbaḡ co náí ḡall immaille ríiríí.

Aoir Crioirt, naoi ccéad a reacht décc. Doimnall, mac Diarmada, abb ḡlinne hUírrín, Maelcoe, abb nOenpoma, [décc]. Inpocíach, abb Trepoite, do marbaḡ na caíḡ abairí paḡéirín. Maoilene, mac Maoilbriḡde, abb Lanne Eala 7 Condepe, 7 aule Epeano, dég. Dubḡiolla, mac Lachtnáin, tigeapna Teḡba, do marbaḡ. Copbmac, mac Moḡla, tigeapna na nOeirí, dég. Caí Áíá cliaí (.i. 1 Cill Moḡamócc la toeb Áíá cliaí) ror ḡhaíódealaib ríá nḡallaib .i. ríá nlomar 7 ríá Sítríuḡ ḡále, .i. in ríu October, in po marbaḡ Niall ḡlínoub, mac Aeḡa Finnleí rí Epeann iar mbeiríh dó eirí bliadhna ríu ríu. Concobaí Ua Maoileachlainn, ríḡḡamna

<sup>1</sup> *Successor of Enda of Ara*: i. e. Abbot of Killeany, in the Great Island of Aran, in the Bay of Galway.

<sup>2</sup> *Tuaim-inbhir*.—In the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at 2nd December, Tuaim-Inbhir, or Druim-Inbhir, is described as “a n-iaréap Míoe,” in the west of Meath, where St. Mael-Odhraín was on that day venerated as the patron of the place. There is a Druim-inbhir, *anglicè* Drumineer, with the ruins of a very curious and ancient church, in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary, about five miles north and by west of the town of Nenagh.

<sup>3</sup> *Cluain-Coirpthe*.—Now Kilbarry, near the

hamlet of Termonbarry, in the county of Roscommon.—See note <sup>d</sup>, under A. D. 1238.

<sup>m</sup> *Eithne*.—“A. D. 916” [*al.* 917]. “Ehne, Hughe’s daughter, *in vera penitèntia et in feria Martini, defuncta est.*”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The most of the entries transcribed by the Four Masters under A. D. 916, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 917, as follows:

“A. D. 917. Maeleoin, prince and bushopp of Roscrea; Egnach, prince of Arain; Daniell of Cluon-Coirbhe, a great chronicler, *in pace dormierunt*. Muiren, Suairt’s daughter, Abbess of Kildare, *mortua est*. The Genties” [Gentiles]

The Age of Christ, 916. The second year of Niall. Egnech, successor of Enda of Ara<sup>1</sup>, bishop and anchorite, died. Fearadhach, Abbot of Inis-bó-finne; Maeleoin, Abbot of Ros-Cre; and Ceallachan Ua Daint, Abbot of Tuaim-inbhir<sup>k</sup>, died. Muireann, daughter of Suart, Abbess of Cill-dara, died on the 26th of May. Daniel of Cluain-Coirpthe<sup>1</sup>, a celebrated historian, died. Eithne<sup>m</sup>, daughter of Aedh, son of Niall, queen of the men of Breagh, died on the festival day of St. Martin. Mor, daughter of Cearbhall, son of Dunghal, Queen of South Leinster, died after a good life. Tighearnach Ua Cleirigh, lord of Aidhne, died. Ceat, son of Flaithbheartach, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, died. Cill-dara was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. The plundering of Leithghlinn by the foreigners, where Maelpadraig, a priest and anchorite, and Mongan, anchorite, and many others along with them, were slain. Oitir and the foreigners went from Loch Dachaeach to Alba; and Constantine, the son of Aedh, gave them battle, and Oitir was slain, with a slaughter of the foreigners along with him.

The Age of Christ, 917. Domhnall, son of Diarmaid, Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, and Maelcoe, Abbot of Oendruim, [died]. Innrechtach, Abbot of Trefoit, was slain in his own abbatical house. Maelene, son of Maelbrighde, Abbot of Lann-Eala and Connor, and the glory of Ireland, died. Duibhghilla, son of Lachtnan, lord of Teathbha, was slain. Cormac, son of Mothla, lord of the Deisi, died. The battle of Ath-cliath (i. e. of Cill-Mosamhog<sup>a</sup>, by the side of Ath-cliath) [was gained] over the Irish, by Imhar and Sitric Gale, on the 17th of October, in which were slain Niall Glundubh, son of Aedh Finnliath, King of Ireland, after he had been three years in the sovereignty; Conchobhar

“of Lochdachaeach left Ireland, and went for Scotland. The men of Scotland, with the assistance of the North Saxons, prepared before them. The Genties divided themselves into fower battles, viz., one by Godfry O’Hivair; another by the two Earles; the third by the young Lordes; and the fowerth by Ranall mac Bicloch, that” [which] “the Scotts did not see; but the Scotts overthrew the three they sawe, that they had a great slaughter of them about Ottir and Gragava; but Ranall gave the onsett behind the Scotts,” [so] “that he had the killing of many of them, only that neyther king nor

Murmor” [mópmoep] “of them was lost in that confligt. The night discharged the battle” [*Nox prelium diremit*]. “Etilflut, famosissima regina Saxonum mortua est. Warr betwene Nell, mac Hugh, King of Tarach, and Sitrick O’Hivair. Maelmihi, mac Flannagan, King of Cnova, went toward the Gentyes to save Tuaiscert Breg from them, which did avayle them” [him] “nothing” [*quod ei nihil contulit*].

<sup>a</sup> Cill-Mosamhog: i. e. Mosamhog’s Church, now Kilmashoge, near Rathfarnham, in the county of Dublin. No reference to this saint is to be found in the copy of the *Feilire-Aenguis*

Ερεανν, Αοδ mac Εοδαραν, ρί Ulaδ, Μαολμιττιδ, mac Flannagáin, τιγεαρνα  
 δρλγ, Μαολεραοιβε Ua Ouibpionach, τιγεαρνα Oirgiall, Μαολεραοιβε, mac  
 Doilgen, τιγεαρνα Tortan, Ceallac mac Foccarraig, τιγεαρνα deirceiric  
 δρλγ, Cromman, mac Cinneitich, γ ποχαοιβε αιλε nach áiremtar, do paor-  
 clannaib γ daorclandaib, immaile rir an righ Niall. Ar don cat rin  
 aorubrad,

δα ουαβαιρ an Chédasoin éruaid,  
 lar rret pluagih po éoraib reiaé,  
 Oí do gairéir co tí bráé,  
 Matan ailceé Áta cliaé.  
 hi ttopcáir Niall, nia ppelecc,  
 Concobar cono goppa gaircc,  
 Aed, mac Eatach Ulaδ uiró,  
 Maolmitchid tuilecc opdaín aipó.  
 Mor do gnúrib Gaoideal gnáé,  
 Mór do dúrib laopaδ liaé,  
 Do macaib riozan γ righ,  
 Ro bié i nÁé claidbeach cliaé.  
 δρλτα βαραnn coimδiδ cáid.  
 Μαipcc forr tταιpinn la nept pluagih,  
 Nir ba heccasoin ipin tpaigih,  
 δα ουαβαιρ an Chédasoin éruaid.

Acc égaíne Néill po paíδδ beor,

δρónach anu Epe uagh,  
 Cen ruirig ruad righi giall,  
 Ar dégri mme gan gréin,  
 Páirgri muige Néill gan Niall.  
 Nírta mlδair maétur rir  
 Nírta ríe na ruba plóigh,  
 Ní cumaing aenach do áin,  
 O por báid an braenach bróin.

preserved in the *Leabhar Breac*, in O'Clery's  
 Irish Calendar, or in Colgan's Works.

\* *Tortan*: rectè, Ui-Tortain. A tribe of the

Oirghialla seated near Ardraccan, in Meath.—  
 See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 60; Book of  
 Ballymote, fol. 229, b; Colgan's *Tr. Th.*, p. 129,

Ua Maeleachlainn, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland ; Aedh, son of Eochagan, King of Ulidia ; Maelmithidh, son of Flannagan, lord of Breagh ; Maelcraeibhe Ua Duibhsinaich, lord of Oirghialla ; Maelcraeibhe, son of Doilghen, lord of Tortan<sup>o</sup> ; Ceallach, son of Fogartach, lord of South Breagh ; Cromman, son of Cinneitich ; and many other noblemen and plebeians, who are not enumerated, along with the king. Of this battle was said :

Fierce and hard was the Wednesday  
 On which hosts were strewn under the feet of shields :  
 It shall be called, till Judgment's day,  
 The destructive morning of Ath-cliath,  
 On which fell Niall, the noble hero ;  
 Conchobhar, chief of fierce valour ;  
 Aedh, son of valiant Eochaidh of Ulidia ;  
 Maelmithidh of the proud, lofty dignity.  
 Many a countenance of well-known Gaeidhil,  
 Many a chief of grey-haired heroes,  
 Of the sons of queens and kings,  
 Were slain at Ath-cliath of swords.  
 The strength of a brave lord was subdued.  
 Alas that he was deceived in the strength of an army,  
 There would [otherwise] be no moan upon the strand.  
 Fierce was the hard Wednesday !

In lamentation of Niall was moreover said :

Sorrowful this day is sacred Ireland,  
 Without a valiant chief of hostage reign ;  
 It is to see the heavens without a sun  
 To view Magh-Neill<sup>p</sup> without Niall.  
 There is no cheerfulness in the happiness of men ;  
 There is no peace or joy among the hosts ;  
 No fair can be celebrated  
 Since the sorrow of sorrow died.

c. ii., and p. 184, n. 23, 24 ; the *Feilire-Aenguis*, 8 July ; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 151, note <sup>b</sup>. <sup>p</sup> *Magh-Neill* : i. e. the Plain of Niall, a bardic name for Ireland.

Τρυαῖ ριν α Μυῖς ὀρῖς βυῖε,  
 Α τῖρ νάλαινδ ναδγαῖε,  
 Ρο ρεαπαῖρ ρριε ριῖ ρυρεαχ,  
 Ροτρaccaῖς Νιall μαῖ ἑυνεαχ.  
 Cαιτῖ μαῖλ ιαρεῖαιρ βῖεα,  
 Cαιτῖ ἑυαν cεῖ αιρμ ἑρεαῖα,  
 Ιναῖ Νιall ερῖδα Cνυῖα,  
 Ρο μαλαῖρε, α μόρ τρυχα.

Νιall ρο ράῖδ ινδρῖο an λά ριαρ an chaῖ,

Cepe δambáil boccoit breac, agur claidheab leota liac,  
 Agur gai glarr gona troch, téir matan moc do Ath chiac.

Céleabáill, mac Scandail, comarba Comgail, ⁊ anmchapa Néill Glundub,  
 ar é po arlaig for Niall tuidect don caitra, ⁊ ar é do pat a chuit foch-  
 raice do Niall ar claimcloḃ ech do thabhairt dó dia breic féin ar in ceat.  
 Gormlaith, inghn Phloinn, po ráid,

Ole forim commaoim an da Ḥhall marbrat Niall, agur Cearball,  
 Cearball la hUlḃ comal nglé Niall Glundub la hAmhlaidhe.

Cáircc an 25 Apríl, ⁊ min Cháirc ⁊ Samraḃ. Dia cóicc mbliadna ríreccat  
 ar τρι céδ tecmoing ριν,

Cáircc ⁊ Samraḃ rírethaiḃ pluacc iar tteoraiḃ bliadnaiḃ buanbán,  
 Oírgur ár nḤoeḃell dar rian, hῖ penḃaiḃ rindol Pail aim Niall.

<sup>a</sup> *Cnucha*.—Now Caislen-Cnucha, or Castle-knock, on the River Liffey, in the county of Dublin. — See note <sup>a</sup>, under A. D. 727, p. 325.

<sup>r</sup> *Confessor*.—The word *anamcapa* is translated "*confessarius*" in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 294.

<sup>s</sup> *Gormlaith*.—See this quatrain quoted before under the year 904 [909]. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise the following notice of this Gormlaith is given under the year 905:

"A. D. 905" [*recte*, 913]. "Neal Glunduffe was king three years, and was married to the

Lady Gormphley, daughter to King Flann, who was a very fair, virtuous, and learned damosell; was first married to Cormacke mac Cowlenan, King of Munster; secondly, to King Neal, by whom she had issue a son, called Prince Donnell, who was drowned, upon whose death she made many pittiful and learned ditties in Irish; and, lastly, she was married to Cearvall mac Moregan, King of Leinster. After all which royal marriages she begged from door to door, forsaken of all her friends and allies, and glad to be relieved by her inferiors."

It should be here remarked that the order of

This is a pity, O beloved Magh-Breagh,  
 Country of beautiful face,  
 Thou hast parted with thy lordly king,  
 Thou hast lost Niall the wounding hero.  
 Where is the chief of the western world ?  
 Where the sun of every clash of arms ?  
 The place of great Niall of Cnucha<sup>a</sup>  
 Has been changed, ye great wretches !

Niall said this before the battle :

Whoever wishes for a speckled boss, and a sword of sore-inflicting  
 wounds,  
 And a green javelin for wounding wretches, let him go early in the  
 morning to Ath-cliath.

Celedabhaill, son of Scannall, successor of Comhghall, and confessor<sup>r</sup> of Niall  
 Glundubh, was he who had requested of Niall to come to this battle ; and it  
 was he that gave the viaticum to Niall, after having refused to give him a horse  
 to carry him from the battle. Gormlaith<sup>a</sup>, daughter of Flann, said :

Evil to me the compliment of the two foreigners who slew Niall  
 and Cearbhall ;  
 Cearbhall [was slain] by Hulb, a great deed ; Niall Glundubh by  
 Amhlaeibh.

Easter [day fell] on the 25th of April, and little Easter<sup>t</sup> in the summer.  
 This happened after three hundred and sixty-five years.

Easter in summer, marching of armies during three fully accom-  
 plished years,

There was a red slaughter of the Gaelidhil in every path, through-  
 out the points of fair great Fail along with Niall.

these marriages of Gormlaith must be incorrect, because Cormac Mac Cullenan was slain in 908, Niall Glundubh in 919, and Cearbhall in 909. The probability is that Gormlaith was first married to Cormac ; and secondly, after his death,

to his enemy, Cearbhall ; and, lastly, to Niall Glundubh, after whose fall in 919 she begged from door to door.—See note under 941.

<sup>t</sup> *Little Easter*: i. e. Dominica in Albis. The criteria here given indicate the year 919.

Comgall po páid,

Pel Coemáin Léth i Corǵur, do aig bliadhain do anputh,  
Cóicc la eppaiǵ iar cCáircc Míon cáircc do bith i ramháð.

Opǵain Fířna 7 Tíǵhe Munna la Gallaið.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, naoi ccéd a hocht décc. An céo bliadhain do Donnchað, mac Flóinn tSionna, hi righe uar Eirínó. Fincár, eppcop Doimíacc, Corbmac, mac Cuilennáin, eppcop Lir móir, 7 tíǵearna na nDéiri Muňan, Loingreach, eppcop Cluana mic Nóir, Maolmaire, abb Arda brecáin, Ciapán, abb Daimhinri, Scannlan, mac Ĵormáin, eccnaid, pcriðmíð toǵaíðe, 7 abb Ropra Cpe, 7 Mepaiǵe Cluana móir Maeðócc, déǵ. Lia móir irin mbliadhainri co poáct an tuirce lřir nabaid Cluana mic Nóir, 7 co Clocán Ulaíð na ttri ccop. Ceannandur do ionopad do Ĵhallaið, 7 bpipeadh an doimíacc. Ar móir ócc Ĵpéin por Uib Máine. Cat i cCiannactaib bpiǵ, .i. occ Tíǵ mic nEathach, pia nDonnchað, mac Flainn mic Maeleaclainn, por Ĵhallaið, dú in po marbað líon dírimhe do na Ĵallaið, uair ba irin cat rin po díoglað cat Áta cliað porra, díóǵ topepadar duairlib na Noptmann ann coimlíon a topecair do paepclandaib 7 daopclannaib Ĵaoiðel irin cat rin Áta cliað. Ro Ĵonadh Muipéřtach, mac Tíǵřnain, .i. ptoǵháinna bpipe, hi ccat Ciannacta, 7 atpbat iapañ dia Ĵonaib. Muipcad, mac Flainn, tíǵearna

"*Coemhan Liath*.—This is probably the St. Caemhan whose festival is set down in O'Clery's Irish Calendar under the 14th of March, which would agree with the time referred to in the text, for in the year 919 Ash-Wednesday fell on the 10th of March.

The year 917 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 918, *alias* 919, of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 918" [*al.* 919]. "Easter the 7. Kal. of May, and Little Easter after some dayes in Summer" [*recte*, the second day of Summer]. "Hugh O'Maeilechlainn blinded by his cosen, Donncha, King of Meath. Battle at Dublin by the Genties" [Gentiles] "upon the Irish, where fell Nell, mac Hugh, King of Ireland,

the third yeare of his raigne, in the 17 Kal. of October, 4th day, where also fell Hugh mac Eochagan, King of Ulster; Maelmihi, mac Flanagan, King of Bregh; Conor, mac Maeilechlainn, heyre of Tarach; Flathvertach mac Danyell, heire of the Fochla; Maelbridi, mac Duivsinai, King of Airgialla, with many more nobles. Ceallach, mac Flaihvertai, King of Corcamrogha, and Tiernach O'Clery, King of Ofiachrach Aigne, *mortui sunt*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"*Cormac, son of Cuilennan*.—He is to be distinguished from Cormac, son of Cuilennan, King of Munster, and Archbishop of Cashel, who was slain in the battle of Bealach-Mughna, A. D. 903 [908], *q. v.*:

"A. D. 915. Cormacke mac Cuileanan, Bushop



Comhghall said :

The festival of Coemhan Liath<sup>u</sup> in Lent, denotes a year of storms,  
Five days of spring after Easter, Little Easter to be in summer.

The plundering of Fearna and Teach-Munna by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 918. The first year of Donnchadh, son of Flann Sinna, in sovereignty over Ireland. Finchar, Bishop of Daimhliag; Cormac, son of Cuilennan<sup>v</sup>, Bishop of Lis-mor, and lord of the Deisi Mumhan; Loingseach, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois; Maelmaire, Abbot of Ard-Breacain; Scannlan, son of Gorman, wise man, excellent scribe, and Abbot of Ros-Cre; and Meraighe of Cluainmor-Maethog, died. A great flood in this year, so that the water reached the Abbot's Fort of Cluain-mic-Nois, and to the causeway of the Monument of the Three Crosses<sup>x</sup>. Ceanannus was plundered by the foreigners, and the Daimhliag<sup>y</sup> was demolished. A great slaughter was made of the Ui-Maine at Grian<sup>z</sup>. A battle was gained in Cianachta-Breagh (i. e. at Tigh-mic-nEathach<sup>a</sup>) by Donnchadh, son of Flann, son of Malseachlainn, over the foreigners, wherein a countless number of the foreigners was slain; indeed in this battle revenge was had of them for the battle of Ath-cliaith<sup>b</sup>, for there fell of the nobles of the Norsemen here as many as had fallen of the nobles and plebeians of the Irish in the battle of Ath-cliaith. Muirheartach, son of Tighearnan, i. e. heir apparent of Breifne, was wounded in the battle of Cianachta, and he afterwards died of his wounds. Murchadh, son of Flann, lord of Corca-Bhaiscinn, died. Flann,

of Lismore, and King of the Desies, was killed by his own family."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>x</sup> *The monument of the Three Crosses.*—This causeway, and this *Uluidh*, or penitential station, exist at Clonmacnoise.

<sup>y</sup> *Daimhliag*: i. e. the Stone Church or Cathedral. "A. D. 915. Kelles was altogether ransacht and spoyled by the Danes, and they rased down the church thereof."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>z</sup> *Grian.*—A river which has its source in Sliabh Echtghe, in the north of the county of Clare.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 134, note <sup>o</sup>, and the Map to that work, on which the position of this river is shewn.

<sup>a</sup> *Tigh-mic-nEathach*: i. e. the house of the son

of Eochaidh, now unknown. This battle is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 915:

"This King" [Donnogh mac Flynn] "gave a battle to the Danes, where there was such a slaughter committed on them, that the one-half of the Danish army was not left alive; there was never such a massacre of them before in Ireland; in which great conflict Moriartagh mac Tyernie, one of the king's nobles, was cruelly wounded and thereof died."

<sup>b</sup> *The battle of Ath-cliaith.*—More correctly the battle of Cill-Mosamhog, now Kilmashoge, near Athcliaith, or Dublin.—See note <sup>o</sup>, A. D. 916, p. 593, *suprà*.

Corca dhaircino, décc. Flann, mac Lonain, Uirgil Sil Scota, filé ir deach baid 1 nEirinn ina aimirir, do marbad lá macaib Cuirrbuidé, do Uib Fotaib iaidiride) 1 nduimeatáide occ Loc Dácaoc 1 nDéirib Mumán.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, ναοι ccéd α ναοι δέζ. Αν ναρα βλιαδαν do Dhonnchað. Ciaran, eppcop Tolain, 7 Ruman, mac Caðaraiz, eppucc Cluana hloraird, δέζ. Αρ δό απρυβαð an rann po,

Compar ecenai upðairc áit, pñ co noccaib occa aib,  
Dunað doim oíl imðail, Ruman, mac Caðaraiz can.

Maonach, mac Siadail, abb bñncáir, 7 pccribnð na nGaoiðel uile, Coirprie, mac Fñraðaið, cñin epaðað Laiðñ, comarba Diarmata, mic Aðða póin, aipcinnecb Tige moçua, 7 anchoipe, δέζ iar ndeiðbñtad cian aopda, 7 Fñgal, mac Maolmorða, ab Saiðne, δέζ. Αρ δóib po ráiðb,

Ní bñadain cen aipirri, anabaid abb buan bñncáir,  
Aður comarba Diarmata, Coirprie ba buaid céc deað tuir.  
Ab Saiðne co pocpaiti, Fñgal pñ co poenðñaið,  
Doimnall veil apð uile maie dvinébáit pop Gaoiðealaid.  
Ní puirriu, ní aipéma, po bit iram epiañairi,  
Α ταιnic de ancñpñaið Epeann ipin mbñadainpe.

Doimnall, mac Floinn, mic Maoleclainn, pioðamna Epeann do marbad la a bñatáir Donncað 1 mðpuiðin Daçoga. Αρ do báp an Mhaonaið, mic Siadail, ceona, 7 Doimnall po ráiðeað,

\* *Flann, son of Lonan.*—See this obit already entered under the year 891, p. 549, *suprà*. The insertion of it here is a mistake of the Four Masters.

The year 918 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 919, *alias* 920, of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows :

"A. D. 919" [*al.* 920]. "Maelmuire, prince of Ardbrackan, *mortuus est*. An overthrow by Doncha O'Maeilechlainn of the Genties" [Gentiles], "where innumerable of them were slaine. Finchar, *Episcopus et scriba* of Doimliag, *feliciter pausavit*. Scannal of Roscere and Scribe of

Cluon-mic-Nois, *quievit*. Sitric mac Ivar forsook Dublin by divine power." [The] "Doimliag of Kells broken by Genties, and" [they] "did martire many there." [The] "Doimliag of Tuileain burnt the same day. Cormac, mac Cuilenan, Kinge of Desyes in Mounster, *jugalatus*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>a</sup> *Tolan.*—Otherwise written Tuilen, now Dulane, a parish near the town of Kells, in the county of Meath.

\* *Maenach.*—"A. D. 917" [*rectè*, 921]. "Moonagh, mac Sheil, abbot of Beanchor, the best scribe of all Ireland, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>i</sup> *Abbot of lasting Beannchair.*—It is added in

son of Lonan<sup>e</sup>, the Virgil of the race of Scota, the best poet that was in Ireland in his time, was treacherously slain by the sons of Corrbuidhe, who were of the Ui-Fothaidh, at Loch Dachaech, in Deisi-Mumhan.

The Age of Christ, 919. The second year of Donnchadh. Ciaran, Bishop of Tolan<sup>d</sup>, and Ruman, son of Cathasach, Bishop of Cluain-Iraird, died. It was for him this quatrain was composed :

Shrine of wisdom illustrious, acute, a man of virgin purity,  
By the hosts of people assembled was he loved, Ruman, son  
of Cathasach the amiable.

Maenach<sup>e</sup>, son of Siadhal, Abbot of Beannchair, and the [best] scribe of all the Irish race, [died]. Cairbre, son of Fearadhach, head of the piety of Leinster, successor of Diarmaid, son of Aedh Roin, airchinneach of Tigh-Mochua, and an anchorite, died, after a good life, at a very advanced age ; and Fearghal, son of Maelmordha, Abbot of Saighir, died. Of them was said :

It was not a year without events; premature died the Abbot of  
lasting Beannchair<sup>f</sup>,

And the successor of Diarmaid, Cairbre, the gifted above all good  
pillar.

The Abbot of Saighir with multitudes; Fearghal, man of gentle  
exactions;

Domhnall<sup>g</sup>, a scion all-good ; a plague<sup>h</sup> among the Gaeidhil.

I have not enumerated, I shall not enumerate, because I am sor-  
rowful,

What misfortunes came upon Ireland in this year.

Domhnall<sup>i</sup>, son of Flann, son of Maeleachlainn, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by his brother, Donnchadh, at Bruighean-Dachoga<sup>j</sup>. It was of the death of the same Maenach, son of Siadhal, and of Domhnall, was said :

an interlined gloss that this was Maenach.

<sup>k</sup> *Domhnall*.—It is added in an interlined gloss that this was Domhnall, son of Flann, son of Maeleachlainn.

<sup>l</sup> *A plague*.—"A. D. 917" [*rectè*, 921]. "There reigned in Ireland a great plague this year."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>i</sup> *Domhnall*.—"A. D. 917. King Donnogh killed his own brother, Donell, who was elected to be his successor in the kingdom."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>j</sup> *Bruighean-Dachoga*.—Now Breenmore, in the parish of Drummaney, barony of Kilkenny West, and county of Westmeath.—See note <sup>p</sup>, under the year 1415.

Cóicceas bliadain baéglac binn  
 O Phlann Tímhac torccas d'ong,  
 Maenac caépac Comgaill g'inn  
 Guin Domnaill la Donnacá n'Donn.  
 Mór liac Maenac, a Dhé oil,  
 Uirbercc baolac in gnúir glom,  
 Droméla Epeann dar dá muir  
 Comarba cuir Comgaill caom.  
 Ceann cuindríg an cuicció cóir,  
 A mind óir ar maighi mur,  
 Saet lín egnacó Inri Fáil,  
 Do dié a dail n'Gaideal ngur.  
 Gsm don lécc loigmair lán,  
 Go Ruaim páin ar aiprde mbróin,  
 Nat mai Maenac Muíman muad  
 Ar lop truas a Dhe móir.

Ceallac, mac Congalaig, abb Cille achaid, Cionacó, mac Domnaill, abb  
 Doire Chalgaig, ὁ Διομα Τυαμα, cónn atcomairc Ceneoil cConaill, dég.  
 Flaitebeartach, mac Muiréscraig, abb Cluana móir, dég. Ar dó po ráideas,

Caitte annas inn mai uaiḡ, caitte allas eccef lóir,  
 Inó Flaitebeartac pino Fáil po rcar ppi miad Cluana móir.

Maolmichill, mac Canannáin, dég, ar dó po ráideas an pann po,

Larar Laigean lip co trág ní bo elat ppi poplann féig,  
 Clepceet caem, cen imcim naré, po pait pop Maelmichill réim.

<sup>k</sup> *Comhghall's city*: i. e. the Monastery of Beannchair, or Bangor, in the county of Down, founded by St. Comhghall in the sixth century.

<sup>l</sup> *Donnchadh Donn*: i. e. Donnchadh, Donough, or Denis, the brown-haired.

<sup>m</sup> *Druim-Thuama*.—Translated by Adamnan *Dorsum-Tommæ*, now Drumhome, in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.—See note<sup>c</sup>,

under A. D. 1197. Colgan quotes this passage as from the Annals of the Four Masters in his Annals of Derry; but he makes Cinaedh Abbot of Doire-Chalgaich and Druimchliabh, thus:

"A. D. 919. S. Kinædus, filius Domnaldi, Abbas de Doire-Chelgaich, et de Druimchliabh, arx et caput religionis totius Tirconelliæ, obiit."  
 —*Quat. Mag., Trias Thaum.*, p. 503.

<sup>n</sup> *Cluain-mor*: i. e. the great lawn or meadow.

The fifth year, disastrous, sweet,  
 From Flann of Teamhair, a company have died,  
 Maenach of happy Comhgall's city<sup>k</sup>,  
 Domhnall was slain by Donnchadh Donn<sup>l</sup>,  
 Great grief is Maenach, O dear God !  
 The illustrious, black-haired man of the charming face,  
 The paragon of Ireland between two seas,  
 The successor of the mild Comhgall,  
 Head of counsel of the just province,  
 Its golden crown to be sorrowfully regretted,  
 Grievous to me that the wise man of Inis-Fail  
 Died from the assembly of the brave Gaeidhil.  
 A gem of the full precious stone,  
 As far as noble Rome it is sign of sorrow.  
 That Maenach of noble Munster does not live,  
 'Tis sufficient cause of grief, O great God.

Ceallach, son of Conghalach, Abbot of Cill-achaidh ; Cinaedh, son of Domhnall, Abbot of Doire-Chalgaigh, and of Druim-Thuama<sup>m</sup>, head of the council of the Cinel-Conaill, died. Flaithbheartach, son of Muirheartach, Abbot of Cluainmor<sup>n</sup>, died. Of him was said :

Where is the resting place of the sacred ornament ? Where the  
 renown of great poetic powers ?  
 Behold<sup>o</sup> Flaithbheartach, the fair of Fail, has separated from the honours of Cluain-mor.

Maelsinchill, son of Canannan, died ; for him this quatrain was composed :

The flame of wide Leinster to the shore, he was not feeble in the  
 unequal strife,  
 Mild clerkship, without violation of chastity, descended as a blessing  
 on the gentle Maelsinchill.

This is probably the place now called Clonmore, in the barony of Rathvilly, and county of Carlow.

<sup>o</sup> Behold : *miò*. The word *miò*, otherwise written *enne*, is the same as the Latin *ecce*, and is explained *péc no pìonn* by O'Clery.

Cearnaic, mac Flainn, abb Laimne Léire, décc, dia nebrad,

Sutpall Muige, maic ppi báig, bpiúg mban mbuidé balc a bpiúg,  
Ruicéin gpiéim gpiian ppi gpiuad cpiuac Léire liac a dié.

Macródaide, mic Dunchada, aipéinneé Cluana boirénn, dég. Maonach, Céle Dé, do éiaéatinn don fáirrige aniar do denam peéca Eireann. Gorpaié ua hlómair do gabáil porad i nAé chiac, 7 Arb Maéa dopeccain lair iaram, 7 la a plóg ipin Satairn pia féil Martain, 7 na caige epnaige do anacal lair co na lué do Chélib Dé, 7 do lobraib. An típ do apccain lair in gac aipb .i. piar co himp labraó, poip co banna, fo éuaic co Mag Uillífn. Aét atá ní éfna an pluag do deachaid fo tuat do p fáirpíad Muiréíritach, mac Néill, 7 Aigéíre, mac Murchaó, co paomíó ppi na Galluib, 7 torcpatar dponz díó móp díb, 7 do epnatar uaéad oile lá dopeáét céo toraig na hoídé, uair níp bo ppppeil doib iatp. Muiriué do Ghalluib oc Loch Peabail acc Olb co noib longuibh ppi epioáét 7 Imp Eocchain do opccain díobh. Pírgal, mac Domhnaill, .i. tigeapna an Phócla, i neapccairpíne ppiú, go po mapb lué luinge díob, 7 po bpiir an luing píipin, 7 píucc a hionmíup 7 a heoáil. Píche long oile do éóét co Cínn Magair i naipéap Típe Chonaill im mac Uatma-

<sup>p</sup> *Godfrey*.—The substance of this passage is translated by Colgan, in his *Annals of Armagh*, as follows :

“A. D. 919. *Godfredus Hua Himhair* (Dux Nortmannorum) *cæpit Dubliniam et cum exercitu die Sabbathi ante festum Sancti Martini prediis et rapinis devastat Ardmacham : pepercit tamen Ecclesiis, Colideis, et infirmis.*”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 296. This event is noticed in the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* under A. D. 917, but the true year is 921.

<sup>q</sup> *Inis-Labhraidha* : i. e. Labhraidh's Island. Not identified.

<sup>r</sup> *Magh-Uilseann*.—Now unknown.

<sup>s</sup> *Inis-Eoghain* : i. e. Eoghan's Island, now the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

<sup>t</sup> *Ceann-Maghair*.—Now Kinaweer, in the north of the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county

of Donegal.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under A. D. 702, p. 303, *supra*.

The year 919 of the *Annals of the Four Masters* corresponds with 920, *alias* 921, of the *Annals of Ulster*, which notice the events of that year as follows :

“A. D. 920” [*al.* 921]. “Maenach, mac Siagail, chief of learning” [*rectè*, wisdom] “in the Iland of Ireland, died. Daniell O'Maelechlainn *per dolum occisus est a fratre suo*, Doncha, *quod aptum erat*. Kieran, abbot of Daiminis, died. Maeilsechlainn O'Flainn” [i. e. grandson of Flann], “heyre of Tarach; Fiachra, mac Cahalain, King of Coill-Follomain; and Ragnall O'Hivar, King of White and Black Genties” [Gentiles] “*omnes mortui sunt*. Godfry O'Hivar in Dublin. Cinaeh mac Daniell, prince of Daire-Calgai, and Drumtuoma, head of counsel among the Conells of Tuaisceirt, died. The Genties came

Cearnach, son of Flann, Abbot of Lann-Leire, died ; of whom was said :

The torch of the plain (good in battle) of Bregia the fair and lovely,  
stout his strength,

Brilliance of the sun, the sun upon his cheek. Cearnach of Leire,  
mournful the loss of him,

Macrodaidhe, son of Dunchadh, airchinneach of Cluain-Boireann, died. Maenach, a Ceile-De [Culdee], came across the sea westwards, to establish laws in Ireland. Godfrey<sup>p</sup>, grandson of Imhar, took up his residence at Ath-cliaith ; and Ard-Macha was afterwards plundered by him and his army, on the Saturday before St. Martin's festival ; but he spared the oratories, with their Ceile-Des [Culdees], and the sick. The country was plundered by him in every direction, i. e. westwards as far as Inis-Labhradha<sup>a</sup>, eastwards as far as the Banna, and northwards as far as Magh-Uillseann<sup>r</sup>. But, however, the host that went northwards was overtaken by Muircheartach, son of Niall, and Aighneart, son of Murchadh, so that the foreigners were defeated, a very great number of them was slain ; but a few escaped in the darkness of the very beginning of the night, because they were not visible to them [the Irish]. A fleet of foreigners, consisting of thirty-two ships, at Loch-Feabhail, under Olbh ; and Inis-Eoghain<sup>s</sup> was plundered by them: Fearghal, son of Domhnall, lord of the North, was at strife with them, so that he slew the crew of one of their ships, broke the ship itself, and carried off its wealth and goods. Twenty ships more arrived at Ceann-Maghair<sup>t</sup>, in the east of Tir-Chonail, under the conduct of Uathmharan,

by sea to Lochfeval untill they came to Inis-Owen, viz., at Low, with 32 shippes" [rectè, viz., under the conduct of Olv, who had 32 shippes], "where they mett with straights and rocks, where few of them remained *per torporem*. Fergal, mac Daniell, King of the Ochla, contending with them, killed the people of one shippe, bracke that selfe" [same], "and caried the spoyle of yt. Another Navi at Cennmaghar, in the borders of Tirconell, by Mac Uahmaran mic Barith with 20 shippes. The spoyle of Ardmach, the 3rd of November, by" [the] "Genties of Dublin, in the Saturday of St.

Martin's feast, viz., by Godfrith O'Hivair, with his men, who saved the houses of prayer with their *people of God*" [i. e. Culdees], "and lepers, and the whole church towne, unless" [i. e. except] "some howses" [which] "were burnt through neglect" [*nisi paucis in eâ tectis exustis per incuriam*]. "Broad spoyles made by them on all sydes, that ys, to Inis-Lavraa westerly, easterly to Banna, in the north to Magh-Nilsen, but the north Army were mett by Murtagh mac Nell, and by Aignert mac Murcha, who did overthrowe them, killed many of them, *paucis elapsis subsidio sublustris noctis. Eclipsis*

πάιν, mic δαρίτη, γ ní βεργενρατ nach ποδail don dul roim. Maolrechlainn, mac Maolruanaid, mic Floinn, dég. Orðain Cluana heidneach, γ lorccad Deptaige Mochua, γ orðain Ffina móipe Maodócc do Thallailb.

Αοιρ Crioirt, naoi ccéd fiche. An tpeap bliadain do Donnchað. Maolpoil, mac Ailella, eppcop, anchoipe, γ pcpibmð Leite Chuinn, γ abb Indeðné, décc. Ar dia écc po páidídh an rann,

Maelpóil baói po opðoun móp eppcop gaidíð pamat rið,  
Suí no nřtað peét por cáé přp pccipced peétair říð.

Cophmac, Eppucc Cluana řřta ðpénainn, γ Ailell, mac Flaitim, abb Cluana móip Maedócc, do écc. Flannagán Ua Riaccán, abb Cille dapa, γ říðamína Laiðean, dég. Maolionmáin Ua Glarcon, abb Cluana Dolcáin, Colggu, mac Fedaié, abb Sláine, Alldgur Chille Scípe, Aoð Ua Raítnén, řřn řuí Epeann, γ eccnaid Saiðpe, Fřđalach, paccapc Cluana mic Nóip, γ Loingreac, mac Aonaccáin, řepřtíðp Doimhacc, dég. Taðg, mac Paoláin, tiðearna Laiðean Dřřgabair řřp aráite Uí Ceinnpelaig, dég, dia nebrad,

Dá deich mbliadán atgleam ap naoi cétaib ap moam,  
O gřnar Crioirt, iar pıagail, cup an mbliadain itaam.  
Ar řpın bliadain ðeimın iarpın pıagail at, agair,  
Ecca Taiðcc upðeipc aıımıð, an řið aııııð Dřřgabair.

Indeétach, mac Concóðair, řiðdamína Connaét, dég. Maolmicduach, tiðearna Aíðne, do mardad la Thallailb. Aoð, mac Lonáin Uí Ğuairpe, tanairi Aíðne, décc. Pındguine Ua Maolmıuaid, tiðřna Peap cCeall dég. Slóigíð la Donnchað, ří Epeann, co Connaétailb, co po mardad ðpem móp dia mıun-  
tir i nĐuibéip Aéta Luain, dú i ttopřair Cıonaed, mac Concóðair, tiðearna

*Lune*, at 15. *Kal. Junii*, the 3rd day, the first howre at night. Flahvertach mac Murtagh, Abbot of Clonmore, *mortuus est*.—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The eclipse of the moon here mentioned happened on the 17th December, 921.—See *L'Art de Ver. les Dates*, tom. i. p. 69.

"*Maelpoil*.—Dr. O'Connor thinks that this was the Paulinus to whom Probus dedicates his Life of St. Patrick.—See his edition of the Annals of

the Four Masters, p. 440, note 1; and also *Quinta Vita S. Patricii, Trias Thaum.*, p. 64, where Colgan translates this passage as follows:

"Anno 920. *Mal-Paulinus Abildi filius, Episcopus, Anachoreta, Scriba, sive Scriptor præcipuus Leth-Cunnensis, hoc est Aquilonaris Hiberniæ, et Abbas Indenensis, obiit.*"

"*Ua Maelmhuaidh*.—Now *anglicè* O'Molloy. This is the first notice of the family name O'Molloy occurring in these Annals. Their



son of Barith, but they committed no depredation on that occasion. Mael-seachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, died. The plundering of Cluain-eidhneach, the burning of the oratory of Mochua, and the burning of Fearnam-mor-Maedhog, by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 920. The third year of Donnchadh. Maelpoil<sup>u</sup>, son of Ailell, bishop, anchorite, and [best] scribe of Leath-Chuinn, and Abbot of Indedhnen, died. Concerning his death the [following] quatrain was composed :

Maelpoil, who was in great dignity, a bishop who took the road of  
a king,

A sage who enforced the law upon all, a man who dispensed peace  
all round.

Cormac, Bishop of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn ; and Ailell, son of Flaithim, Abbot of Cluain-mor-Maedhog, died. Flannagan Ua-Riagain, Abbot of Cill-dara, and heir apparent of Leinster, died. Maelinmhain Ua-Glascon, Abbot of Cluain-Dolcain ; Colga, son of Feadhach, Abbot of Slaine ; Alldghus of Cill-Scire ; Aedh Ua Raithnen, old sage of Ireland, and wise man of Saighir ; Fear-dalach, priest of Cluain-mic-Nois ; and Loingseach, son of Aenagan, Œconomus of Daimhliag, died. Tadhg, son of Faelan, lord of South Leinster, who was called Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died ; of whom was said :

Twice ten years, have followed upon nine hundred more,  
Since Christ was born, by rule, till the year in which we are.  
It is in this year certainly, according to the clear rule, occurred  
The death of Tadhg, the illustrious, happy, the noble King of  
Deasgabhair.

Innrechtach, son of Conchobhar, heir apparent of Connaught, died. Mael-mieduach, lord of Aidhne, was slain by the foreigners. Aedh, son of Lonan O'Guairé, Tanist of Aidhne, died. Finngüne Ua Maelmhuaidh<sup>u</sup>, lord of Feara-Ceall, died. An army was led by Donnchadh, King of Ireland, into Connaught, so that a great part of his people was killed in Duibhthir-Atha-Luain<sup>v</sup>, where Cinaedh, son of Conchobhar, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain. Maelmordha, son

territory of Feara-Ceall, now Fircall, formed the south-west part of the ancient Meath, and comprised the modern baronies of Fircall, Bal-

lycown, and Ballyboy, in the King's County.

<sup>v</sup> *Duibhthir-Atha-Luain* : i. e. the Black District of Athlone. This was otherwise called

Ua Failge. Maolmorða, mac Riadáin, tanair Oghaige, dég. Oghain Cluana mic Nóir do Ghallaib Luimnech, 7 teaét dóibh for Loch Ribh, go ro orccrét a oilena uile. Oghain En inri la Fotartuib tpe do Ghallaib, dú in ro marbta da céo décc do Thaidelaib, 7 Abél pcribnoí do dol i martra imaille ppiú. Inorad Cluana mic Nóir la mac nAilgi, 7 a lorccad lair iarom. Uatmarán, mac Dobailéin, tigearna Luigne Connaét, dég. Flait-beartach, mac Ionmainen, pí Cairil, do dul dia oiletre, 7 Lorcan, mac Conluigán, do gabáil piúe Cairil.

Aoir Crioit, naoi ccéó fiche a haon. An cétamád bliadain do Dhonnchaó. Maolcallano abb Dirit Diarmada, Maolparraice, mac Morainó, abb Droma clab 7 Aroa ppaéta, Dubdabrainne, abb Ropra aileitir, Maolcuile, mac Colmáin, pepleigint Chluana mic Nóir, 7 Fiachra eccailri bicce, décc. Dublitir Cille plebte, paccart Aroa Macá, do dol i martra la gallaib Snáma Aigheach. Cuongalta, paccart Lanne Léipe tétpra (.i. cantaire no opator) Epeann etir sué, 7 crué, 7 roar (.i. ro ppor) dég. Maolmorða, mac Conúbair, tigearna Ua Failge, 7 Pind, mac Círráin, tigearna Murcraige, décc. Uioḡac, ingean Floinn, mic Maoileaclainn, bñ Mhaoilemitchig, tigfina bpiḡ uile, décc, 7 ro haónaét co naipmuitin móir hi cCluain mic Nóir. Spelán, mac Congalaig, tigearna Conaille Muirteimne, do marbaó. Inorid Fear nAroa, 7 Lanne Léipe, 7 Fear Roir in mbliaóain hirin. Céle mac Anpothain, tigearna Ua Crioiméannáin, décc. Maolcluithe, mac Conco-

Feadha-Atha-Luain, a district in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See it referred to at the years 1536, 1572, 1580.

\* *En-inis*: i. e. Bird-island. This name is now unknown. Fotharta-tire is one of the old names of Fotharta-O'Nolan, now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow.

\* *The son of Ailgi*.—This was the Tomrar Mac Alchi, king, who, according to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, was reported to have gone to hell in the year 922.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, Introduction, p. xli.

\* *Flaitbheartach*.—He had been first Abbot of Scatterry Island in the Shannon, and was the person who incited Cormac Mac Cuileannain, the Bishop-King of Munster, to fight the battle

of Bealach-Mughna in 903 [908].

The year 920 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 921, *alias* 922, of the Annals of Ulster, and 918 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which notice the events of that year as follows:

“A. D. 921” [*al.* 922]. “Maeilpoil, mac Ailill, cheife and bushopp of Kindred Hugh Slane; Teige, mac Foelain, King of the Kinselaes; Cernach, mac Flainn, prince of Lann-Leire, and Proctor” [moer] “to them of Ard-mach from Belachduin” [now Castlekieran, near Kells] “to [the] sea, and from [the] Boyn to Cashan, head of counsell and doing of the men of Bregb wholly, all dead” [Ruman *Episcopus* Cluana-Iraird]; “Ferdalach, bushopp of

of Riagan, Tanist of Osraighe, died: The plundering of Cluain-mic-Nois by the foreigners of Luimneach; and they came upon Loch Ribh, and plundered all its islands. The plundering of En-inis<sup>w</sup> in Fotharta-tire, by the foreigners, where twelve hundred of the Irish were slain, and Abel the scribe was martyred along with them. The plundering of Cluain-mic-Nois by the son of Ailgi<sup>z</sup>, who afterwards burned it. Uathmharan, son of Dobhailen, lord of Luighne in Connaught, died. Flaithbheartach<sup>y</sup>, son of Inmhainen, King of Caiseal, went upon his pilgrimage; and Lorcan, son of Conlingan, assumed the kingdom of Caiseal.

The Age of Christ, 921. The fourth year of Donnchadh. Maelcallann, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada; Maelpadraig, son of Morann, Abbot of Druimcliabh and Ard-sratha; Dubhdabhraine, Abbot of Ross-ailithir; Maeltuile, son of Colman, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Fiachra of Eaglais-beag [at Cluain-mic-Nois], died. Duibhlitir of Cill-Sleibhthe<sup>z</sup>, priest of Ard-Macha, was martyred by the foreigners of Snamh-Aighneach<sup>a</sup>. Cucongalta, priest of Lann-Leire, the Tethra (i. e. the singer or orator) for voice, personal form, and knowledge, died. Maelmordha, son of Conchobhar, lord of Ui-Failghe; and son of Cearran, lord of Muscraighe, died. Lighach, daughter of Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, and wife of Maelmithidh, lord of all Breagh, died, and was buried with great veneration at Cluain-mic-Nois. Spelan, son of Conghalach, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne, was killed. The plundering of Feara-Arda and Lann-Leire, and of Feara-Rois, in this year. Cele, son of Anrothan, lord of Ui-Crimhthannain,

Clon-mic-Nois; Loingsech, mac Oenagain, *Equonimus* of Doimliag; and Colga mac Sempuil, abbot of Slane, all died. The shipping of Limericke" [i. e. of Mac Ailche] "to Lochri, and spoiled Clon-mic-Nois, and all the Isles, that they carried away great booty of gold, silver, and all manner of riches from the Loch."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 918" [*rectè*, 922]. "Teig mac Foylan, King of the west" [*rectè*, south] "of Lynster, died. Flannagan O'Riagan, abbot of Kildare and prince of Lynster, died. Moylepoyle mac Aileall, Bushop, best scribe, and anchorite of all Leihkoyn, died. King Donnogh went with an army to Connaught, where, in the wilderness

of Athlone, he lost divers of his army, and Kenny, mac Connor, King of Affalie" [Offalie]. "Indreaghtagh, mac Connor, prince of Connaught, died. The Danes of Limbrick spoiled and ransacked Clonvicknose, and from thence they went on Logh Rie, and preyed all the islands thereof. Ffingonie O'Molloye, King of Fearkeall, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>z</sup> *Cill-Sleibhthe*.—Otherwise written Cill-Sleibhe, now Killeavy, near Newry, in the county of Armagh.—See note <sup>p</sup>, under A. D. 517, p. 168, *suprà*.

<sup>a</sup> *Snamh-Aighneach*.—Now Carlingford Lough, between the counties of Louth and Down.—See note <sup>f</sup>, under A. D. 850, p. 484, *suprà*.

ðair, piöðamna Connact, do marðað. Finn mac Maelmorða, mic Muirpeccáin, piöðamna Laiğín, do marðað lá Ceallac, mac Cerpáill. Flaitðear-tach, mac Ionmainéin, do ðabáil do ðhallaið i n Inyr Loça Cré, 7 a ðreit co Luimneach.

Äoir Criorc, naoi ccéd píce a dó. An cúigeað bliaðain do ðhonnchað. Duiblitir, abb Cluana heidneach. Muirðhaç, mac Domnaill, abb Maimir-treach ðuite, cñn atðomarc (.i. piappaige) pear mðrðg uile, óccaið, cléiréib, 7 maormuinnirpe Pátraiğ ó Sliab Fuaio co Laiğiu dég. Maðlmorða, mac Congalaiğ, abb Daiminri, Moçta na hInnri, mac Cñrnaçam, paçarte Arua Maça, vécc. Cellac, mac Cñrðáill, piöðamna Laiğín, lá Donnchað, mac Domnaill, torçair réin, 7 Donnchað, mac Domnaill, piöðamna Tñmraç, do marðað la Maolpuanaio, mac Concoðair, i ndioğail Cellaiğ, mic Cñrðáill, mic Muirpeccéin. Longur do ðhallaið for Loç Erne, co po ndoirpfe innrðða, 7 oiléna an loça, 7 na tuata ar ðach taob de, 7 airpiorð dóib for an loç go ramraio ar ccint, 7 an tír ðpağbáil doib i necmaing (.i. i ndeirð) na pee rin. ðaill do toçt for Loç Cuan, 7 Maolbáin mac Aoða piöðamna an cúigð do éuitim leo. Dá céð dég do ðallaið Loça Cuan do ðaðað hi Loch Rúohpuide. ðaill for Loch Ribh .i. Colla mac ðaric, tiğearna Luimniğ, 7 ar leo po marðað Eachtiğñin, mac Flannchaða, tiğearna ðrðğmame.

<sup>b</sup> *Loch-Cre.*—Now Monahincha, near Roscrea. —See note, <sup>c</sup>, under the year 802, p. 412, *suprà*.

The year 921 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 922, *alias* 923, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 919 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which notice the events of that year as follows :

"A. D. 922" [*al.* 923]. "Maelpatrick, mac Morain, prince of Drumcliv and Ardsraha, *mortuus est*. Spelan, mac Congalai, *per dolum occisus*, being king of the Conells" [of Muirtheimhne]. "The spoyling of them of Arta" [Ferrard], "Lainn-Lere, and them of Ross in the same moneth" [*rectè, in eodem die*], "and the spoyle of Cill-sleve by Genties" [Gentiles] "from Snavaigneche, Duivlitir, priest of Ard-mach, with them" [*rectè, by them*] "to be martired. Cucongalt, priest of Lainn-Lere,

chiefe of Ireland in all vertues, *in pace quievit*. Maelcluiche, mac Conor, heyre of Connoght, *per dolum occisus est*. Ligach" [Flann] "mac Maeilsechlainn's daughter, and Queene to the King of Bregh, *mortua est*. Finn, mac Maelmorra, heyre of Linster, *a fratre suo occisus est*. Maelcallan, prince of Disert-Diarmada, *quievit*." —*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 919" [*rectè, 923*]. "Ligach, daughter of King Flann, mac Moyleseaghlynn, Queen of Moybrey, died, and was buried in Clonvicknose. Dowlitter, priest of Ardmach, was killed by the Danes. Dedim O'Foirvhen, Tanaist, Abbott of Clonvicknose, died." —*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>c</sup> *Mochta of the Island*: i. e. Inis-Mochta, now Inishmot, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Slane, and county of Meath. The ruins of the church of Inis-Mochta are still to

died. Maelcluithe, son of Conchobhar, heir apparent of Connaught, was killed. Finn, son of Maelmordha, son of Muiregan, heir apparent of Leinster, was slain by Ceallach, son of Cearbhall. Flaithbheartach, son of Inmainen, was taken by the foreigners on the island of Loch-Cre<sup>b</sup>, and conveyed to Limerick.

The Age of Christ, 922. The fifth year of Donnchadh. Duibhlitir, Abbot of Cluain-eidhneach; Muireadhach, son of Domhnall, Abbot of Mainistir-Buithe, head of the counsel of all the men of Breagh, lay and ecclesiastical, and steward of Patrick's people, from Sliabh Fuaid to Leinster, died. Maelmordha, son of Conghalach, Abbot of Daimhinis. Mochta of the Island<sup>c</sup>, son of Cearnachan, priest of Ard-Macha, died. Ceallach, son of Cearbhall, heir apparent of Leinster, was slain by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall; and Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, heir apparent of Teamhair, was slain by Maelruanaidh, son of Conchobhar, in revenge of Ceallach, son of Cearbhall, son of Muirigen<sup>d</sup>. A fleet of foreigners upon Loch Eirne<sup>e</sup>, so that they plundered the islands and islets of the lake, and the districts on every side of it; and they remained on the lake till the ensuing summer, and they left the country at the end of that time. Foreigners came upon Loch Cuan; and Maelduin, son of Aedh, heir apparent of the province, fell by them. Twelve hundred of the foreigners were drowned in Loch Rudhruidhe<sup>f</sup>. Foreigners upon Loch Ribh, i. e. [under the conduct of] Colla, son of Barith, lord of Luimneach; and it was by them Eachtighearn, son of Flannchadh, lord of Breagmhaine<sup>g</sup>, was slain.

be seen on a spot of ground containing about two acres, which was formerly an island, and is now surrounded by low, marshy ground, which is always flooded in Winter. According to O'Clery's Irish Calendar, the festival of St. Mochta of this place was kept here on the 26th of March. He is to be distinguished from St. Mochta of Louth, whose festivals were celebrated on the 24th of March and 19th of August.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under A. D. 448, p. 135, *suprà*. See Inis-Mochta again referred to at the years 939, 997, 1026, 1138, 1150, and 1152.

<sup>d</sup> *Son of Muirigen*.—The language of this passage is very carelessly constructed by the Four Masters. It should stand thus:

“Ceallach, son of Cearbhall, son of Muirigen, heir apparent to the kingdom of Leinster, was slain by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, heir apparent of Teamhair, who was slain by Maelruanaidh, son of Conchobhar, in revenge of Ceallach.”

<sup>e</sup> *Loch-Eirne*.—Now Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under A. M. 3751, p. 47, *suprà*.

<sup>f</sup> *Loch-Rudhruidhe*: i. e. Rury's Lough.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under A. M. 2545, p. 7, *suprà*. See also the *Feilire-Aenguis*, note at 29th August.

<sup>g</sup> *Breagmhaine*.—Now Brawney, a barony verging on Loch Ribh, or Lough Ree, in the county of Westmeath. After the establishment of surnames, the chief family in this territory

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, naoi ccéo piche a τρί. An peipeað bliaðain do Dhonnchað. Pailbe, ancoipe, décc. Caéal, mac Concúbair, pí teopa Connacht, [décc]. Dubgall, mac Aóda, piḡ Ulað, do mairbað la hUlltoib .i. la Cenel Maelce. Lorcan, mac Duncáda, tiḡearna ðriḡ [décc]. Ar dia nécc po ráioð,

Naoi mbliaðna atpfr, arim ðpon, ó Plann Tómpach, ní cor ngel,  
Caéal Connaét, pí na nart, Dubgall tuaḡa pi bale ðriḡ.

Domnall, mac Caéal, piḡðamna Connaét, do mairbað la abrátair, Taðḡ mac Caéal, ḡ Taðḡ do ḡabáil ionað a atar. Paolan, mac Muirsohanḡ, pí Laiḡn, co na mac .i. Lorcan, do erḡabáil la ḡallaib Acha clath. Tompar, mac Tompaet, do mairbað do Conmaicnib mara. Flaetciur, mac Scopachám, tiḡearna Ua Cpioiméannám, décc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, naoi ḡcéð, pice, a cftair. An peaétmað bliaðain do Dhonnchað. Colman, mac Aililla, abb Cluana loraip, ḡ Cluana mic Nóir, erpucc, ḡ doctop erḡaio, déḡ. Ar leip do rónað daimiac Cluana mic Nóir. Do Chonaillib Muirtemne a cenel.

An ðschmað bliaðain, dail ðip, po frp pailte ḡ bpon,  
Colman Cluana ḡair ḡach tuip; Albðann do ðol ðap muip.

took the surname of O'Braie, now O'Brien, Breen, and sometimes incorrectly O'Brien.

The year 922 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 923, *alias* 924, of the Annals of Ulster, and 920 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which give some of the events of that year (*æra communis* 924) as follows:

"A. D. 923" [*al.* 924]. "A navy of the Genties" [Gentiles] "upon Loch-Erne, spoyling all the Islands of the Loch, and the contry about the haven, and left it in Somer next. Genties at Loch Cuan, and Maelduin, mac Hugh, heyre of Ulster, was slain by them. Great shipping of the Genties of Loch Cuan, drowned at Fertais Ruraie, where nine hundred or more were lost. An army by Gofrith O'Hivar from Dublin to Limericke, where many of his men were killed by Mac Ailche. Mureach mac Daniell, second to the Abbot of Ardmach, High

Serjeant" [ἀπομαερ] "of the south O'Nells, and coarb of Buty, mac Bronai, the head doer" [*rectè*, the head counsellor] "of all the men of Bregh among the" [laity and] "clergy, 5 *die Kal. Dec. vita decessit*. Maelmorra, mac Congaile, prince of Daivinis, *quievit*."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 920" [*rectè*, 924]. "Two hundred of the Danes were drowned in Logh Rowrie. The Danes made residence on Logh Rie, by whom Eghtigern, mac Flancha, prince of Brawnie, was killed. Foylan mac Murtagh, or Morey, King of Lynster, was taken by the Danes, and led captive together with his sons."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>h</sup> *Lorcan*. — "A. D. 920" [*rectè*, 925]. "Lorckan, mac Donnogh, prince of Moybrey, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>i</sup> *Exact*: ðpon.—This word is glossed .i.

The Age of Christ, 923. The sixth year of Donnchadh. Failbhe, ancho-rite, died. Cathal, son of Conchobhar, king of the three divisions of Connaught, [died]. Dubhghall, son of Aedh, King of Ulidia, was slain by the Ulidians, i. e. by the Cinel-Maelche. Lorcan<sup>h</sup>, son of Dunchadh, lord of Breagh, [died]. Of their deaths was said :

Nine years, it is known, exact<sup>1</sup> the computation, from Flann of Teamhair, it is not a charming circumstance,  
Till Cathal of Connaught, king of the nobles, and Dubhghall of Tuagha, strong King of Breagh.

Domhnall<sup>l</sup>, son of Cathal, heir apparent of Connaught, was killed by his brother, Tadhg, son of Cathal; and Tadhg assumed the place of his father. Faelan, son of Muireadhach, King of Leinster, with his son, i. e. Lorcan, was taken prisoner by the foreigners of Ath-*cliath*<sup>k</sup>. Tomrar, son of Tomralt, was slain by the Conmaicni-mara<sup>l</sup>. Flaithchius, son of Scorachan, lord of Ui-Crimh-thannain, died.

The Age of Christ, 924. The seventh year of Donnchadh. Colman, son of Ailill, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird and Cluain-mic-Nois, a bishop and wise doctor, died. It was by him the Daimhliag<sup>m</sup> of Cluain-mic-Nois was built; he was of the tribe of the Conailli-Muirtheimhne.

The tenth year, a just decree, joy and sorrow reigned,  
Colman of Cluain, the joy of every tower, died; Albdann went beyond sea.

*cinnce*, i. e. certain, or exact, in the Stowe copy.

<sup>1</sup> *Domhnall*.—"A. D. 920. Donnell, mac Cahall, prince of Connought, was killed by his own brother."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>k</sup> *The foreigners of Ath-*cliath**: i. e. the Danes of Dublin.

The year 923 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 924, *alias* 925, of the Annals of Ulster, which note a few of the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 924" [*al.* 925]. "Duv<sup>g</sup>all, mac Hugh, King of Ulster, *a suis jugulatus est*. Lorcan, mac Dunchaa, King of Bregh, *senili morte mori-*

*tur*. Cahall, mac Conor, King of Connaght, *in penitentia obiit*. Daniell mac Cahel killed by his cosen" [*rectè*, brother] "Teige fraudulently, and others of the nobles of Connaght."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>l</sup> *Conmaicni-mara*: i. e. the inhabitants of Connamara, or the barony of Ballynahinch, in the north-west of the county of Galway.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under A. D. 663, p. 274, *suprà*.

<sup>m</sup> *Daimhliag*: i. e. the Stone-church, or Cathedral of Clonmacnoise. The death of this abbot is entered in the *Chronicon Scotorum* at the year 926.—See Petrie's *Round Towers*, pp. 266, 267.

Maolreachlainn, mac Maolpuanaið, aithrígdamna Teampach, ⁊ Duinneacaidh, mac Laoḡaire, flaithe Fear cCeall, véḡ. Oḡain Dúine Sobairce do ḡhallaið Loḡa Cuán, ⁊ po marbað daoine iomða leó.

A cftair rícte ar ḡlé, aḡur naoi ccéð cen timðibe,  
O po ḡhnair mac De bí co hoḡccain Duin Sobairḡi.

Raoineað pia Muirḡearḡac, mac Neill ⁊ pia nUltaib occ Droḡat Cluana na cruimḡḡr an 28 do December dia Darḡaoin do ḡunnrað, dú in po marbað oct ccéð imo ḡḡoḡeachaib .i. Alḡoann, mac ḡoppaḡ, Aupḡ, ⁊ Roile. Ro ḡabað caḡḡ reachḡmaine poḡ anlḡe oile dioð occ Aḡ Cruḡḡne, ḡo ḡḡáimḡ ḡoppaḡ, ḡiḡḡna ḡall, ó Aḡ cliaḡ dia ccobair. Oḡain Cille dapa do ḡhallaið Puirḡ Loairḡe. A hoḡḡain doḡoḡi ó Aḡ cliaḡ ipin mḡliaðain éfona. Ferḡur, mac Duilḡein, ḡiḡḡna Luirḡ, do marbað la fḡraib ḡreirne. Mochḡa, eppḡoḡ Ua Néill ⁊ ḡaccarḡ Arḡa Maḡa, ⁊ Muirḡoach, mac Domnaill, ḡánaipḡ abbaidh Arḡa Maḡa, véḡ.

Aoir Cḡoḡḡ, naoi ccéð a cúḡ fíḡḡḡ. An ḡoḡḡmað ḡliaðain do ḡhonnchað. Coḡbmac, mac Fíḡḡrain, abb ḡlinne da Loḡa, Maolḡḡḡair, abb Cluana fearḡa Molua, véḡ. Soichleacáan ḡiḡe Munḡa do ḡuin ⁊ a écc ði.

<sup>n</sup> *Dun-Sobhairce*.—Now Dunseverick, near the Giants' Causeway, in the north of the county of Antrim.—See note <sup>o</sup>, under A. M. 3501, pp. 26, 27, *suprà*.

<sup>o</sup> *Cluain-na-gCruimlithir*: i. e. the lawn or meadow of the priests or presbyters. Not identified.

<sup>p</sup> *Being Thursday*.—This shews that the year was not 924, for in that year the 28th of December fell on Tuesday; but, according to the Annals of Ulster, this victory was gained by Muirheartach in 926, in which year the 28th of December fell on Thursday. Hence, it is quite evident that the Annals of the Four Masters are ante-dated at this period by two years.

<sup>q</sup> *Ath-Cruithne*: i. e. Ford of the Cruitheni, or Picts. This is probably the same as that called Atherathin, in the foundation Charter of Newry, and now included in Sheeptown, in the lordship

of Newry.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 117.

<sup>r</sup> *Lurg*.—Now the barony of Lurg, in the north of the county of Fermanagh.—See note <sup>n</sup>, under A. D. 1369.

<sup>s</sup> *Mochta*.—The Annals of Ulster, though they generally differ two years about this period from the chronology adopted by the Four Masters, yet agree with them in the date of the death of this bishop:

"A. D. 923" [*al.* 924]. "Mochta, bushopp of the O'Nells, and priest of Ardmach, *in pace quievit*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The year 924 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 925, *alias* 926, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 921 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 926, as is demonstrable from the criteria above set forth:



Maelsechlainn, son of Maclruanaidh, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Teamhair; and Duineachaidh, son of Laeghaire, chief of Feara-Ceall, died. Dun-Sobhairce<sup>a</sup> was plundered by the foreigners, and many persons were slain by them.

Twenty-four years exactly, and nine hundred without curtailment,  
From the birth of the son of the living God to the plundering of  
Dun-Sobhairci.

A victory was gained by Muircheartach, son of Niall, and the Ulidians, at the bridge of Cluain-na-gCruimhther<sup>o</sup>, on the 28th of December, being Thursday<sup>p</sup>, where were slain eight hundred men with their chieftains, Albdann, son of Godfrey, Aufer, and Roilt. The other half of them were besieged for a week at Ath-Cruithne<sup>o</sup>, until Godfrey, lord of the foreigners, came to their assistance from Ath-cliath. Cill-dara was plundered by the foreigners of Port-Lairge. It was plundered again by [the foreigners of] Ath-cliath in the same year. Fearghus, son of Duiligen, lord of Lurg<sup>r</sup>, was slain by the men of Breifne. Mochta<sup>s</sup>, Bishop of Ui-Neill, and priest of Ard-Macha; and Muireadhach, son of Domhnall, Tanist-abbot of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 925. The eighth year of Donnchadh. Cormac, son of Fithbran, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha; Maelpheadair, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Molua, died. Soichleachan of Teach-Munna was wounded, and died of the

"A. D. 925" [*al.* 926]. "Dunsovarche praied by the Genties" [Gentiles] "of Loch Cuan, where many men were killed and taken" [*in quo multi homines occisi sunt et capti*]. "An overthrowe geven by Murtagh mac Nell, at Snavaigne, where 200 men were killed" [*ubi cc. decollati sunt*]. "Colman, prince of Clon-Iraird and Clon-mic-Nois, *scriba et Episcopus, in Christo quievit*. Fergus, mac Duiligen, King of Lorg, killed by the men of Brefny. The Navy of Loch Cuan taken at Linn-Duochaill, viz., Alpthan, mac Gofrith, *pridie Nonas Septembris*. An overthrowe by Murtagh mac Nell at the bridge of Clon-Crumher, *in quinta feria, quinta Kalendarum Januarii*, where fell Alpthann mac Gofrith, *cum magna strage exercitus sui*. They were sett about" [besieged] "for a whole seave-

night at the battle" [*recte*, at the ford] "of Cruithne, untill Gofrith, king of the Genties, came from Dublin to relieve them."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 921" [*recte*, 926]. "Colman mac Ailealla, abbot of Clonvicknose and Clonard, a sage doctor, died in his old age. Donsovarke was preyed by the Danes of Loch Cuan; Kill-dare by the Danes of Waterford, and again by the Danes of Dublyn the same year. Mortagh, son of King Neale Glunduffe, made a great slaughter of the Danes, where Alvdon, son of Godfrey, Awfer and Harold, together with 800 Danes were killed. Downeachah, mac Lagerie, prince of Farkeall, died. Moyleseaghlyn, mac Moyleronie, archprince of Taragh, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

δριαν, mac Cinnediḡ, do ḡenemain ran mbliaðain rin .i. xxiu. bliaðna poim Maolſchlainn mac Domnaill. Donnḡal, Rora Commáin, décc. Caindealbán, mac Maolcróin, tiḡearna Ua Laoghaire, ⁊ Foḡartach, mac Laetnáin, tiḡearna Teatba, décc. Ḥaoch, mac Duibroa, tiḡearna Ciannaḡta Ḥlinne Ḥeimín, do mairbadh la Muircſitach, mac Néill. Siḡriuc ua hlomair, tiḡearna Dubḡall ⁊ Fionnḡall, décc. Ḥoppait co na Ḥhallair do pagbail Áta eliaḡ, ⁊ a ndol ina ppríteing iar pé míoraibh. Ḥoill Linne Duacáill do deirḡe (.i. páccbáil) Epeann. Oenach Tailteſh do toirmſce la Muircſitach mac Néill im Donnchaḡ Ua Maoleaḡlainn, tria imneiri caḡa boí ſtoppa, ḡo por ſoarrcair Dia ḡan fuiluccaḡ ḡan foirdſiḡaḡ por neach diob. Maolbriḡde, mac Toḡnáin, comorba Paḡraice ⁊ Colum Cille, ⁊ Áḡamnáin, cſno crábaḡ Epeann uile, ⁊ upmóir Eoppa, déḡ iar rſnḡataḡ tocchaḡde 22 Februaḡin. Comḡ ḡpḡraimſe a báir a dubraḡh,

Ála bliaðain décc ní diuir,  
 Á hoct Cailne lul Plainn ppi húir,  
 Á hocht Cailne Maḡta muairḡ,  
 Maolbriḡde buairḡ nḤaoidéal nḡúir.  
 O ḡenair mac deoḡa Dé  
 Por biḡ cé hi colla crí,  
 Cúḡ bliaðna píet naoi ccéḡ,  
 Co hécc Maolbriḡde iar ní.  
 Ní bliaðain cen airiḡne,  
 Anabbairḡ abb Áḡra Macha,  
 Maolbriḡde barr Eopaire,  
 Copbmac Ḥlinne dá locha.

<sup>1</sup> *Brian, son of Cinnedigh*.—This is the prince who afterwards became Monarch of Ireland, and is better known by the name of Brian Borumha.

<sup>2</sup> *Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall*.—He was the Monarch of Ireland till 1002, when he was deposed by Brian Borumha.

<sup>3</sup> *Caindealbhan*.—He was the ancestor from whom the family of O'Caindealbhan, now Quinlan and Kindellan, of Ui Laeghaire, in Meath, took their hereditary surname.—See the *Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society*, vol. i.

p. 142, note °.

<sup>4</sup> *Dubhghoill and Finnghoill*: i. e. black foreigners and fair foreigners, or the Danes and Norwegians.—See note °, under the year 849, pp. 481, 482, *suprà*. The Irish also called their Scandinavian invaders by the general name of Lochlannaigh, which Keating (in the reign of Aedh Oirdnidhe) explains as *loc-lonnaig*, i. e. “powerful on lakes, or on the sea”:

“Nec Hibernica vox *Lochlannuigh*, quæ Danos significat nationis illius proprium nomen est, sed

wound. Brian, son of Ceinnedigh<sup>t</sup>, was born in this year, i. e. twenty-four years before Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall<sup>a</sup>. Donnghal of Ros-Commmain, died. Caindealbhan, son of Maelcron<sup>v</sup>, lord of Ui-Laeghaire; and Fogartach, son of Lachtan, lord of Teathbha, died. Goach, son of Dubhroa, lord of Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhin, was slain by Muircheartach, son of Niall. Sitric, son of Imhar, lord of the Dubhghoill and Finnghoill<sup>w</sup>, died. Godfrey, with his foreigners, left Ath-cliaith, but came back after six months. The foreigners of Linn-Duachail deserted (i. e. left) Ireland. The fair of Tailltin was prevented by Muircheartach, son of Niall, against Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, in consequence of a challenge of battle which was between them; but God separated them, without slaughter or bloodshed on either side. St. Maelbrighde<sup>x</sup>, son of Tornan, successor of Patrick, Colum Cille and Adamnan, head of the piety of all Ireland, and of the greater part of Europe, died at a good old age, on the 22nd of February; in commemoration of whose death was said:

Twelve years not trifling  
On the eighth of the Calends of July, Flann was buried,  
On the eighth of the Calends of noble March,  
Maelbrighde most gifted of the brave Gaeidhil [died].  
Since the divine Son of God was born  
Upon the earthly world in carnal shape,  
Five years and twenty, nine hundred,  
To the death of Maelbrighde in evil hour.  
It was not a year without events;  
Premature the death of the Abbot of Ard-Macha,  
Maelbrighde, head of Europe,  
Cormac<sup>y</sup> of Gleann-da-locha.

illis ab Hibernica gente ideo impositum, quod validi fuerint epibata, seu quod strenues se milites in bellis navalibus præbuerint; *Loch* enim apud Hibernos perinde est ac lacus seu mare, et *lonn* ac validus, ex quibus una vox *Loch-lonn* conflata est, nempè gens quæ classibus solito numerosioribus in Hiberniam pluries invecta, infinitis eam molestiis infestabant, novo quodam nomine ac classarios earum vires excogitato, notari debuit.”—*Lynch*, manuscript

translation of Keating’s *Hist. Irel.*, p. 218. See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 851, p. 486, *suprà*.

The Irish also called the Scandinavians by the name of *Geinte*, which the original compiler of the Annals of Ulster usually calls in Latin *Gentiles*.

<sup>x</sup> *St. Maelbrighde*.—He succeeded Maelcobha in 885, and the true year of his death is 927.—See Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, pp. 46, 47.

<sup>y</sup> *Cormac*.—The Stowe manuscript adds by

Αηποτάν, mac Maoilguirín, do gabáil tigeapnura Corcomodruaδ.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, naoi ccéd, píce a pé. An nómaδ bliaδain do Dhonnchaδ. •  
 δαιοιchine, abb διρραe, Pionnaécta, abb Corcaige, cño pιαgla epñoiρ Epeann,  
 Ciarán, abb Achaiδ bó Cainoigh, Celedabaíl, mac Scannail, do δol co Róim  
 oia ailiépe a habδaine δñoéaiρ, 7 atbepe na paiññi occ imteét dó.

Μιχιg δαίρτα ταιριρ do épiall o éopaib tfiglaiγ,  
 Do apccnamh imm ailiéter, tap tuinn mapá muaiδ mñmñaiγ.  
 Μιχιg αναδη διννελαδδ collna co líon a caipe,  
 Μιχιg iapañ impaδδ co po pñíe Mac móρ Μαipe.  
 Μιχιg apccnamh pualac, palcpaδ for toil co tpeañon,  
 Μιχιg ppeiteach ndualcha, agur depna ppi deañon.  
 Μιχιg corp do éairiuccáδ, daig iρa cion non bpeña,  
 Μιχιg forp iap ttaipiriud aipm i ttelecmír ap ndépa.  
 Μιχιg pocuil tfigláiti, tepbaδ ppi gnúiri gnáeta,  
 Μιχιg oñan inonaiδe tpeapa luain láite bráeta.  
 Μιχιg lám corp epéδbaide, corpaδ im épábaid nglinne,  
 Μιχιg peic na neapécraide ap éip na flata pinne.  
 Μιχιg lám ppi turbaide doñnain cé cétaib caingñ,  
 Μιχιg gnér ppi hupñaiγe, ice adpaδ aipdriγ aingeal.  
 Áct inge oi aen bliaδain, ní éipeta dom epí píctib.  
 Αιριρñ po naoñ pιαgail in nách maiγin ba μιχιg.  
 Ní mapat mo cómaipri, biectír ppi epábaid epichid,  
 Anaδ do pioé pó δaoipri innach maiγin bá μιχιg.

way of gloss, *inter lineas*, “.i. Cophmac, mac Fíebpam, abb Glinne dá locha, i. e. Cormac, son of Fithbran, abbot of Glendalough.”

The year 925 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 926, *alias* 927, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 922 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise; but the true year is 927:

“A. D. 926” [*al.* 927]. “Maelbride, mac Dornaine, Coarb of Patrick and Colum Cille, *felice senectute quievit*. Sitrick O’Hivair, King of Black and White Genties, *immatura etate mortuus est*. The Navy of Linn” [Duachaill] “departed, and Gofrith departed Dublin, but came

back againe before the end of six moneths” [*et iterum Gothfrith reversus est ante finem sex mensium*]. “A skirmish geven at the faire by Mac Nell to Donogh O’Maelsechlainn; but the Lord separated them without any killing” [*sed Dominus eos separavit sine ulla occisione*]. “Goach mac Duivroa, King of Cianacht of Glenn-Gavin, killed by Murtagh, mac Nell. Fogartach mac Lachtnain, King of Tehva, *dolose a sua familia occisus est*. Cormac, *Episcopus* of Glindaloch and Airchinnech, *quievit*.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 922” [*recte*, 927]. “Moylbrigitt, mac

Anrothan, son of Maelgorm, assumed the lordship of Corca-Modhruadh.

The Age of Christ, 926. The ninth year of Donnchadh. Baeithine, Abbot of Birra; Finnachta, Abbot of Corcach, head of the rule of the most of Ireland; Ciaran, Abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh; Celedabhaill, son of Scannal, went to Rome on his pilgrimage from the abbacy of Beannchair; and he composed these quatrains at his departure:

Time for me to prepare to pass from the shelter of a habitation,  
 To journey as a pilgrim over the surface of the noble, lively sea.  
 Time to depart from the snares of the flesh, with all its guilt,  
 Time now to ruminate how I may find the great son of Mary.  
 Time to seek virtue, to trample upon the will with sorrow,  
 Time to reject vices, and to renounce the Demon.  
 Time to reproach the body, for of its crime it is putrid,  
 Time to rest after we have reached the place wherein we may shed  
     our tears.  
 Time to talk of the last day, to separate from familiar faces,  
 Time to dread the terrors of the tumults of the day of judgment.  
 Time to defy the clayey body, to reduce it to religious rule,  
 Time to barter the transitory things for the country of the King of  
     heaven.  
 Time to defy the ease of the little earthly world of a hundred pleasures,  
 Time to work at prayer, in adoration of the high King of angels.  
 But only a part of one year is wanting of my three score,  
 To remain under holy rule in one place it is time.  
 Those of my own age are not living, who were given to ardent devotion,  
 To desist from the course of great folly, in one place it is time.

Tornayn, a substitute or Cowarb of St. Patrick and of St. Columbkil, and chief head of the devout of Ireland, died. Sittrick O'Himer, prince of the new and old Danes, died. The Danes of Dublin departed from Ireland. The fair of Taillten was held by King Donnogh and Mortagh mac Neale" [*recte*, but disturbed by Mortagh mac Neale]. "My author sayeth of Mortagh that he was *Membrum iniquum inobe-*

*diens capiti iniquo*. Coyndealvan, mac Moyleron, prince of the race of King Lagerius, died, of whom" [are descended] "the sept of Moynty-Kenydelan. Mac Eilgi, with the sons of Sitrick, took Dublyn on Godfrey. Colen, mac Keally, prince of Ossorie, died. Tomrair, mac Alchi, King of Denmark, is reported to go" [to have gone] "to hell with his pains, as he deserved." —*Ann. Clon.*

ba liach Corbmac cuirfóach gaeata go rílgais ríeib,

Inreacétach muad, Muirfóach, Maonach, Maol molbétac Mícheig.

Muirgeal, inísh Fíoinn, mic Maolreachlainn, déag h cCluain mic Nóir. Donnchað, mac Domnaill, ríogdánna an Tuairceir, do marbadh la Nór-mandaib. Lorcán, mac Maolcéin, tígíuna Ua Fáilge, déag. Fionnaéta, mac Taidg, ríogdánna Ua Ceinnrealaig, déag. Cionacð mac Ográin, tígearna Laioigirí, do marbadh. Eaghra, mac Poprig, tígearna Luigne Connachta, 7 Císte, mac Flaitebeartai, tígearna Corca Moðrua, déag. Oirgan Cille dapa a Púte Láirge lá mac Dóerrai, co rucceat bhoite 7 eodala móra eirte. Maolruanaid, mac Concobair, do marbadh la Donnchað.

Aoir Crioirt, naoi ccéd ríche a react. An díchriad bliadain do Donnchað. Tuatal, mac Oenacáin, eppcop Doimhíacc 7 Lurca, 7 maor muinntire Ráttaracc. Celedabail, mac Scandáil, comarba Comgail deandair, po Éirinn eppcop ríribí, ppoiscraí, 7 doctop írigna, déag ina ailiéire irin Roimh an 14 do September, 7 irin naomhadh bliadain ar caogact a aoirí. ba do bliadain a báir po ráithead,

. Trí naoi, naoi ccéd do bliadnaib, ríomtar po ríaglais peilib,

O gáin Crioirt, gáinm gá nóine, co báir cáid Céle cléirigh.

Caoncomrac, mac Maoluidir, abb 7 eppcop Daire Calccacch, 7 maor cána Adáinnáin, Tuatal, mac Maolciaráin, abb Cluana heidnech [décc]. Pergil, abb Tíre da glarr, décc i Róim ina oiliéire. Dunchað, mac Driacáin, ragar Cille dapa, Maolgíacc, abb Tíge Spuite Cluana mic Nóir, Maol-

\* *Cormac*.—It is stated in an interlined gloss that this was Cormac Mac Cuileannan.—See note <sup>b</sup>, on the battle of Bealach-Mughna, p. 564 to 569, *supra*.

\* *Eaghra, son of Poprigh*.—He is the ancestor from whom the Ui-Eaghra or O'Haras of Leyny, in the county of Sligo, have derived their name. According to Duaid Mac Fírbis, Fearghal Mor O'Hara, who erected Teach-Teampla, now Templehouse, was the eleventh in descent from this Eaghra, and Cian or Kean O'Hara, who was

living in 1666, was the eighth in descent from that Fearghal.

The year 926 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 927, *alias* 928, of the Annals of Ulster, and 923 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 928:

"A. D. 927" [*al.* 928]. "Baeihin, Coarb of Brenainn Biror, *quievit*. Murgel, daughter to Maelsechlainn, in old age died" [*in senectute obiit*]. "Maelruana mac Conor, killed by Donogh. Donogh, mac Daniell, mic Hugh, killed by the

It was grievous that Cormac<sup>a</sup> the hospitable was wounded with long lances,

Indreachtach the noble, Muireadhach, Maenach, the great Maelmithigh.

Muirgeal, daughter of Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, died at Cluain-mic-Nois. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, heir apparent of the North, was slain by the Norsemen. Lorcan, son of Maelcein, lord of the Ui-Failghe, died. Finnachta, son of Tadhg, heir apparent of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died. Cinaedh, son of Oghran, lord of Laeighis, was killed. Eaghra, son of Poprigh<sup>a</sup>, lord of Luighne, in Connaught; and Ceat, son of Flaithbheartach, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, died. The plundering of Cill-dara by the son of Godfrey Port-Lairge, who carried away captives and great spoils from thence. Maelruanaidh, son of Conchobhar, was slain by [king] Donnchadh.

The Age of Christ, 927. The tenth year of Donnchadh. Tuathal, son of Oenacan, Bishop of Daimhliag and Lusca, and steward of the family of Patrick<sup>b</sup>; Celedabhaill, son of Scannall, successor of Comhgall of Beannchair, throughout Ireland, bishop, scribe, preacher, and learned doctor, died on his pilgrimage at Rome, on the 14th of September, and in the fifty-ninth year of his age. Of the year of his death was said :

Three times nine, nine hundred years, are reckoned by plain rules  
From the birth of Christ, deed of purity, to the holy death of Cele  
the Cleric.

Caencomhrac, son of Maeluidhir, Abbot and Bishop of Doire-Chalgaigh, and steward of Adamnan's law<sup>c</sup>; Tuathal, son of Maelciarain, Abbot of Cluaineidhneach, [died]. Ferghil, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, died at Rome on his pilgrimage. Dunchadh, son of Braenan, priest of Cill-dara; Maelgirie, Abbot of the house

Nordmans. Mac Ailche upon Loch-Nehagh, with sea-men of Genties" [Gentiles], "robbing all the ilands and borders about" [*et confinia ejus*] "Diarmaid, mac Cerval, King of Ossory, mortuus est. Cele, the Coarb of Comgall, *et apostolicus doctor totius Hibernie*, went to pilgrimage. Ciaran, Coarb of Cainnech, *quievit*."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 923" [*recte*, 928]. "Bohine, abbot of

Byrre, died. Murgeal, daughter of King Flann, mac Moyleseaghlyn, died, an old and rich woman. Killdare was ransackt by the son of Godfrey of Waterford, and from thence he brought many captives."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>b</sup> *Steward of the family of Patrick*: i. e. proctor of Armagh.

<sup>c</sup> *Adamnan's law*.—See Petrie's *History and Antiquities of Tara Hill*, p. 147 to 150.

πάτραις, mac Celen, raccart γ pecnar δσνέαιρ, Maolmuicheirge, peirteir  
Cluana mic Nóir, Diarmaid, mac Cearbhaill, tigeapna Orriaghe, Inpeach-  
tach, mac Catáil, tighina Leiti Catáil, [décc]. Gabail for Loc Oirbse  
do Thallaiδ Luimnig, γ inri an locha do orgain dóibh. Comleang nó cói-  
laiδ for Loch Rib eitir Conmaicne γ Tuait nElla, in po marbaδ Catáil  
Ua Maele, γ Flaiteapnach, mac Tuatgaile, γ orong oile imaille ppiú.  
Slóigib lá Donnchaδ go Liathdruim inδ acchaδ Muiréscrtach, mic Néill, co  
po pcarrat gan fuiluccaδ gan foirdeapccadh for ariale. Dia mboí Donn-  
chaδ acc upérial an tplóigib. Ar and ar pubraδ,

Abraδ neach ppi Donnchaδ donn, ppi an ronnchaδ plaité clann,  
Cia beith Liaδ druim ar a éinn, ata gillae diardain ann.

Cainech, ingin Canannáin, bñ pig Epeann, décc. Doimnall, mac Taidg,  
pigdaína Ua cCeinnrelaiδ, dég. Orgain Cille dapa ó Joéppitich lá peile  
briδe.

Aoir Criorc, naoi ccéd pice a hocht. An taonmaδ bliadaín décc do  
Thonnchaδ. Nuada, erpucc Glinne dá lacha, Plann Pobair, abb Lu-  
maíδ, Maolcaoingin mac Scannláin, abb Tighe Mocua, γ Donngal, abb Rora  
Comáin, dég. Maoldabonna, mac Dobailén, toirec Luigne, Muiréscrtach,  
mac Eagra, tigeapna Luigne, γ loðnaíde Ua Mannaáan do marbaδ. Jo-  
paité, ua hlomair, co nThallaibh Aéta cliaé, do togaíl γ do orgain Depce  
Peapna, aipin in po marbaδ míle do daoinibh an bliadaín ri, amail arbhair  
ipin pann,

<sup>d</sup> *Loch Oirbsen*.—Now Lough Corrib, in the county of Galway.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 180; and Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 20, note <sup>u</sup>.

<sup>e</sup> *Tuath nElla*.—A district on the west side of Lough Ree, in the barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. This district is called Fealla under A. D. 842.—See note <sup>z</sup>, under that year, p. 464, *suprà*.

<sup>f</sup> *Liathdruim*: i. e. the Grey Ridge. There are countless places of this name in Ireland, as Liathdruim, now Leitrim, which gave name to

the county of Leitrim. It was one of the ancient names of the hill of Tara.

The year 927 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with the year 928, *alias* 929, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 924 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 929:

"A. D. 928" [*al.* 929]. "Tuahal, mac Mae-nagan, *Scriba et Episcopus* of Doimliag and Lusca, proctor to Patrick's men from the mountain southerly; alas! *immatura etate quievit*. A Navy at Loch Orbsen in Connaght. Cele, Coarb of Comgall, *Scriba, Anchorita, et aposto-*



of the Seniors at Cluain-mic-Nois; Maelpadraig, son of Celen, priest and Vice-abbot of Beannchair; Maelmoicheirghe, *Economus* of Cluain-mic-Nois; Diarmaid, son of Cearbhall, lord of Osraighe; Innreachtach, son of Cathal, lord of Leath-Chathail [died]. The foreigners of Luimneach went upon Loch Oirbsen<sup>d</sup>, and the islands of the lake were plundered by them. A new fleet was launched upon Loch Ribh, between Conmaicne and Tuath-nElla<sup>e</sup>, where Cathal Ua Maele, and Flaithbheartach, son of Tuathghal, and some others along with them, were slain. An army was led by Donnchadh to Liathdruim<sup>f</sup>, against Muircheartach; but they separated without battle, or shedding blood on either side. When Donnchadh was setting out on this expedition, these lines were composed:

Let one say to Donnchadh the brown, to the bulwark of plundering  
septs,  
That though Liathdruim be before him, there is an angry fellow  
there.

Caineach, daughter of Canannan, and wife of the King of Ireland, died. Domhnall, son of Tadhg, heir apparent of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died. The plundering of Cill-dara by Godfrey, on the festival day of St. Brigit.

The Age of Christ, 928. The eleventh year of Donnchadh. Nuadha, Bishop of Gleann-da-locha; Flann of F6bhar, Abbot of Lughmhadh; Mael-caeimhghin, son of Scannlan, Abbot of Teach-Mochua; and Donnghal, Abbot of Ros-Comain, died. Muircheartach, son of Eagra, lord of Luighne, and Idhnaidhe Ua Mannachain, were slain. Godfrey, grandson of Imhar, with the foreigners of Ath-eliath, demolished and plundered Dearc Fearna<sup>g</sup>, where one thousand persons were killed in this year, as is stated in this quatrain:

*licus Doctor totius Hibernie*, in the 59 years of his age, 18. *die Kal. Octobris, in peregrinatione feliciter Rome quievit*. An army by Donncha to Liatrym upon mac Nell."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 924" [*rectè*, 929]. "Twahall, mac Oenagan, Bushop of Dowleeke and Luske, sergeant of Saint Patrick, died. Cayneagh, daughter of Canannan, Queen of Ireland, and wife of King Donnogh O'Melaghlyn, died penitently. Dermott, mac Cervall, King of Ossorie, died.

Inreaghtagh, mac Cahallan, prince of Lecall, died. Donogh, mac Brennan, abbot of Killdare, died. Virgill, abbot of Tyrdaglasse, Keyle mac Scannal, Cowarb of Beanchor and Cowgall, died happily in pilgrimadge."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>g</sup> *Dearc-Fearna*: i. e. the Cave of Farna. "*Dearc .i. uağ no uamh*."—*O'Clery*. This is described as in Osraighe, and was probably the ancient name of the cave of Dunmore, near Kilkenny.—See the *Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. i. p. 73.

Naoi ccéid bliadhain gan doḡra, a hocht píct non deapba,  
O doliud Crioirt dár ccobair co toḡail Deirce Fíona.

Ar na nḡall bádar for Loc Oirbrín do éur la Connaéctaid. ḡoill Luim-  
niḡ do ḡabáil longporc i Muig Roighe. ḡoill .i. im Topolb, do ḡabáil for  
Loch Eatach, ḡ a longporc occ Ruba Mína. Accolb, iarla, ḡ ár ḡall imbe,  
do marbað lá hUib Ceimnealaig. Fíno, mac Mhaolmóir, príḡdamna  
Ua rFáilge, ḡ Flann a deapbrátair do marbað.

Aoir Crioirt, naoi ccéid píct a naoi. An dapa bliadhain décc do Dhonn-  
chað. Cunnmaol, eppcop Cille dapa, Tioppaitte, mac Ainbrene, abb  
Cluana mic Nóir, .i. do Uib ḡruim a cenel, déḡ. Maoileoin, eppcop ḡ ancoiri  
Áta Truim, décc iar nbeigbeataid. Cínḡpaolað, mac Lorcáin, comarba  
Cluana hEoir ḡ Clocair mac nDaimmei, déḡ. ḡran, mac Colmáin, abb  
Rora Cré, do marbað la ḡallaib. Maelbríḡe, mac Feadacáin, abb  
Lainne mic Luacáin, ḡ Onéu, ragar Cille dapa, décc. Cíḡnacáin, mac  
Tíḡearnáin, tíḡearna ḡreipne, décc. ḡaill Luimniḡ do ḡabáil for Loch  
Rí. ḡoppaite do dol i nOrraigib do ionnarbað Ua nIomair a Moig Roighe.  
Donncuan, mac Faoláin, príḡdamna Laigín, déḡ. Deirbaill, inḡín Maoilfíḡna  
príḡgair Teamra, [déḡ].

Aoir Crioirt, naoi ccéid triocá. An treap bliadhain décc do Dhonnchað.  
Suibne, abb Lainne Léipe, Duiblitir, mac Sealbaig, abb Tíḡe Moling, ḡ

<sup>b</sup> *Magh-Roighne*.—Otherwise written Magh-Raighne and Raighne, a celebrated plain in Ossory.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under A. M. 3817, p. 51; and note <sup>c</sup>, under A. D. 859, p. 494, *suprà*.

<sup>i</sup> *Rubha-Mena*.—Not identified.

<sup>k</sup> *Finn, son of Maelmordha*.—He was the ancestor of O'Conor Faly, and Brian O'Conor Faly, who lost Offaly by his attainder in the reign of Philip and Mary, was the twentieth in descent from him.

The year 928 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 929, *alias* 930, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 925 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre at this period:

"A. D. 929" [*al.* 930]. "Gofrith O'Hivar,

with the Genties" [Gentiles] "of Dublin, broke down Derga-Ferna, which was not hard of ancient tyme" [*quod non auditum est antiquis temporibus*]. "Flann of Favair, bushop and ancho-rite, in his old age died happily. Genties upon Loch Ehach and their campe" [*a longporc*] "at Ruvamena. Genties upon Loch Behrach in Ossory."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 925" [*rectè*, 930]. "The Connaughtmen committed a great slaughter on the Danes of Logh Oirbsen. The Danes of Lymbrick resided at Moyroyn. Torolv, prince of the Danes, armed" [*i. e.* encamped] "at Lough Neagh. Nwa, Bushop of Glandalougha, and Moylekevyn, abbot of Tymochwa, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>l</sup> *Lann-mic-Luachain*: *i. e.* the church of the

Nine hundred years without sorrow, twenty-eight, it has been proved,  
Since Christ came to our relief, to the plundering of Dearn-Fearna.

A slaughter was made of the foreigners who were on Loch Oirbsen by the Connaughtmen. The foreigners of Luimneach encamped in Magh-Roighne<sup>b</sup>. The foreigners, i. e. those under the command of Torolbh, took up their station at Loch-Eathach, and had their camp at Rubha-Mena<sup>1</sup>. Accolbh Earl, with a slaughter of the foreigners about him, was slain by the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Finn, son of Maelmordha<sup>k</sup>, heir apparent of Ui-Failghe, and Flann, his brother, were slain.

The Age of Christ, 929. The twelfth year of Donnchadh. Crunnmhael, Bishop of Cill-dara, Tibraide, son of Ainnsene, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, of the sept of the Ui-Briuin, died. Maeleoin, bishop and anchorite of Ath-Truim, died, after a good life. Ceannfaeladh, son of Lorcan, comharba of Cluain-Eois and Clochar-mac-Daimheini, died. Bran, son of Colman, Abbot of Ros-Cre, was slain by the foreigners. Maelbrighde, son of Feadacan, Abbot of Lann-mic-Luachain<sup>1</sup>; and Onchu, priest of Cill-dara, died. Cearnachan, son of Tighearnan, lord of Breifne, died. The foreigners of Luimneach took up their station upon Loch Ribh. Godfrey went into Osraighe, to expel the grandson of Imhar from Magh-Roighne. Donncuan, son of Faelan, heir apparent of Leinster, died. Dearbhail, daughter of Maelfinnia, Queen of Teamhair, [died].

The Age of Christ, 930. The thirteenth year of Donnchadh. Suibhne, Abbot of Lann-Leire; Duibhlitir, son of Sealbhach, Abbot of Teach-Moling,

son of Luachan, so called from St. Colman, son of Luachan, whose festival was kept there on the 30th of March. This place is described in the Gloss to the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at 30th March, as in Meath, and is the place now called Lynn, situated in the barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath. It is to be distinguished from Lann-Leire.—See Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicon*, p. 722.

The year 929 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 930, *alias* 931, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 926 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, both which are very meagre at this period:

"A. D. 930" [*al.* 931]. "Tibraid mac An-sene, Coarb of Ciaran, *extenso dolore obiit*. Cennfaela mac Lorcan, prince of Cluon-Auis and Cloghar-mac-Damene, next to be abbot of Ardmac, died. Maeleoin, bushop and anchorite of Trim, happily died. Dervail, Maelfinnia's daughter, Queen of Tara, *mortua est*. Cernachan, mac Tiernan, king of Brefny, *mortuus est*."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 926" [*rectè*, 931]. "The Danes of Lymbrick, resided on Logh Ree. Onchowe, priest of Kildare, died. Godfrey went to Ossorie to banish O'Himar from Moyroyney. Cronmoyle, Bushop of Kildare; Keanfoyle,

pepleiginn Shlinne da locha, Fear-domnach, mac Flannagáin, abb Cluana Ioraird, Fuacarpa, abb Inri Camofga, Maongal, mac decáin, abb Droma cliaib, Maolgiuicc, abb Fobair, décc. Airmfó, abb Cuile rathain, do mairbad la Galluib. Aongar mac Angura prímpile Epeann, décc. Flano, mac Maolfinnia, tigearna bñfz do mairbad do Uib Eathach, .i. la Cummuircach mac Ecceptaig. Conaó dia écc po parófó,

da deithbip do Shaoidealaib, dá léctir déra pola,  
Nac cing Taillte Taoide Ua Flann, Flann an bhróga.

Cionaeó, mac Caindealbain, tigearna Cenel Laoigaire. baóall Chiapain .i. an óraimeac do bádaó hi Loch Tecet, Loc Uí Shaoira anú, 7 da fñr décc amaille fñia, agur a faibáil po cédaí. Loingrech Ua Leatlobair, pí Ulaó, dég. Topolb iarla do mairbad la Muircfirtach mac Néill 7 lá Dál nAraide. Flann, mac Muirpeadaig, príogdaíma Laignh, 7 Lorcan, mac Cathail, príogdaíma Laignh, décc.

Aoir Crioirt, naoi ccétt trióca a haon. An cñraímaó bliadaín décc do Dhonnchaó. Corccrach, mac Maolmuchairgi, eppcop Tighe Mochua, 7 na ccommand. Seachnuprach raccapit Deapmaige, 7 Feóelm, .i. ingñ Domnaill, banabb Cluana bñónaig, dég. Caéal mac Odráin, tigearna Laoigiri, 7 Cúlen, mac Ceallraig, tigearna Orpaigne, décc. Celecen, .i. mac Shairbít, tigearna na nAirtéar, décc. Lorcan, mac Eathach, an dapa tighfna boí an tan rin por Airtfir Liffe, décc. Raoinfó 7 Moig uaéa pia fñfñgal, mac Domnaill, 7 pia Siocfñraíó, mac Uatmaíraín .i. mac ingine Domnaill por Muircfirtach, mac Néill, dú 7 ctopcair Maolgarb, mac Shairbít, tigearna

mac Lorcan, Cowarb of Cloneas and Clochor, and Bran mac Colman, abbot of Rossecre, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>m</sup> *Cuil-rathain*.—Now Coleraine, a well-known town, on the River Bann, in the county of Londonderry.—See note <sup>2</sup>, under A. D. 1213.

<sup>n</sup> *Taillte*: i. e. Tailltin, now Teltown, near the town of Navan, in the county of Meath.

<sup>o</sup> *Brugh*: i. e. Brugh-na-Boinne, a place on the River Boyne, near Stackallan Bridge, in the same county.

<sup>p</sup> *The Oraineach*: i. e. of the circles or rings.

<sup>1</sup> *Loch-Techet*.—Now Loch Gara, near Boyle, on the confines of the counties of Roscommon and Sligo.—See note <sup>2</sup>, under A. M. 2532, and A. D. 1256.

The year 930 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 931, *alias* 932, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 926 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which give a few of the events of that year (*æra commun.* 932) as follows:

"A. D. 931" [*al.* 932]. "Ferdovnach, mac Flannagan, prince of Clon-Iraird, *scriba optimus, quievit.*" [Torolv Earl, killed by mac Nell],

and Lector of Gleann-da-locha; Feardomhnach, son of Flannagan, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Fuacarta, Abbot of Inis-Caindeagha; Maenghal, son of Becan, Abbot of Druim-chliabh; [and] Maelgirie, Abbot of Fobhar, died. Airmheadh, Abbot of Cuil-rathain<sup>m</sup>, was killed by the foreigners. Aenghus, son of Anghus, chief poet of Ireland, died. Flann, son of Maelfinnia, lord of Breagh, was slain by [one of] the Ui-Eathach, i. e. by Cummascach, son of Egceartach; of whose death was said:

It would be lawful for the Gaeidhil, if they should shed tears of blood,  
As Tailtne<sup>n</sup> of Taeidhen is not walked by the grandson of Flann, Flann  
of Brugh<sup>o</sup>.

Cinaedh, son of Caindealbhan, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire, [died]. The crozier of Ciaran, i. e. the Oraineach<sup>p</sup> was lost in Loch Techet<sup>a</sup>, now Loch-Ui-Ghadhra, and twelve men along with it; but it was found immediately. Loingseach Ua Leathlobhair, King of Ulidia, died. Torolbh the Earl was killed by Muir-cheartach, son of Niall, and the Dal-Araidhe. Flann, son of Muireadhach, heir apparent of Leinster; and Lorcan, son of Cathal, royal heir of Leinster, died.

The Age of Christ, 931. The fourteenth year of Donnchadh. Cosgrach, son of Maelmochoirghi, Bishop of Teach-Mochua, and of the Commans<sup>r</sup>; Seachnasach, priest of Dearmhach; and Fedhelm, i. e. daughter of Domhnall, Abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, died. Cathal, son of Odhran, lord of Laeighis; and Cuilen, son of Ceallach, lord of Osraighe, died. Celecen, i. e. the son of Gairbhith, lord of the Airtheara, died. Lorcan, son of Eochaidh, the second lord that was at that time over Airther-Life, died. A battle was gained in Magh-Uatha<sup>s</sup> by Fearghal, son of Domhnall; and Sichfraidh, son of Uathmharan, i. e. the son of the daughter of Domhnall, over Muircheartach, son of Niall, where were slain

"Maelgirie, Cowarb of Fechin Favair, *dormivit*. Loingsech Ua Lethlavair, King of Dalairi, *mortuus est*. Airmeach, prince of Culrahan, killed by Gentiles" [*a Gentibus interfectus est*]. "Cinaedh, mac Cannelvain, *Dux Generis Laegaire, jugulatus est*. A navy upon Loch-Ri."—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 927" [*al.* 932]. "Torulfe Asalfland was killed by these of Dalnary and by prince Moriartagh mac Neale. Swyne, abbot of Lyn-

lere; Ferdonagh mac Flanagan, abbot of Clonard; Fwagarta, abbot of Iniskeynde; and Moyngall mac Becan, abbot of Dromcleive, died a good happy death. Enos mac Angussa, chief poet of Ireland, died. Dowlitir mac Sealvay, abbot of Tymoling, and Lector of Gleandalogha, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>r</sup> *The Commanns*.—See the years 870, 898, 915.

<sup>s</sup> *Magh-Uatha*.—A plain in the east of Meath, but its exact position is unknown to the Editor.

Deapluir, 7 Connal, mac Druaδóráin, co nδpuing oile hī maille ppiú. Raoin-  
sδh mīa cConaing, mac Néill co nGallaiδ Lochā hEatach por cōigeaδ Ulaδ,  
dú i ttorcparatar da céδ décc. Zoill do gabáil por Lochāib Eirne, co po  
ionnparatar 7 go po airccerstar ioltuata, 7 ilcéalla go Loch Gamna. Apo-  
machā do orḡain im féil Martain do mac Dorrāid .i. amlaib, co nGallaiδh  
Locha Cuan imme. Mataδan, mac Aeda co cōigeaδ Ulaδ, 7 Amlaib, mac  
Dorrāit co nGallaiδh dionnraδ 7 darrḡain an cōigeaδ co Shiaδ δfca riar, 7  
co Mucnamha roδear. Conurparraδ Muircērtach mac Néill. Fearaδ  
cat ppiu, 7 po meabaδ porra co pparccaiδriot da pīcīt décc cñn lair lá  
taoδ bpaite 7 gabála. Baḡd boinne ppiḡpīle Eireann do marbaδ oUib  
Corbmaic Ua nEchach Cōba. Domnall, mac Dāδrai, tigeapna Luigne  
do marbaδ. Maḡm Duib típīe mīa nAmlaioib Cenδcaipēc ó Luimnech, dú i  
ttorcparatar paorclanda do Uib Maine.

Aoir Cpioḡt, naoi ccéd tpiocha a dó. An cúicceaδ bliadaim décc do  
Dhonnchaδ. Zoill Luimniḡ do ionnraδ Connaēt co Muiḡ Luipcc po tḡuaiteh,  
7 co baδbḡna pōip. Duibḡiolla, mac Robacáin, tigeapna Ua Corbmaic, do

\* *Loch Gamhna*.—Now Lough Gowna, in the barony of Granard, and county of Longford. This is the head of the chain of the Erne lakes.—See note \*, under the year 1384.

\* *Sliabh-Beatha*.—Now Slieve-Beagh, on the confines of the counties of Monaghan and Fermanagh.—See note †, under A. M. 2242, and note †, under A. D. 1593.

\* *Mucnamha*.—Now Mucknoe, near Castle Blayney, in the county of Monaghan. See note †, under A. D. 830, p. 445, *suprà*.

\* *Bard Boinne*: i. e. the bard of the Boyne.

\* *Ui-Cormaic-Cobha*.—The territory of this tribe comprised the district about Newry, in the county of Down, as appears from the Charter of Foundation of the Abbey of Newry.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c.. p. 117, note †.

\* *Duibhthir*: i. e. Duibhthir-Atha-Luain, a territory comprised in the present barony of Athlone, in the south of the county of Roscommon. This was a part of Ui-Maine-Chonnacht.

—See note under the year 920.

\* *Ceanncairech*: i. e. of the scabbed-head.

The year 931 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 932, *alias* 933, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 928 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 932" [*al.* 933]. "An overthrowe by Ferall mac Daniell mic Hugh, and by Jefry mac Uohmaran, viz., Daniell's daughter's sonu, upon Murtagh mac Nell and Conaing at Magh-Uaha, where fell Maelgarv, King of Thurles, and Connal, King of Tuohachai, with 200. Culen mac Cellai, King of Ossory, *optimus laicus, mortuus est*. A battle breach by Conaing mac Nell upon the Northmen at Ruva-Concongalt, where 300, or little less, were slaine. Madagan mac Hugh, with the fifth of Ireland and forer-ners, untill they came to Sliav-Beha westerlye, and to Mucnam southerly. Murtagh mac Nell, with his strength mett them, whoe killed and tooke 240 of them. Celigan mac Garvith, dux of the North-west" [*rectè, dux Orientalium*, i. e.

Maelgarbh, son of Gairbhith, lord of Dearlas; and Connhal, son of Bruadhran; and many others along with them. A battle was gained by Conaing, son of Niall, and the foreigners of Loch Eathach, over the province of Ulidia, wherein twelve hundred were slain. The foreigners took up their station upon the lakes of Erne; and they spoiled and plundered many districts and churches, as far as Loch Gamhna<sup>t</sup>. Ard-Macha was plundered about the festival of St. Martin, by the son of Godfrey, i. e. Amlacibh, with the foreigners of Lóch-Cuan about him. Matadhan, son of Aedh, with [the inhabitants of] the province of Ulidia, and Amhlaeibh, son of Godfrey, with the foreigners, spoiled and plundered the province [of Ulster] as far as Sliabh-Beatha<sup>u</sup> to the west, and and as far as Mucnamha<sup>w</sup> to the east; but they were overtaken by Muircheartach, son of Niall, and a battle was fought between them, in which he defeated them; and they left with him two hundred heads [cut off], besides prisoners and spoils. Bard Boinne<sup>x</sup>, chief poet of Ireland, was slain by the Ui-Cormaic-Cobha<sup>y</sup>. Domhnall, son of Gadhra, lord of Luighne, was slain. The victory of Duibhthir<sup>z</sup> was gained by Amhlaeibh Ceanncairech<sup>a</sup> of Luimneach, where some of the nobles of Ui-Maine were slain.

The Age of Christ, 932. The fifteenth year of Donnchadh. The foreigners of Luimneach plundered Connaught as far as Magh-Luirg<sup>b</sup> to the north, and as far as Badhbhghna<sup>c</sup> to the east. Duibhghilla, son of Robachan, lord of Ui-Cor-

Captain of the Oriors], "*mortuus est.*"—*Ann. Ulst., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 928" [*recte*, 933]. "Seachnassach, priest of Dorowe, died. Adalstan, King of Saxons, prey'd and spoyled the kingdom of Scotland to Edenborough; and yet the Scottish-men compell'd him to return without any great victory. Adulf mac Etulfe, King of North Saxons, died. The Danes of Logh Erne prey'd and spoyled all Ireland, both temporall and spirituall land, without respect of person, age, or sex, untill they came to Logh Gawney. Mac Godfrey preyed Armach on St. Martyn's Eave from Logh Cwan. Mathew mac Hugh, with the forces of the five provinces" [*recte*, with the forces of the province, i. e. of Uladh], "and Awley mac Godfrey, with the Danes of Ireland,

preyed, spoyled, and made havock of all places untill they came to Sliewe Beha, where they were mett by prince Moriortagh mac Neale, who, in a conflict, slewe 1200 of them, besides the captives he took. The Bard of Boyne, chief of all Ireland for poetry, was killed by O' Neachaghs of Ulster."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>b</sup> *Magh-Luirg*: i. e. the plains of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>c</sup> *Badhbhghna*.—Now Slieve Baune, a mountainous district in the east of the same county.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under A. M. 2859, p. 11, *suprà*. Some of the events transcribed by the Four Masters under the year 932, are given under 933, *alias* 934, in the Annals of Ulster, and under 929 and 930 in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

marbhadh la Congalach mac Lorcáin arí tangnach. Uallach, inígn Muirnecháin, bainéccfr Eireann, décc. Gothfrith, tigearna Gall, décc. Ro loircc tene do nín pléite Connacht irin mbliadain ri, 7 ro tiormaiḡrctor locha 7 rriotha, 7 ro loircced beup daoine ionúda lé.

Aoir Criorc, naoi ccéd tpiocha a arí. An peipead bliadain décc do Dhonnchaó. Corbmac, mac Maenaiḡ, ab Achaid bó, Macclenna, abb Imbleach lobar 7 Léth móir Mochoemócc, do marbad. Maolbríḡde, abb Maimrpeac buite, 7 Muirbách, mac Maolbríḡde, abb Doimhacc, décc. Anlat, banabb Cluana bponaiḡ 7 Cluana boipenn, in ro bñdach Cairnach Deapccan, [décc]. Concubar, mac Doimnall, rioḡdaínnna Ailiḡ, décc, 7 a aónacal co nonóir móir i nArb Macha. Cionaeó, mac Coirppe, tigherna Ua cCeimrpealaiḡ, do marbad lá Gallaiḡ Loch Garman, hi fuabairt aídé. Maolmuise, mac Cínnubáin, tanairi Laoiḡiri, décc. Oilein Loáa Gabar, 7 uairn Cnoḡba do éioḡadh 7 do éreachadh lá Gallaiḡb.

Aoir Criorc, naoi ccéd tpiocha a cftair. An peactmaó bliadain décc do Dhonnchaó. Concobar, mac Doimnall, do marbad la mac Fíno mic Maolmóir. Dec, mac Garbíd, tigearna Deaplairr, décc. Anpuóan, mac Maolḡuirm, tigearna Corcomoḡpuad, déḡ. Cluain mic Nóir dorḡain lá Gallaiḡ Aza cliaé, 7 a horḡairi dorḡoiri la Ceallaacán Cairil co rFeapaiḡ Muman. Amlaiḡ Cínnóairech co na Gallaiḡ do éocht ó Loch Eirne dar breipne, 7 co Loch Rib oídé Notclacc Mór pangadar Sionand, 7 ro báttar

"A. D. 933" [*al.* 934]. "Gofrith, the most cruell King of Norman, *dolore mortuus est*" [Gothfrith hUa hImair, *rex crudelissimus Nordmanorum dolore mortuus est*]. "Duvilla mac Rubucan, captaine of Kindred-Cormac, *dolose occisus est*."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 929" [*recte*, 934]. "The Danes of Lymbrick preyed and spoyled all Connought to Moylorge of the north, and to Bowgna of the east. Godfrey, King of Danes, died a filthy and evil-favoured death."

<sup>d</sup> *Caireach Deargain*.—She was the sister of St. Endeus of Aran, and the patroness of Cloonburren, in the barony of Moycarnan, and county of Roscommon. She died in 577.—See note <sup>a</sup>,

under that year, p. 209, *supra*. Dr. O'Connor, though he translates the notice of this virgin's death correctly at 577, still in this entry he does not recognise Caireach Dergain as a proper name, but renders the passage very incorrectly, thus:

"Anlatha Abbatisa Cluanæ Bronaig et Cluanæ Boiren" [obiit]. "In ejus Abbatiali tempore vastatum est Monasterium istud"!!!

<sup>e</sup> *Loch-Garman*.—This is the present Irish name of Wexford. It was anciently called Carman and Loch Carman.—See A. M. 3727, 3790, 4608; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 15, note <sup>a</sup>.

<sup>f</sup> *The Cave of Cnodhbha*: i. e. of Knowth, near Slane; in the county of Meath.—See a previous



maic, was treacherously slain by Conghalach, son of Lorcan. Uallach, daughter of Muimhneachan, chief poetess of Ireland, died. Godfrey, lord of the foreigners, died. Fire from heaven burned the mountains of Connaught this year, and the lakes and streams dried up; and many persons were also burned by it.

The Age of Christ, 933. The sixteenth year of Donnchadh. Cormac, son of Maenach, Abbot of Achadh-bo, [and] Macclenna, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair and Liath-mor-Mochaemhog, were slain. Maelbrighde, Abbot of Mainistir-Buithe; and Muireadhach, son of Maelbrighde, Abbot of Daimhliag, died. Anlaith, Abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh and Cluain-Boireann, which was blessed by Caireach Deargain<sup>d</sup>, [died]. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall, heir apparent of Aileach, died, and was interred with great honour at Ard-Macha. Cinaedh, son of Cairbre, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was slain by the foreigners of Loch Garman<sup>e</sup>, in a nocturnal attack. Maelmuire, son of Ceanndubhan, Tanist of Laeighis, died. The islands of Loch Gabhar and the Cave of Cnodhbha<sup>f</sup> were attacked and plundered by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 934. The seventeenth year of Donnchadh. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall, was slain by the son of Finn, son of Maelmordha. Bec, son of Gairbhith, lord of Dearlass, died. Anrudhan, son of Maelgorm, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, died. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith; and it was plundered again by Ceallachan Caisil<sup>g</sup> and the men of Munster. Amhlaibh Ceanntairech, with the foreigners, came from Loch Eirne across Breifne to Loch Ribh. On the night of Great Christmas they reached

plundering of this cave already referred to at the year 861, and note <sup>c</sup>, under that year, p. 497, *suprà*.

The year 933 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 934, *alias* 935, of the Annals of Ulster, and 930 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 934" [*al.* 935]. "Cormac, Maenach's disciple, prince of Achabo, *obiit*. Maelbride, prince of Monaster" [Buithi] "*obiit*. Muireach mac Maelbride, prince of Doimliag, *immaturâ etate obiit*. The Island of Lochgavar pulled downe by Aulaiv O'Hivair. The Cave of Cnova by him turmoyled the same week. Great ackorns.

Cinaeh mac Cairbre, *dux Nepotum Cinnselai, cum multis a Nordmannis occisus est.*" [Conor mac Daniell royall heyre of Ailech, *mortuus est, et sepultus est in Cimeterio Regum in Ardmacha.*] *Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 930" [*rectè*, 935]. "Cormac mac Mooney, abbot of Achiebo; Maccleanna, abbot of Imleagh-Iver and Leighmore, were slain by those of Eoghanachta. Cynay mac Carbrey, King of O'Keansealie, was killed by night, by the Danes of Weixford."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>g</sup> *Ceallachan Caisil*: i. e. Callaghan of Cashel, King of Munster, the ancestor of the O'Callaghans, Mac Carthys, and O'Keeffes.

uī mīr annrīn, 7 po hionnrað, 7 po hoirgeað Maḡ Aī leo. Lorcraoh Aēa chiat la Donnchað mac Flainn, la nīḡ Epeann. Artuir Ua Tuathail dēḡ.

Aoir Crioirt, naoi ccēd epiocha a cūḡ. An toctmað bliadain décc o'Dhonnchað. Aipeachtach, abb Dīrirt Diarmada. Fédach abb Sláine, Muirpeadhach, abb bñocuir, [décc]. Diarmait, mac Ailella, abb Cille Cuilinn, décc iar rñodacaiḡ. Aongar, mac Muiréscitaiḡ, raoi, anḡcoipe, 7 tanairi abbaio lae, décc. Aipeachtach, rāḡar Cille hachaið, décc. Eocaið, mac Conuill, pí Ulað, dēḡ. Cléirpén mac Tīḡearnaín, mac Tīḡshina bpeirne, décc. Congalach, mac Cataláin, tīḡearna bpeirne, Conaīḡ, mac Néill ḡlúnduib, rīḡdamna Epeann, décc. Cróinḡiolla, mac Cuilennáin, tīḡearna Conaille Muirteimne, décc. Macetiḡ mic Amremáin, tīḡearna Muḡdorna Maīḡen, Lorcán, mac Congalaiḡ, tīḡearna Ua mic Uair bñḡ, [décc], ḡair-biḡ, mac Maileitiḡ, tīḡearna Fñ Roir, do mārbað. bpuadar, mac Duib-ḡiolla, tīḡearna Ua cCeinnrealaiḡ, do mārbað la Tuathal mac Uḡairpe. Amhlaoib, mac ḡorpaðha, tīḡearna ḡall, do tiachtain im Luḡnapað ó Aē chiat, co rucc Amhlaoib Cenocairpech do Loch Rib leir, 7 na ḡaill bátar lair, .i. la cairpé, iar mbpīpeað a lonḡ. ḡaill Aēa chiat do rāḡbáil an dúnaið, 7 a nvol co Saḡuib. Orgain Cille Cleite do mac bairiḡh, 7 lorcrað

<sup>b</sup> *Ua Tuathail*.—Otherwise written O'Tuathail, and now *anglicè* O'Toole, and very generally Toole, without the prefix O'.

The Annals of Ulster notice some of these events under the year 935, *al.* 936, and the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 930, as follows:

"A. D. 935" [*al.* 936]. "Joseph, prince of Ardmach, *Episcopus sapiens et anchorita in senectute bona quievit*. Cluain-mic-Nois evilly handled by the Gentiles of Dublin, and they "staied there two nights, which was never hard in old tyme" [*quod antiquis temporibus non auditum est*]. "Maelpatrick mac Maeltuile, prince of Ardmach, *in senectute quievit*."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 930" [*recte*, 936]. "The two abbotts and worthy successors of St. Patrick in Ardmach, Joseph, and Moylepatrick, the two sages of Ireland, Bushops, anchorites, and scribes,

died. Clonvicknose was preyed by the Danes of Dublin; and also it was sacrilegiously robbed afterwards by Ceallaghan, King of Cashell, and his Monstermen. The Danes of Logh Erne arrived at Logh Rie on Christmas night" [under the conduct of] "Awley Keanchyreagh, and there remained seven months preying and spoiling the borders" [*recte*, the plains] "of Connought called Moy-Noye. King Donnough mac Flynn burnt all Dublin."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>i</sup> *Tuathal, son of Ugaire*.—This Tuathal was the ancestor from whom the family of O'Tuathail, now *anglicè* O'Toole, have derived their hereditary surname.

<sup>k</sup> *Cill-Cleithe*: i. e. the Hurdle Church, now Kilclief, near the mouth of Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c.*, p. 217.

the Sinainn, and they remained seven months there; and Magh-Aei was spoiled and plundered by them. The burning of Ath-cliath by Donnchadh, son of Flann, King of Ireland. Arthur Ua Tuathail<sup>b</sup> died.

The Age of Christ, 935. The eighteenth year of Donnchadh. Aireachtach, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada; Fedhach, Abbot of Slaine; Muireadhach, Abbot of Beannchair, [died]. Diarmaid, son of Ailell, Abbot of Cill-Cuilinn, died at an advanced age. Aenghus, son of Muircheartach, a learned man, anchorite, and Tanist-abbot of Ia, died. Aireachtach, priest of Cill-achaidh, died. Eochaidh, son of Conall, King of Ulidia, died. Clerchen, son of Tigh-earnan, son of the lord of Breifne, died. Conaing, son of Niall Glundubh, heir-apparent to the monarchy of Ireland, died. Croinghilla, son of Cuileannan, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne, died. Macetigh Mac Ainseamain, lord of Mughdhorna-Maighen; [and] Lorcan, son of Conghalach, lord of Ui-Mic-Uais of Breagh, [died]. Gairbhith, son of Maeleitigh, lord of Feara-Rois, was slain. Bruadar, son of Duibhghilla, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was slain by Tuathal, son of Ugairé<sup>1</sup>. Amhlaeibh, son of Godfrey, lord of the foreigners, came at Lammas from Ath-cliath, and carried off [as prisoners] Amhlaeibh Ceanncairech from Loch Ribh, and the foreigners who were with him (i. e. with Cairech), after breaking their ships. The foreigners of Ath-cliath left their fortress, and went to England. Cill-Cleithe<sup>k</sup> was plundered by the son of Barith, and the

The year 935 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 936, *alias* 937, of the Annals of Ulster, and 931 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 937:

“A. D. 936” [*al.* 937]. “Diarmaid, son of Ailill, prince of Kilcullinn, *in senectute quievit*. Bruadar mac Duvghilla, *rex Nepotum Cinselaigh, jugulatus est*. Garvith mac Maelmibi” [*recte*, Maeletti], “*rex of the men of Ross, a fratribus jugulatus est*. Crongilla mac Cuilennan, king of the Conells of Murheivne, *dolore mortuus est*. Conaing mac Neill, heyre of Ireland, *moritur*. *Bellum ingens, lachrimabile, et horribile inter Saxones et Normannos crudeliter gestum est, in quo plurima millia Normannorum, que non numerata sunt, ceciderunt; sed rex cum paucis evasit, viz<sup>t</sup>. Aulaiv. Ex altera autem parte multitudo Saxonum cecidit;*

but Adelstan, king of Saxons, was enriched with great victorie” [Adelstan *vero rex Saxonum magna victoria ditatus est*]. “Mac-Etig mic Ainsemain, king of Mogorn-Mayen, *mortuus est*. Feach, prince of Slane, *mortuus est*.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 931” [*recte*, 937]. “The Danes of Logh Rie arrived at Dublin. Awley, with all the Danes of Dublin and north part of Ireland, departed and went over seas. The Danes that departed from Dublin arrived in England, and, by the help of the Danes of that kingdom, they gave battle to the Saxons on the plains of Othlyn, where there was a great slaughter of Normans and Danes, among which these ensuing captains were slain, viz<sup>t</sup>. Sithfrey and Oisle, the two sons of Sittrick Galey, Awley Fivit, and

in doimhlaicc, ⁊ bratt po móir do bpeith eirte. Raoneas nua Laignib for occaib an Tuairceirte .i. for muinir mic Néill, dú i ttorchraattar ile im Diarmaic mac Maoilmuire, mic Flannaccáin, ⁊ im Ceallach, mac Cumurccaigh do fíraib bprígh co rocaib ele.

Αοιρ Crioire, naoi ccéo, tpiocha a ré. An noías bliadain décc do Dhonnchað. Maolpatraicc .i. mac bpoín, eppcop Lughmairh, Dubtach, comarba Colaim cille ⁊ Aodmáin i nEirinn, ⁊ i nAlbain, Caoncomrac Mucynama, ancoire, dég. Ciarán, mac Ciarmáin, abb Lir móir, dég. Conaingén, abb Tighe Petgna, ⁊ ppiupagart Arda Macha, ⁊ Fingune, mac Pubthað, mic Donnagáin, mic Fogartaiḡ, mic Duinechda mic bspaiḡ, mic Mercell, pecnap Tighe Moúa, ⁊ tigearna Maige haína. Maolcainiḡ, mac Conaill, abb Tuláin, décc. Robairtach, Tighe Theille, décc. Fírgal, mac Domnaill, tigearna an Tuairceirte, ⁊ Murchað, mac Sochlaacán, tigearna Ua Máine, décc. Concóbar, mac Maeilcéin, tigearna Ua Failge, ⁊ a dá mac do marbað lá Lorcán, mac Faoláin, tigearna Laignín. Donnchað Ua Maoleaclainn do ionnrað Airéir Lipe. Ámlaib, mac Dorraða, do teacht co hAé chiat do ríoiri, ⁊ Ceall Cuilinn do orgain lair, ⁊ deic ccéo do bpoio do bpeit eirte. Imuir catá eirir Donnchað, pí Eireann, ⁊ Muiréirtach, mac Néill Glúnduib, tigearna Oilḡ, co po ríodaḡ dia. Donnchað ⁊ Muiréirtach co na plóḡ diblínib do dol go líonmar léreionóilte do forbairri for ḡhalluib Áta chiat, co po creératte ⁊ co po creératte ⁊ co po iondoraḡrte ina mboí po mámur ḡall ó Aé chiat co hAé Tpuirtefn. Conas dó rin po páio Congalach, mac Maoilmurhiḡ,

Moylemorrey, the son of Cossewarra, Moyle-Isa, Geleachan, King of the Islands; Ceallach, prince of Scotland, with 30,000, together with 800 captains about Awley mac Godfrey, and aboute Arick mac Brith, Hoa, Deck, Inar, the King of Denmark's own son, with 4000 soldiers in his guard, were all slain. Conyng mac Nealle Glunduffe, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

This great battle between the Saxons and Danes is recorded in the Saxon Chronicle at the year 937, which is the true year. This Chronicle adds that it was fought at Brumby, by King Athelstan, and Edmund, his brother,

against Anlaf; and that they slew five Kings and seven Earls; but though it states that greater carnage had not been in Britain since the arrival of the Angles and Saxons, it does not mention the names of the chief leaders, or give any definite account of the numbers slain.

<sup>1</sup> *Teach-Fethghna*: i. e. the House of Fethghna. Not identified. It was probably the name of a church at Armagh.

<sup>m</sup> *Duineachaidh*.—He was brother of Cathal, the ancestor of the O'Mores of Laeighis, or Leix, in the now Queen's County.

<sup>n</sup> *Magh-abhna*.—This is the name of a parish,

church was burned, and a great prey was carried out of it. A battle was gained by the Leinstermen over the forces of the North, i. e. over the people of the son of Niall, where many fell with Diarmaid, son of Maelmuire, son of Flannagan, and Ceallach, son of Cumasgach, [who were] of the men of Breagh, and numbers of others [of distinction].

The Age of Christ, 936. The nineteenth year of Donnchadh. Maelpa-draig, i. e. the son of Bran, Bishop of Lughmhadh; Dubhthach, successor of Colum Cille and Adamnan in Ireland and Alba; [and] Caencomhrac of Mucshnamh, anchorite, died. Ciaran, son of Ciarman, Abbot of Lis-mor, died. Conaingen, Abbot of Teach-Fethghna<sup>1</sup>, and chief priest of Ard-Macha; and Finguine, son of Fubhthaidh, son of Donnagan, son of Fogartach, son of Duinechdha<sup>m</sup>, son of Bearach, son of Mescell, Vice-abbot of Teach-Mochua, and lord of Magh-Abhna<sup>n</sup>, [died]. Maelcainigh, Abbot of Tulan, died. Robhartach of Teach-Theille, died. Fearghal, son of Domhnall, lord of the North; and Murchadh, son of Sochlachan, lord of Ui-Maine, died. Conchobhar, son of Maelchein, lord of Ui-Failghe, and his two sons, were killed by Lorcan, son of Faellan, lord of Leinster. Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn plundered Airthear-Liffe. Amhlaibh, son of Godfrey, came to Dublin<sup>o</sup> again, and plundered Cill-Cuilinn, and carried off ten hundred prisoners from thence. A challenge of battle between Donnchadh, King of Ireland, and Muircheartach, son of Niall Glundubh, lord of Oileach; but God pacified them. Donnchadh and Muircheartach went with the forces of both fully assembled to lay siege to the foreigners of Ath-cliath, so that they spoiled and plundered all that was under the dominion of the foreigners from Ath-cliath to Ath-Truisten<sup>p</sup>; of which Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, said:

now *anglicè* Mowney, in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary; but it is probably a mistake here for O-mBuidhe, or Omuigh, which is the ancient name of the district in which Teach-Mochua, or Timahoe, is situated.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 213, note <sup>a</sup>.

<sup>o</sup> *Cume to Dublin*.—The Saxon Chronicle, in a metrical rhapsody on the battle of Brumby, contains the following allusion to the return of Amhlaibh, or Anlaf to Dublin:

“The Northmen departed in their nailed barks;  
Bloody relics of darts  
On roaring ocean o’er the deep water Dublin  
to seek;  
Again Ireland shamed in mind.”

—Giles’ *Translation*, p. 377.

<sup>p</sup> *From Ath-cliath to Ath-Truisten*: i. e. from Dublin to Ath-Truisten, a ford on the River Greece, near the hill of Mullaghmast, in the south of the county of Kildare. Keating, in the

Μυρρέσπταχ ναρ ρινε Ράιλ, ní ραḡβα ḡrem ná ḡabáil,  
 Για βεῖτ oc lorpcað ar nḡráin, ar iar nḡeḡíte ar napáin.

Ρυρκαρτ Μυρρέαρταχ,

Cumba Congalach ḡreaḡ mbunḡe occur duine mut no ḡot  
 Αρ a chinḡ ní tuctar ḡluitiuð acht ma beῖt co bḡuitiuð bḡot.

Δά cōmōrba Παττραicc .i. loreḡ, pccriḡnḡ, eppcop, ḡ ancoiri, an tí pob-  
 eaccnaḡe do ḡaoidhelaibh, ḡ Maolpatraicc, mac Maeltuile, eppcop, ḡ  
 eccnaḡ. Cúicc mīora dó in abḡaine ḡ a écc.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, naoi ecéð triocha a pεacht. Αη ρicḡtmað bliabain do  
 Dhonnchað. Maolḡmnaḡ, abb Tamlaḡta, Ceallach, mac Caellaḡe, pḡiōri  
 Saḡre, dḡ. Finnachta, mac Ceallaiḡ, comarba Doire, eppcop ḡ ρaoi  
 beḡlaḡéne, Laiḡnen, comarba Pearna, ḡ Tamlachta, [dḡcc]. Aileach  
 ḡorḡain la ḡallaib for Mhuirḡsḡtach, mac Néill, ḡ a epḡabáil leo co pucc-  
 rat do cum a long co po ruarlaic Dia uabáil. Maiḡm ρia Congalaḡ, mac  
 Maolmḡich, for ḡailḡḡaib mōraib, ḡ beccaib occ Αḡh dálaapce, dḡ i  
 ttopcraḡar ceῖḡri ρicῖt lair dḡib. Doḡnall, mac Lorpáin, tiḡearna Aḡne,  
 dḡcc hi cCluain mic Nōir. Cḡiōcán, mac Maelemuire, tiḡearna Ua Fiach-

reign of Cormac, son of Art, asserts that Ath-Truisten was the old name of Ath-I, now Athy, on the Barrow; but this is an error, for the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Ma-geoghegan, and the Book of Lecan, speak of Ath-Truisten and Ath-I, as two different fords where two different battles were fought between the Munstermen, on the one side, and the Leinstermen, aided by the Ulstermen, on the other. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise Ath-an-trosden is described as "a little foorde near the hill of Mullamaidsen," and the following pas-sagé, literally translated from the Book of Lecan, will shew that it is not Ath-I, or Athy:

"It was at Ath-Truisten the first engagement took place, and the men of Munster were routed thence to the River Bearbha" [the Barrow], "where, at Ath-I" [Athy], "a second battle was fought, in which Eo" [or Ae], "son of

Dergabhail, the fosterer of Eochaidh Fothart, was slain, and from him the ford was called Ath-I, i. e. the ford of Eo."—Fol. 105, a.

<sup>a</sup> *The two successors.*—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows: "935. *Duo Comorbani S. Patricii* (id est, duo Archiepiscopi Ard-machani) *obierunt, nempe Joseph Scriba, Episcopus, Anachoreta, et Hibernorum sapientissimus; et Patricius filius Maeltulii, Episcopus, et Sapiens postquam quinque tantum mensibus sedisset.*"—See also Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 48.

The year 936 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 937, *alias* 938, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 932 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre at this period:

"A. D. 937" [*al.* 938]. "Dubhach, Coarb of Colum Cille and Adamnan, *in pace quievit.*

Muircheartach, above all the men of Fail, has not seized upon place  
or prey,  
Although he has been burning our corn, and well eating our bread.

Muircheartach replied :

Conghalach of the fertile Breagh is like unto a mute or stammering  
man,  
Out of his head no muttering is understood, but [what is] like the  
bubbling of boiling meat.

The two successors<sup>a</sup> of Patrick, namely, Joseph, scribe, bishop, and ancho-rite, the wisest of the Irish ; and Maelpadraig, son of Maeltuile, bishop and wise man, died. The latter was five months in the abbacy when he died.

The Age of Christ, 937. The twentieth year of Donnchadh. Maeldomh-naigh, Abbot of Tamhlacht ; [and] Ceallach, son of Caellaidhe, Prior of Saighir, died. Finnachta, son of Ceallach, Comharba of Doire, bishop, and adept in the Bearla-Feine<sup>r</sup> ; Laighnen, comharba of Fearna and Tamhlacht, [died]. Aileach was plundered by the foreigners against Muircheartach, son of Niall ; and they took him prisoner, and carried him off to their ships, but God redeemed him from them. A battle was gained by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, over the Gailengs Great and Small, at Ath-da-laarg<sup>s</sup>, where four score of them were slain. Domhnall, son of Lorcan, lord of Aidhne, died at Cluain-mic-Nois.

Maelcainni mac Conell, prince of Tuilain, *obiit*. Ferall mac Daniell, king of Ailech, *mortuus est*.<sup>"</sup> [A challenge of battle between Donogh mac Flainn, and Murtagh mac Neill, but God pacified them.] "Aulaiv mac Gofri at Dublin againe. Cillcuillin praied by Aulaiv O'Hivair, which was not hard of long before" [*quod non auditum est antiquis temporibus*]. "An army by Donogh O'Maelsechlainn, king of Tarach, and by Murtagh mac Neill, king of Ailech, to hinder the Galls, or Gentiles of Dublin," [so] "that they spoyled from Dublin to Ath-Trustin. Maelcen, king of Faly, killed by Lenster."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 932" [*rectè*, 938]. "Connor mac

Moylekeyne, king of Affalie, and his two sons, were killed by Lorcan mac Foylan. Killkolyn was preyed by the Danes, and" [they] "lead a thousand captives from thence."—*Ann. Clon*.

<sup>r</sup> *Bearla-Feine* : i. e. that dialect of the Irish language in which the Brehon laws are written. Thaddæus Roddy, translates it "the law or lawyers' dialect."—See the *Miscellany of the Irish Archaeological Society*, p. 123.

<sup>s</sup> *Ath-da-laarg* : i. e. Ford of the two Forks. There were two places of this name in Ireland, one on the River Boyle, in Connaught,—see note <sup>r</sup>, under A. D. 1174 ; and the other in Meath ; but the situation or modern form of the name of the latter is unknown to the Editor.

nach, décc. Flann, mac Ceallaiḡ, tanairi Orpailḡe, décc. Cian, mac Aengur, do mairbad la hUib Failḡe. Murchad, mac Finn, do ḡuin la Tuatal. Canoin pátraiḡe do éimhad lá Donnchad, mac Floinn, ní Eireann. Ceallacán, ní Cairil, co ppsairib Mumán, ḡ Macca cuim do nḡallairib Puirclairḡi i Mide, co tuccrat cpech móir, ḡ bpoib. Orḡain dḡa, Cille heidnech, ḡ Cille hachairib dóib co po ḡabrat a dá nabbad .i. Muiréadac Ua Concobair ḡ Coibdnach mac bsrḡda, co pparccabrat Oillill mic Aengur, tiḡearna Ua pFothairib, ḡ rocaide ele lá hAimmesḡin tiḡearna Ua pFailḡe. Fir Mumán um Ceallacán, ní Mumán, co nḡallairib amaille ppir, do orḡain Mide, ḡ Cluana heidneac, ḡ Cille hachairib ḡo po airḡrḡe an tḡir co Cluain Iorairib. ḡoill do dḡerḡu Aḡa cliaḡ .i. Amlairib, mac ḡotppirḡ, tḡe pḡrtacḡ Dḡe ḡ Mictail.

Aoir Cḡiorḡ, naoi ccḡd tḡiocha a hocht. A haonpircḡ do Donnchad. Muiréḡrtach camra, abb bdnchuir, Duibndorḡcḡ, mac Ronám, abb Cluana Dolcáin, Ainbḡ, mac Domnaill, abb ḡlinne huirḡn, décc. Coibdnach, abb Cille hachairib, do báad hḡ mair Delḡinnir Cualann aḡ elúd ó ḡhallairib. Flann Ua Catail, do dol mairḡra hḡ cCluain an doḡair lá ḡhallairib. Suibne, mac Conbḡrtan, abb Sláine, do mairbad lá ḡhallairib. Maolbḡnaḡcḡa, ancoirḡe, do écc. Maolmairḡain Ua Scealláin pḡar legim Leitḡlinne, do écc. Slóighead Iar an rḡḡ, Donnchad, ḡ la Muiréḡrtach, mac Néill, ḡo Laiḡnib, ḡ co pḡora Mumán, co po ḡabrat a nḡialla. Niall, mac Pḡarḡaile, mḡḡdairna Oibḡ ḡo ḡuin ḡ báad la Muiréḡrtach. Flann, mḡḡn Donnchad, ba mairḡearna

<sup>1</sup> *Ui-Fiachrach*: i. e. of the Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, in Tyrone.—See note <sup>u</sup>, under the year 787, p. 394, *suprà*.

<sup>u</sup> *Murchadh, son of Finn*.—This Murchadh was brother of Conchobhar, ancestor of the O'Conors of Offaly. Finn, his father, was slain A. D. 928, q. v.

<sup>v</sup> *Canoin-Phadraig*.—This was the name of the celebrated Book of Armagh.—See Petrie's *Round Towers*, p. 329, 330.

<sup>w</sup> *Cill-eidhneach*.—This is a mistake for Cluain-eidhneach. The reader will observe that this plundering of the two churches is given twice, having been evidently copied from two different authorities.

<sup>x</sup> *Ui-Fothaidh*.—Now the barony of Iffa and Offa West, in the county of Tipperary.

<sup>y</sup> *Mactail*.—He was the patron saint of Kilcullen, in the county of Kildare, and of St. Michael le Pole's church, near Ship-street, Dublin, also, as is highly probable from this passage.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under A. D. 548, p. 186, *suprà*.

The year 937 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 938, *alias* 939, of the Annals of Ulster, which give the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 938" [*al.* 939]. "Kilculen againe distressed by Genties, which, till then, was not often done. Crichan mac Maelmuire, King of Fiachrach, *moritur*. Ailech broken upon Mur-



Crichan, son of Maelmuire, lord of Ui-Fiachrach<sup>t</sup>, died. Flann, son of Ceallach, Tanist of Osraighe, died. Cian, son of Aenghus, was slain by the Ui-Failghe. Murchadh, son of Finn<sup>a</sup>, was mortally wounded by Tuathal. Canoin-Phadraig<sup>v</sup> was covered by Donnchadh, son of Flann, King of Ireland. Ceallachan, King of Caiseal, with the men of Munster, and Macca Cuinn, with the foreigners of Port-Lairge, went into Meath, and seized upon a great prey, and took the spoils and prisoners of Cill-eidhneach<sup>w</sup> and Cill-achaidh; and took their two abbots, namely, Muireadhach Ua Conchobhair, and Coibhdeanach, son of Beargdha; but they left behind Oilill, son of Aenghus, lord of Ui-Fothaidh<sup>x</sup>, and many others, in the hands of Aimhergin, lord of Ui-Failghe. The men of Munster, under Ceallachan, King of Munster, who had the foreigners along with him, plundered [the churches of] Cluain-eidhneach and Cill-achaidh, and the territory of Meath, as far as Cluain-Iraird. The foreigners deserted Ath-cliaith by the help of God and Mactail<sup>y</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 938. The twenty-first year of Donnchadh. Muircheartach of Camus<sup>z</sup>, Abbot of Beannchair; Duibhinnrecht, son of Ronan, Abbot of Cluain-Dolcain; [and] Ainbhith, son of Domhnall, Abbot of Gleann-Uiseau, died. Coibhdeanach, Abbot of Cill-achaidh, was drowned in the sea of Delginis-Cualann<sup>a</sup>, while fleeing from the foreigners. Flann Ua Cathail suffered martyrdom at Cluain-an-dobhair, by the foreigners. Suibhne, son of Cu-Breatan, Abbot of Slaine, was killed by the foreigners. Maelbeannachta, anchorite, died. Maelmartin Ua Scellain, Lector of Leithghlinn, died. An army was led by the king, Donnchadh, and by Muircheartach, son of Niall, to Leinster, and to the men of Munster; and they took their hostages. Niall, son of Fearghal, heir of Oileach, was mortally wounded and drowned by Muircheartach. Flann, daughter of Donnchadh, and Queen of Oileach, died. Aralt, grandson of Imhar,

tagh mac Nell, and himself brought captive to the shippe untill he was redeemed after. An army by Doncha to Finavar-aba, which he spoyle, and killed the priest in the midst of the church, and others with him. An overthrowe by Congalach mac Maelmihi to the Greate and Little Galengs, where many perished at Battle-Dalorg" [rectè, at Ath-da-loarg] "Adalstan, king of Saxons, the most majesticall feather" [rectè, cleithi, i. e. pillar] "of the west

world, *secura morte moritur*. Finechta mac Cellach, Coarb of Daire, in *Christo quievit*."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>z</sup> *Camus*.—Now Camus-Macosquin, in the barony of Coleraine, and county of Londonderry. This was one of St. Comhghall's monasteries.—See Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 83.

<sup>a</sup> *Delginis-Cualann*.—Now Dalkey, i. e. *Delg-ci*, in the county of Dublin.

Oiliḡ, décc. Aralt ua hlómair, .i. mac Siopioca, tigearna Gall Luimnig, do marbhad i cConnaḡtaib lá Caenraighib Aidhne. Ar mor ria cCeallaḡán, pí Chairil, for Orraighib. Amloib Cuarán do éicḡ co Cairabroc, 7 blacairpe mac ḡorpaḡa do éicḡ in Aḡ cliaḡ. Creacha Laiḡen il Leit Chumh .i. bpaen i Míde, Lorcán i mḡrḡḡaib, 7 Muirḡḡtach hi cCualainḡ, co tuccepat epḡcha mópa eipḡib. Coirpe Ua Cionaḡḡ, tigearna Ua nAiteḡa, décc. Caḡraoinḡ ria riḡ Saḡan for Conḡtantiḡ mac Aḡa for Anlap no Amloib, mac Siopie, 7 for bpaḡḡaib.

Aoir Crioḡḡ, naoi ccéḡ epiocha anaoi. An ḡara bliḡḡam piḡḡ do Ḍhonnchaḡ. Eocha, mac Scannail, abb Imleacha loḡair, 7 Oenacán, paḡapḡ ḡúin leitḡlairi, décc. Maolbriḡḡe, mac Nectrai, opḡán Cualann, décc iar ccianaoir. Muirḡḡtach, mac Néill co pḡraib an Foḡla 7 bḡḡḡ do nol hi tḡir nOrraighḡ, 7 na nḌeiri ḡo no hairḡḡḡ 7 co no hionnraḡ lair an epioch uile ḡo léiri ḡo Uḡ Ruḡḡrach ḡomḡar riapach ḡó iapaḡ. Muirḡḡlach la Muirḡḡtach, mac Néill, co tuc opḡain 7 éḡala iomḡa a hḡirib Gall iar mbḡiḡḡ buḡḡa 7 corḡair. Ar na nḌeiri do epḡ lá Ceallaḡán 7 la riopa Muman, poḡáigh a naitiḡe do Muirḡḡtach, mac Néill, ḡo ttopḡatḡar ḡá mḡle ḡioḡ lair im Céleḡair, mac Corbmair, 7 im Maelḡorm, mac Ḍipleḡáin, im Seḡḡa, mac Noebelain, 7 im Clépech, mac Seḡḡai, ḡc. Caḡraomeḡ ele

<sup>b</sup> *Caenraighe of Aidhne*.—A sept seated at Ard-Aidhne, near Ardrabin, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 53.

<sup>c</sup> *Cair-Abroc*: i. e. Eboracum, now the city of York, called by the Welsh, *Caer Ebrauc*, or *Eborauc*.—See Todd's edition of the Irish version of Nennius's *Historia Britonum*, p. 29, and Additional Notes, p. iii.

<sup>d</sup> *Ui-Aitheachda*.—This is the only notice of this tribe occurring in the Annals of the Four Masters. They were probably seated in the district of Tuath-Aitheachta, now *anglicè* Touaghty, in the barony of Carra, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Ui-Fiachrach*, p. 157, note <sup>n</sup>.

The year 938 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 939 of the Annals of

Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 939. An army by Donogh and by Murtagh into Leinster and Mounster, that they brought both their hostages. Suvne mac Conbreton, killed by the Genties" [*rectè*, by the Galls]. "Neil mac Ferall wounded and drowned by Murtagh mac Nell. Flann, daughter to Donncha, queen of Ailech, *moritur*. An army by Donncha in Bregha, that he spoyleḡ Lainnlere. *Quies* Muireai, Coarb of Congall."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the entries given by the Four Masters under 937 and 938, are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 933, as follows:

"A. D. 933" [*rectè*, 939, 940]. "Adulstan, King of England, died. The sunn for one day appeared like blood untill none the next day.

i. e. the son of Sitric, lord of the foreigners of Luimneach, was killed in Connaught by the Caenraighi of Aidhne<sup>b</sup>. A great slaughter was made of the Osraighi by Ceallachan, King of Caiseal. Amhlaeibh Cuaran went to Cair-Abroc<sup>c</sup>; and Blacaire, son of Godfrey, came to Ath-cliaith. Depredations were committed by the Leinstermen in Leath-Chuinn; namely, by Braen in Meath, Lorcan in Breagh, and Muircheartach in Cualann; and they carried great preys from these places. Cairbre Ua Cinaeidh, lord of Ui-Aitheachda<sup>d</sup>, died. A victory was gained by the king of the Saxons over Constantine, son of Aedh; Anlaf, or Amhlaeibh, son of Sitric; and the Britons.

The Age of Christ, 939. The twenty-second year of Donnchadh. Eocha, son of Scannal, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair; and Oenacan, priest of Dun-Leathghlaisi, died. Maelbrighde, son of Nechtraí, the glory of Cualann, died at an advanced age. Muircheartach, son of Niall, with the men of the North and of Breagha, went into the territory of Osraighe and Deisi; and he totally plundered and ravaged the entire country as far as Leas-Ruadhrach<sup>e</sup>, so that they [the inhabitants] submitted to him. A fleet [was conducted] by Muircheartach, son of Niall, and he carried off much plunder and booty from the Insi-Gall<sup>f</sup>, after gaining victory and triumph. A slaughter was made of the Deisi by Ceallachan and the men of Munster, because they had submitted to Muircheartach, son of Niall; and he slew two thousand of them, together with Ceileachair, son of Cormac; Maelgorm, son of Gibhleachan; Seghdha, son of Noebelan; Cleireach, son of Sesta, &c. Another battle was gained by the Deisi and the Osraighe

Aileagh was taken by the Danes on Mortagh mac Neale, and himself taken therein, *untill* [rectè, but] "he made a good escape from them, as it was God's will. Ceallachan of Cashell, with his Mounstermen and Danes, harried and spoyled all Meath and" [rectè, as far as] "Clonard. Congallagh mac Moylemihie gave an overthrow to that part of Lynstermen" [rectè, Meathmen] "called Gallenges, where 80 persons were slain. King Donnogh O'Melaghlyn and Mortagh mac Neal went over all Munster and Lynster, and took their hostages. Harrold O'Hymer, King of the Danes of Lymbrick, was killed in Connaught at Ratheyney. Neall mac

Ferall, prince of Aileagh, was killed by Mortagh mac Neale. Flann, daughter of King Donnogh, Queen of Aileagh, died. Moylemartan O'Skelan, Lector of Leighlyn, died. Ceallaghan of Cashell made a great slaughter on those of Ossorie. Awley Cwaran, came to Yorke, and Blackare mac Godfrey arrived in Dublin to govern the Danes."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>e</sup> *Leas-Ruadhrach* : i. e. Ruadrach's Fort. This fort was somewhere in the county of Waterford, but the name is obsolete.

<sup>f</sup> *Insi-Gall* : i. e. the Islands of the Foreigners, i. e. the Hebrides or Western Islands of Scotland.

laṛ na Dairib̃ ḡ la hOrraiḡib̃ for riḡ Cairil, du i ttoreraṣṣar il̃. Muir-  
 éṣṣṣach iaraṁ do éionól Conaill ḡ Eoḡam, ḡ an Tuairceirṣ aréṣṣa co  
 hOileac̃, condo roṣḡda deḡ céo lair do ḡléirṣ ḡairḡṣḡach m̃o Phocla,  
 ḡ po cairmécill Éirinn láim clí f̃rí fairrḡḡe co riachṣ Aṣa cliaṣ, ḡ do  
 b̃ṣirṣ Siṣriuc, ṣiḡearna Aṣa cliaṣ hi nḡiallnur lair. Do cóio iaraṁ co  
 Laiḡnib̃, ḡ po ériallraṣ Laiḡin f̃riṣṣerṣ f̃riṣ, conaḡ fairṣ deirib̃ occa f̃ódeóio  
 a riapúccáḡ, ḡ do paṣ Lorcán rí Laiḡṣn lair. Raimṣ din ḡo f̃iopa Muñan,  
 ḡ pobṣar eplaṁa iadriḡe for a éionn do éaṣ f̃riṣ. Conaḡh eaḡh po éinnṣṣṣ  
 fo deóio Ceallaḡán do éabairṣ dia ccinn, ḡ do b̃ṣṣṣa ḡeimel fairṣ la Muir-  
 éarṣṣach. Do deochaiḡ iaraṁ co Connaḡṣaib̃, ḡ táimṣ Conéub̃ar mac  
 Taiḡḡ ina óáil, ḡ ní tarat ḡeimeal na ḡlar fairṣ. Do ruacṣ iarrin co hoilech  
 ḡur an ríḡḡraiḡ hi rin hi nḡiallnur lair, ḡ báṣar annriḡe co éṣṣṣ naoi m̃ioṣ  
 oc pl̃ṣuccáḡ, ḡ po éuir na ḡéill i neacmaing na ree rin ḡo Donnchaḡ, rí  
 Éreann, uair ar é boí a Ṣṣṣraiḡ, ḡ ar óó ráimṣ an ríḡe. Conaḡ do éabairṣ  
 Chellaḡán lair aṣrub̃raḡ an p̃ann,

Do cóioḡ Muiréṣṣṣach fo óṣṣ,  
 Co Cairil caem̃ canceḡ carr,  
 Co tucc Cellaḡán na ccliar,  
 Ní po ḡaḡ ḡiall oile carr.

\* *Chosen heroes*.—For a romantic account of the manner in which these heroes were chosen by Muircheartach, see the *Leabhar-Gabhala* of the O'Clerys, p. 212; and *Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill*, published by the Irish Archaeological Society, pp. 20, 21.

<sup>b</sup> *A circuit of Ireland*.—According to a poem by Cormacan Eigeas, describing this circuit, Muircheartach proceeded from Aileach to a place called Oenach-Cross in Magh-Line, where he remained for one night, after which he went to Dun-Eachdhach, which is probably Dun-Eight, in the parish of Blaris (see Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, p. 342, note <sup>j</sup>), where he remained another night. He next went to Magh-Rath, now Moira; next to Glenn-Righe, the vale of the Newry River, and thence to Casan-Line, a

tidal river, a day's march south of Glenn-Righe. —(See note under the year 1045.) From thence he marched the next day to Ath-Gabhla, a ford on the river Boyne, near Knowth in Meath, and, having rested a night there, he marched over the plain of Magh-Ealta, then covered with snow, to Ath-cliaith, or Dublin.—See *Circuit of Muircheartach mac Neill*, p. 29 to 33.

<sup>i</sup> *Sitric, Lord of Ath-cliaith*.—The Sitric carried off by Muircheartach Mac Neill on this occasion was certainly not lord of Ath-cliaith, or Dublin, for the lord or king of the Danes of Dublin at this time was Blacar, the son of Godfrey. It is highly probable, if not certain, that the Sitric carried off on this occasion was Sitric, brother of Godfrey, son of Sitric, who succeeded as King of Dublin in 948. This Sitric, though

over the King of Caiseal, where many were slain. Muircheartach afterwards assembled the Cinel-Conaill and Cinell-Eoghain, and the people of the North in general, at Oileach, where he selected ten hundred of the chosen heroes<sup>g</sup>, and made a circuit of Ireland<sup>h</sup>, keeping his left hand to the sea, until he arrived at Ath-cliath; and he brought Sitric<sup>i</sup>, lord of Ath-cliath, with him as a hostage. He afterwards proceeded into Leinster, and the Leinstermen began to oppose him<sup>k</sup>, but finally agreed to submit to him; and he carried Lorcan, King of Leinster, with him. He then went to the men of Munster, who were in readiness on his arrival to give him battle; but they ultimately resolved<sup>l</sup> to give up [their king] Ceallachan, and a fetter was put upon him by Muircheartach. He afterwards proceeded into Connaught, where Conchobhar, son of Tadhg<sup>m</sup>, came to meet him, but no gyve or lock was put upon him. He then returned to Oileach, carrying these kings with him as hostages; and they were for nine months<sup>n</sup> feasting there; and at the end of that time he sent the hostages to Donnchadh, because it was he that was at Teamhair, and the sovereignty had come to him. Concerning the carrying away of Ceallachan the following quatrain was composed:

Muircheartach went to the South,  
To the beautiful chalk-white Caiseal,  
And he brought with him Ceallachan of troops;  
He did not accept of any other hostage for him.

not King of Dublin, as the Four Masters state, was nevertheless of royal extraction, and a man of sufficient dignity and importance to be taken as a pledge of Blacar's allegiance.—See *Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill*, p. 34, note to line 55.

<sup>k</sup> *To oppose him.*—Cormacan Eigeas states that Muircheartach proceeded to Liamhain [Dunlavan], and that the Leinstermen assembled at night in the valley of Gleann-Mama, determined to oppose him; but that, when they saw the northern warriors by day-light, they durst not approach them, but permitted them to pass to Dun-Aillinne (near old Kilcullen), where they took Lorcan, King of Leinster, whom they fet-

tered and carried off as a hostage.—*Ibid.*, p. 39.

<sup>l</sup> *Ultimately resolved.*—Cormacan Eigeas states that Ceallachan requested his people not to oppose the race of Eoghan, but to surrender him as a hostage.—*Ibid.*, p. 43.

<sup>m</sup> *Conchobhar, son of Tadhg.*—This Conchobhar, who is the progenitor of the O'Conors of Connaught, was a very young man at this period. His father, Tadhg of the Three Towers, who was at this time King of Connaught, lived till 954. Conchobhar himself lived till 972.—*Ibid.*, pp. 48, 49, 65.

<sup>n</sup> *Nine months.*—This is a mistake of the Four Masters, for cóig míosa, i. e. five months.—*Ibid.*, pp. 56, 57.

Αρ γαλλ δο έορ λα ηΥιβ Ράιλζε .ι. λα ηΑίμεργιν, mac Cionaeda, γ λά Cenel  
 Φηιachach, co po μαρβρατ δά céδ vécc ηι Μυιζ Ciri διβ. Αιζ .ι. ριoc  
 αναicήτα, comtop ροριρι αιβne γ locha co po οιρcepcήταρ na Θαλλ Ινιρ  
 Μοέτα αρ lic fga. Μαolpuanaid, mac Floinn, ταναιρι Οιλιζ, do μαρβαδ do  
 Chenel Conaill. Κατpaoinead ρορ Θαλλαib Αεα eliaτ ρια nΥιβ pPaillze  
 .ι. ρια nΑίμυργιν mac Cionaetha, τιγεapna Υα pPaillze, dú ι ctopéair mίle  
 do Θαλλαibh im Αοδ nΑlbanach, co τοιρεéaib iomda cen mo éapom.

Αοιρ Cμopε, naoi ccéd cēpacha. Αητpeap βλιαδαιν ριχit do Θhonn-  
 chaδ. Δύνéaδ, mac Sutaínen, eppcop Cluana mic Nóip, γ Cellach, mac  
 Eporáin, eppcop Cluana heidnech, vécc. Maelmoéta, pcpibmδ γ abb  
 Cluana Ιοpαιpδ, déz. Cínn cpáβαid, eyna Epeann epide.

Μαolmoéta don Μιδε μαιζ,  
 Μόρ liach an cpaoδ caoin cumpa,  
 Αεβατ cínn na hanmcaipde,  
 Caoncompac moltach Muğna.

Paolan, mac Muipfohaiğ, ρί Laiğñ, do écc do eapccap ι nAenach  
 Cholmáin.

Paolán puamann puamaiğe, ap ġpíe móp múcτα μαιğén,  
 Coimde Cualann cuanaige, do poδβαδ laoiçh pι Laiğñ.  
 Lurpe Epeann Epeimóm, opingfo dap oponga doenap,  
 ba dáiz dép tpe gle deδoil, ba liach flaitch pea Paoláin.

\* *Magh-Cisi*.—This was the ancient name of a plain near Rahen, in the north of the King's County.—See note under the year 1153.

† *Inis-Mochta*.—Now Inishmot, in the barony of Slane, and county of Meath.—See note under A. D. 922, *supra*.

The year 939 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 940, *alias* 941, of the Annals of Ulster, and 934 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which notice the events of that year (*are communis*, 941) as follows:

"A. D. 940" [*al.* 941]. "A great frost, that loches and rivers were iced. The birth of Brian mac Cinedy. An army by Murtagh, that he

spoyled Meath and Ofaly, and went to Ossory and brought them to subjection, and from thence prayed the Desyes, that he brought Cellachan, King of Cassill, with him, subject to Donncha. Maelruany, heyre of Ailech, and son of Flann, killed by the Conells. Eocha mac Scannail, Airchinnech of Imlech-Ivair, *mortuus est*. Aenagan, priest of Duin-Lethglaise, *mortuus est*."—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 934" [*recte*, 941]. "There was such druth" [drought] and ice over loghes, and the waters of Ireland this year, that the Danes went to Inis-Moghty upon ice, and spoiled and ransackt the same. Mortagh mac Neale, with the

A slaughter was made of the foreigners by the Ui-Failghi, i. e. by Aimhergin, son of Cinaedh, and the Cinel-Fhiachach, who slew twelve hundred of them at Magh-Cisi<sup>o</sup>. Unusual frost, so that the rivers and lakes were passable; and the foreigners plundered Inis-Mochta<sup>p</sup> on the ice. Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, Tanist of Oileach, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill. A battle was gained over the foreigners of Ath-eliath by the Ui-Failghe, i. e. by Aimhergin, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Failghe, where there fell a thousand of the foreigners, with Aedh Albanach, and many chieftains besides him.

The Age of Christ, 940. The twenty-third year of Donnchadh. Donnchadh, son of Suthainen, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Ceallach, son of Eporan, Bishop of Cluain-eidhneach, died. Maelmochta, scribe and Abbot of Cluain-Iraird, died; he was the head of the piety and wisdom of Ireland.

Maelmochta of the plain of Meath,—  
Great grief is the beauteous sweet branch,—  
The chief of spiritual direction,  
The centre of the praise of Mugain<sup>a</sup>.

Faelan, son of Muireadhach, King of Leinster, died of a fall at Aenach-Colmain<sup>r</sup>:

Faelan of resounding rapidity, whose shout overwhelmed the plain,  
Lord of Cualann of the harbours, the subduer of champions, King of  
Leinster,  
The flame of Eremhon's Ireland, he subdued hosts singlehanded,—  
Cause of tears is his total separation. Alas for the Prince of Faelan's<sup>s</sup> land!

forces of the North, went to Ossorie and Desies, and preyed them. Awley mac Godfrey, king of Danes, died. Ceallaghan of Cashell, and his Munstermen, gave an overthrow to the Desies, and slew of them 2000. They of Affalie and Kyneleagh killed 2000 Danes. Orlath, daughter of Kennedy mac Lorcan, was queen of Ireland this time. Mortaugh mac Neale, with the king's forces, went to Cashell, and there took Ceallaghan (that unruly king of Mounster that partaked with the Danes) prisoner, and led him and all the hostages of Mounster, and the other

provinces of Ireland, with him, and delivered them all into the hands of King Donnogh O'Melaghlin."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>a</sup> *Mughain*.—This is probably intended for Bealach-Mughna, or Mughna-Moshenog, near Carlow.

<sup>r</sup> *Aenach-Cholmain*: i. e. Colman's Fair. This fair was held on the present Curragh of Kildare, in Campo Liffe.

<sup>s</sup> *Faelan's land*.—The Ui-Faelain were seated in the plains of Magh-Laighean and Magh-Liffe, in the present county of Kildare.

Congalach 7 Alpin, dá mac Lorcáin, mic Dunchaḁa, do marbḁadh lá Congalach, mac Maoilmíthich. Dunlaith, iníḁ Mhaoilmíthich, déḁ. Cluain mic Nóir 7 Cell dapa do oḁcain lá blacaire, mac ḁorpaḁa, 7 la ḁallaib Ḃtha clíath. Dún Uíthíḁairí do oḁḁain lá mac Raḁnall co na ḁhallaib. Ro díogail Dia 7 Páḁḁaice a ḁḁaice an ḁníom rin faip, uair táḁḁḁḁḁ ḁoill dāp muip ḁo ro ḁāḁḁat ina nínirí forpa, conepḁa mac Raḁnall a ḁḁoipeac ḁo ro ḁāḁ típ. Ro marbḁḁ é lá Maḁuḁán lá níz nUlaḁ nia ccoind reḁḁḁaine iarpḁan oḁcain a neimeach Pháḁḁaice. Lia nóm irin mbliḁḁainrí co ḁapḁaiceḁ aḁḁḁ níochḁapach do Chluain mic Nóir lap an uirce.

Ḃoir Cḁiorḁ, nao cḁéḁ cḁḁaḁa, a haon. An cḁḁaḁḁḁ bliḁḁain ríḁḁḁ do Ḃhonnchaḁ. Conḁla, mac Dúnacáin, eppcop 7 abb Ueithḁlinne, Caoncomḁac, eppcop Ḃoimíacḁ, Forapḁach, abb Saíḁpe, 7 Féḁḁomnach, abb Forḁair, décc. Ḃoḁ, mac Scannláin, tíḁḁapḁa Iḁluachḁa, eccḁaḁḁ eḁḁḁa iḁaitein, 7 i nḁaḁḁeílḁ, [décc]. Muipḁḁḁḁḁ na ccoḁall cḁoipeḁḁn, mac Néill ḁlúnḁuib, tíḁḁapḁa Oibḁ, Ecḁḁair lapḁair Forpa ina aimpir, do marbḁḁ oc Ḃḁḁḁḁaḁ lá blacaire, mac ḁorpaḁa, tíḁḁapḁa, ḁall an 26 Maḁḁa. Ḃḁ dia eccḁoime aḁḁḁḁḁ,

<sup>1</sup> *Foreigners*: i. e. strangers came across the sea and attacked the island on which the son of Raghnaill and his Irish Danes were stationed; but the son of Raghnaill fled, and escaped to the mainland, where he was slain by the King of Ulidia, in less than a week after his having plundered Downpatrick.

The year 940 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with the year 941, *alias* 942, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 935 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 942:

"A. D. 941" [*al.* 942]. "Donncha mac Suthainen, bushop of Clon-mic-Nois, and Faelan mac Muireai, king of Lenster, *moriuntur*. An overthrowe by Oíaly of the Genties of Dublin, but this as ys said was don in the yeare before. Dunlethglaise spoyled by Genties. God and Patrick were avenged of them, for he brought Galls from beyond seas, that they took the Iland from them; theyre kinge stealing from

thence, that the Irish killed him ashore. The two sons of Lorcan mac Donncha killed by Congalach mac Maelmíhi. Maelmochta, Airchünnech of Clon-Iraird, *quievit*. Clon-mic-Nois spoyled by the Genties of Dublin and Kildare." —*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 935" [*rectè*, 942]. "Donnogh, bushopp of Clonvicknose, died. Foylan mac Morcay, King of Linster, died of a bruise he received of a fall. Iduall mac Anoroit, prince of Brittons, was killed by the Saxons. The two sons of Lorcan mac Donnogh were killed by Congalach mac Moylemíhi. Blacarie mac Godtry, with the Danes of Dublin, robbed and spoiled Clonvicknose. Donlaith, daughter of Moylemíhi, and sister of King Congalagh, died. Donleithglasse was spoiled by the son of Randolph, the Dane, who, within a week after, was killed by Mathew, Kinge of Ulster. Liahmore, in Connaght, this year, the one halfe thereof next the water was granted to Clonvicknose"



Conghalach and Ailpin, two sons of Lorcan, son of Dunchadh, were slain by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh. Dunlaith, daughter of Maelmithigh, died. Cluain-mic-Nois and Cill-dara were plundered by Blacaire, son of Godfrey, and the foreigners of Ath-cliaith. Dun-Leathghlaise was plundered by the son of Ragnall and his foreigners. God and Patrick quickly took vengeance of him for this deed, for foreigners<sup>t</sup> came across the sea, and attacked them on their island, so that the son of Ragnall, their chief, escaped to the main land; he was killed by Madudhan, King of Ulidia, in revenge of Patrick, before the end of a week after the plundering. A great flood in this year, so that the lower half of Cluain-mic-Nois was swept away by the water.

The Age of Christ, 941. The twenty-fourth year of Donnchadh. Connla, son of Dunacan, Bishop and Abbot of Leithghlinn; Caencomhrac, Bishop of Daimhliag; Fogartach, Abbot of Saighir; and Feardomhnach, Abbot of Fobhar, died. Aedh, son of Scannlan, lord of Irluachair, a wise man, learned in Latin and Irish, [died]. Muircheartach of the Leather Cloaks<sup>a</sup>, son of Niall Glundubh, lord of Aileach, the Hector of the west of Europe in his time, was slain at Ath-Fhirdiadh<sup>w</sup> by Blacaire, son of Godfrey, lord of the foreigners, on the 26th of March<sup>x</sup>. In lamentation of him was said :

[*rectè*, a great inundation in Connaught this year by which the one-half of Clonvicknose, next the waters of the Shannon, was destroyed].  
—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>a</sup> *Muircheartach of the Leather Cloaks*: *Muir-  
céaptac na ccoáll cpoiceann*. Doctor John  
Lynch, in his translation of Keating's *History  
of Ireland*, p. 306, takes *coáll* in this cognomen  
to denote a *net*, and interprets *Muircéaptac na  
ccoáll cpoiceann*, "*id est a coriacūs retibus  
nomen sortitus*;" and Dr. O'Connor translates it  
in this place: "*Murcertachus cognominatus chla-  
mydum croco tinctorum*;" and "*Murcertachus,  
cognominatus bellatorum coloris crocei*," in the  
*Annals of Ulster*; and Mr. Moore, in his *His-  
tory of Ireland* (vol. ii. pp. 79, 80), asserts that,  
in the brief record of Muirchertach's death, he  
is described as "*a warrior of saffron hue*;"  
but this is a silly blunder, originating in the

etymological fancies of Dr. O'Connor, and re-  
echoed by the poetical instincts of Mr. Moore.  
The old translators of the Irish annals have,  
however, handed down the true explanation of  
the name as Murtagh of the Skin or Leather  
Coates.—See *Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill*,  
p. 14–16.

<sup>w</sup> *Ath-Firdia*: i. e. the Ford of Ferdia, so  
called from Ferdia, son of Daman, the bravest  
of the Gamhanradii of Erris, who was slain here  
by Cuchullin. The place is now called Ardee,  
in the county of Louth.—See note <sup>t</sup>, under the  
year 1452.

<sup>x</sup> *On the 26th of March*.—According to the  
*Annals of Ulster*, Muircheartach was killed on  
Sunday, the fourth of the Kalends of March in  
942, *alias* 943; but the true year is 943, in  
which the fourth of the Kalends of March fell  
on Sunday.

Θερὸ διγαλ αγυρ διέ πορ ρίολ cloinne Cuinn go brát,  
Nac maip Muiréirteach ba liach dílécta iat Ḡaoideal ngnát.

Αρὸ Macha do orghain lair na Ḡallaib céona apaðapach iap maipbað  
Muiréairteigh. Muḡroín po ráioh po,

Α haon naoi ccéð, ceðpe deið, ó ḡsnaip Cripce diuo oḡbpeit,  
Αρβὸ do bliaðnaib nonraig co báρ mópoll Muiréirteigh.

Caépaoinb oc Triaét Muḡa pia Ruaiðri Ua cCanannáin por Cenel  
nEoghain ḡ por Ḡallaib Loça Peabail, in po maipbað epí céð do Chenél  
Eoghain ḡ do Ḡallaib im Maolpuanaib, mac Flainb ríogðamna an Tuairceipce.  
Loricán, mac Paoláin, pí Laiḡín, do maipbað lá Noipmannaib, dia mboí occ  
inopeað Áta eliaé, iap ccaépaoinéað por Ḡhallaib ap tóρ dý i ttopépaatar  
ile dið laip, dia nebrach,

Ma po bié ua ðpeapail ðpic,  
Ḥpib tair epic tpeapac por topc,  
O ní co brát mbairneac mbalc,  
Ní ticepa Laiḡneð po lope.  
Loricán Laiḡín i tpeib tpoeh,  
Maiḡín céð clot capað naé  
Dippan ðpaiðiuch po líon bié,  
Ap epic, ap caíneað, ap caé.  
Coimbe coiccið nḠaoideal ngaet,  
Ma po gaet por laoch ní lié,  
ba Lúḡ lonn ppi leim in át,  
Ap beim do brat ma po bié.

Ceallach, mac ðece, tiḡeapna Dál Araide, do orccain i nOenepib la a  
cenél péipin. Flann Ua Foccaptai tiḡeapna ðpeccpaige, ḡ tiḡeapna

<sup>1</sup> *Tracht-Mugha*: i. e. the Strand of Mugh. Not identified.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua-Canannain*. — This family descended from Canannan, the fifth in descent from Flaithbheartach, who was monarch of Ireland from 727 to 734.—See *Battle of Magh-Rath*, pp. 335, 337, 338.

<sup>3</sup> *Descendant of Breasal Breac*: i. e. of Breasal Bealaigh, grandson of Cathaeir Mor, monarch of Ireland.

<sup>4</sup> *Breacraighe*: i. e. of Magh-Breacraighe, a district in the north-east of the county of Westmeath, adjoining that of Longford. The village of Street, anciently called Sraid-Maighe-

Vengeance and destruction have descended upon the race of the  
 Clann-Cuinn for ever,  
 As Muircheartach does not live; alas, the country of the Gaeidhil  
 will be always an orphan.

Ard-Macha was plundered by the same foreigners on the day after the killing  
 of Muircheartach. Mughron composed this :

One, nine hundred, four times ten, since Christ was born of Virgin birth,  
 Is the number of years that have come, to the great death of the Muir-  
 cheartach.

A victory was gained at Tracht-Mugha<sup>r</sup>, by Ruaidhri Ua Canannain<sup>r</sup>, over  
 the Cinel-Eoghain and the foreigners of Loch-Feabhail, where three hundred  
 of the Cinel-Eoghain and foreigners were slain, together with Maelruanaidh, son  
 of Flann, heir apparent of the North. Lorcan, son of Faelan, King of Leinster,  
 was slain by the Norsemen, as he was plundering Ath-cliaith, after having first  
 defeated the foreigners, where many of them were slain by him; of which was  
 said :

Since the descendant of Breasal Breac<sup>a</sup> has been slain,  
 A rapid brave king, subduer of princes,  
 From this day till the fierce and terrific day of judgment,  
 No Leinsterman shall march in his army.  
 Lorcan of Leinster in a wretched house,  
 The theme of a hundred renowns, the friend of poetry.  
 Alas, the world has been filled with wailing,  
 It is trembling, it is weeping, it is battle.  
 Lord of provinces of the wise Gaedhil,  
 If he wounded a hero, it is not joyous;  
 He was a puissant Lugh to jump into the ford,  
 It is a stain for ever if he has been slain.

Ceallach, son of Bec, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was killed at Oentrobh by his  
 own tribe. Flann Ua Fogarta, lord of Breacraighe<sup>b</sup>, and lord of Teathbha;

Breacraighe, marks its position. The year 941 which notice the events of that year as fol-  
 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds lows :  
 with 942, *alias* 943, of the Annals of Ulster, "A. D. 942" [*al.* 943]. "The Galls of Loch

Τεαῦθα, Οὐβλίννα ινḡλν Τίγεαρνάιν, τιγεαρνα δρίεipνε, βλν Donnchaḡa mic Floinn, pί Epeann, δέγ.

Αοip Cpiope, naoi ccéo cḡpachac a δó. Robapṡach, mac Maolcain-nigh, abb Cluana an doḡair, Maolpeiceine, abb Cluana hlopaipo, Dubṡach, mac Maolpṡmpul, pṡp leiginn Cluana hlopaipo, γ Ξuaipe, mac Mailecáin, paṡapṡ Cluana mic Nóip, δέcc. Πλαῖḡbearṡach, mac Ionmainéin, pί Cairil, Plann, mac Pṡno, γ Muirpeaḡhach, mac Maóilmópa, δá pioḡḡamṡna Laiḡḡn, δέγ. Pṡno, mac Matáin, τιγεαρνα Coṡca Laiḡḡe, δo mapḡaḡo ḡPeapoib Maige Péne. Conn, mac Donnchaḡa, pioḡḡamṡna Epeann, δo mapḡaḡo ḡPeapoib Peapṡmaige. Coipṡpe, mac Maolpáṡṡpaicc, τιγεαρνα Ua Liaṡáin, δέcc. Caṡpaoneaḡ pia cCeallaḡán, Cairil poṡ Cheinneipṡig, mac Loṡcáin, hi maig ḡúine, in po mapḡaḡo poṡaíḡe. Coṡcepaḡ Aṡa cliaṡ δo ḡhaeioḡelaib

Cuan discomfitted by Lecale, *in quo pene omnes deleti sunt*. Murtagh mac Nell, surnamed Na go-chall Croicenn .i. Nell of Skinn" [coats], "King of Ailech, and Hector of the west of the world, killed by Genties, *prima feria*, 4 Kal. March. Ardmach spoyled in the 3. Kal. the next day by the same Genties. Lorcan mac Faelain, king of Lenster, killed by Genties. Cellach mac Becce killed by his family murderously." —*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise give some of the same events under A. D. 936, and the translator, Connell Mageoghegan, has added some fabulous matter not worth inserting here.

"A. D. 936" [*rectè*, 943]. "Lambert, bushop of Killmoynes, died. They of Leihcale made a greate slaughter of the Danes of Lough Cuan. Mortaugh mac Neale, upon Shrove-tide Sunday, at Athfirdia, was killed in battle by the Danes of Dublin. This Murtagh was son of King Neale Glunduffe, King of Ireland, and was surnamed Moriortagh na gCoghall gCroickeann, which is as much as to say in English, as Murtagh of the Leather Coates, which name was given him upon this occasion."

The translator here interpolates a fabulous account of the origin of this cognomen, of which

the substance is this: "After the fall of King Niall Glunduffe, Monarch of Ireland, in the battle of Dublin, Cearbhall, King of Leinster, treated his body with indignity. Gormlaith, the queen of Niall Glunduffe, after the death of that monarch, married Cearbhall, or Carroll mac Muirigen, King of Leinster! and having received from her new husband a gross insult, she called upon her stepson, Muircheartach, to revenge the indignity. Muircheartach complied with her request, and disguising his followers in cow-hides, spread them over the grounds of the King of Leinster, near his palace at Naas, who, supposing them to be a number of straying cows that had settled in his meadows, ventured unattended into the midst of them, and was slain." He then adds: "Murtagh and his Ulstermen carried his bones with him to the North, and there artificially caused to be made a payre of tables of the said king's bones, which, for a long time after, was kept as a monument in the King of Ulster's house. And of these cow-hides Murtagh was ever after during his life named Mortagh of the Leather Coates."

That this is a legend invented long after the period of Muircheartach, is evident from the true dates of the deaths of Queen Gormlaith's

Duibhbleamhna, daughter of Tighearnan, i. e. lord of Breifne, and wife of Donnchadh, son of Flann, King of Ireland, died.

The Age of Christ, 942. Robhartach, son of Maelcainnigh, Abbot of Cluain-an-dobhair<sup>c</sup>; Maelfeichine, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Dubhthach, son of Maelseampul, Lector of Cluain-Iraird; and Guaire, son of Maelecan, priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Flaithbheartach, son of Inmainen, King of Caiseal; Flann, son of Finn, and Muireadhach, son of Maelmordha, two royal heirs of Leinster, died. Finn, son of Matan, lord of Corca-Laighdhe, was slain by Feara-Maighe-Feine<sup>d</sup>. Conn, son of Donnchadh, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by the men of Fearnmhagh. Cairbre, son of Maelpadraig, lord of Ui-Liathain, died. A victory was gained by Ceallachan of Caiseal, over Ceinneidigh, son of Lorcan, at Magh-duin<sup>e</sup>, where many were slain. The destruction of Ath-cliaith by the Irish, i. e. by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh,

royal husbands, furnished by the Annals of Ulster. Cormac Mac Cuileannain, King of Munster, who, according to Mageoghegan, was her first husband, was slain in the battle of Bealach-Mughna, in the year 908. Now, if we take for granted that Niall Glunduffe was her second husband, he must have repudiated her within that year, for Cearbhall, her third husband, was killed in A. D. 909, one year after the death of Cormac.—See p. 573, line 17, *suprà*. This fact proves the utter fallacy of Mageoghegan's story, for Niall Glunduffe lived till the year 919, ten years after the death of Cearbhall! The fact would therefore appear to be, that Gormlaith was first married to Cormac Mac Cuileannain, after whose death she married, secondly, Cearbhall, or Carroll, King of Leinster, who was slain by a Dane named Ulbb in the year 909; and that she married, thirdly, Niall Glundubh, with whom she lived till he was slain by Amlaff at Dublin in 919; after which she was left destitute, and begged from door to door.—See a quatrain of Gormlaith's own composition, cited by the Four Masters under the year 903, p. 573, and again under 917, p. 597.

Charles O'Connor of Belanagare asserts in his Dissertations that Muirheartach made improvements in the art of war, namely, leather cloaks, which were impenetrable to the arrows and javelins of the enemy; from which coverings he received the cognomen of Na gCochall gCroiceann; but this, which is a mere conjecture, is not borne out by any Irish authority, for it appears from the poem of Cormacan Eigeas that these Cochalls were not used as a protection against the arrows and javelins of the enemy, but as coverings against the inclemency of the weather.—See this poem in the *Circuit of Ireland by Muirheartach Mac Neill*, lines 64–70, 99–104, and 119–122.

<sup>c</sup> *Cluain-an-dobhair*.—A place near Killeigh, in the barony of Geshill, and King's County.—See it already referred to at the years 507, 843, 938.

<sup>d</sup> *The Feara Maighe-Feine*: i. e. the inhabitants of the barony of Fermoy, in the county of Cork.

<sup>e</sup> *Magh-duine*: i. e. plain of the fort. This would be anglicised Moydown, or Moyadown, but it has not been yet identified.

.i. do Chongalach, mac Maoilmithig, ríogdánna Eireann, ⁊ do ðraen, mac Maoilmórda, rí Laiḡn, ⁊ do Cheallach, mac Faeláin, ríogdánna Laiḡn. Aré corccrað do ratað fair .i. a tiḡe, ⁊ a airbeaða, a longa, ⁊ a cumdaige olcna do lorccað, a mná, a míc, a daercaprluairḡ do ðreit ⁊ ndaerpe, a fíir ⁊ a aer calma do marbað, a óḡdilegeann ó ceitir ḡo duine eioir ḡuin, ⁊ báðað, ⁊ lorccað, ⁊ braitte aét uaétað beacc do dicrfó ⁊ nuétað long do roétraatar ⁊ nDelccuir. Conað dó ro ráideað,

Naoi ccéo bliaðain buan nepnað,  
Ceitpe deich a dó atféghatar,  
O ḡnair Cuirte, iar ríagail,  
Co rin mbliaðain ro meatlaid.  
Ro corccrað Aét cliaét cloidbeach,  
Co nimat rciat rceo tḡlach  
Ro cpaideað muintir Thomair,  
I marḡtar doḡmair deḡrað.  
ðraen Capmain don cat corccraét,  
Or al Almain co na rloḡað,  
Ar lá riḡ Laiḡean lained,  
Ro cpaideað aḡur ro corccrað.  
Forḡarach fíir in cornam,  
Congalach cono mḡreḡ mḡrarglan,  
ḡrian iarḡtar doḡmair daétaḡ,  
Co cathaib oca corccrað.

Donnchað, mac Floinn, mic Maileclainn, rí Eireann, décc iarr an cúicceað bliaðain fichḡ a flaitḡra. Ar do forairḡmḡ, aḡur déccaoíne Donnchaða ro ráideað an rann,

<sup>f</sup> *Deilginis*.—Now Dalkey Island, near Dublin, on which the Danes had a fortress.—See it already mentioned under the years 719, 727, 938.

<sup>g</sup> *Race of Tomar*.—From this it may be safely inferred that the Danes of Dublin were descended from Tomar, or Tomrar, who was slain by the Irish in the year 846.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under

that year, p. 475, *suprà* ; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, Introduction, p. xxxvi. to xli.

<sup>h</sup> *Donnchadh, son of Flann*.—According to Ware and O'Flaherty, Donnchadh mac Flainn succeeded as Monarch of Ireland in 919, and died in 944, after a reign of twenty-five years.—See *Ogygia*, p. 434.

The year 842 of the Annals of the Four

heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland ; Braen, son of Maelmordha, King of Leinster ; Ceallach, son of Faelan, heir of Leinster. The destruction brought upon it was this, i. e. its houses, divisions, ships, and all other structures, were burned ; its women, boys, and plebeians, were carried into bondage. It was totally destroyed, from four to one man, by killing and drowning, burning and capturing, excepting a small number who fled in a few ships, and reached Deilginis<sup>f</sup>. Of which was said :

Nine hundred years of lasting harmony,  
 Four times ten and two, is seen,  
 Since the birth of Christ, according to rule,  
 Till this year, have been spent,  
 Ath-cliath of swords was destroyed,  
 Of many shields and families,  
 The race of Tomar<sup>g</sup> were tormented,  
 In the western world, it has been manifested.  
 Braen of Carman went to the victorious battle,  
 The golden Rock of Almhain with his host,  
 It was by the King of Leinster of swords  
 It was oppressed and destroyed.  
 Swelling for the contention was Conghalach,  
 The fine vigorous chief of Breagh,  
 The sun of the bright western world,  
 With battalions destroying it.

Donnchadh, son of Flann<sup>h</sup>, son of Maelseachlainn, King of Ireland, died after the twenty-fifth year of his reign. It was to commemorate and lament Donnchadh the [following] quatrain was composed :

Masters corresponds with 943, *alias* 944, of the Annals of Ulster, and 937 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 944.

"A. D. 943" [*al.* 944]. "Flaihvertach mac Inmainnein *in pace mortuus est*. Carbre mac Maelpatrick, King of the O'Liahans ; Finn mac Mudain, king of Corcalaoie, killed by them of Maghfene. Congalach mac Maelmihi, and Braen mac Maelmorra, king of Lenster, sett on Dublin,

from whence they brought jewells, goods, and great captives. Donncha mac Flainn mac Maelruanai, king of Tarach, annis 25, *transactis in regno, moritur*; Maelfinnia, Coarb of Fechin, and Dungall mac Cahain, *in Christo dormierunt*. The battle of" [Gort] "Rodachan by Cellachan upon Thomond, where many fell."—*Ann. Ul.*, *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 937" [*rectè*, 944]. "Dublin was ran-

Ο ατβάτ Donnchað, ðelm ðopoi, po eloi Tímaip tométach lí,  
Cen pecht pé leng pið porna, ατά τίρ ηΕρεανν ιαρ ní.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, naoi ccéo cétpaca a epí. An chéo bliaðain ðo Chongá-lach, mac Maoilmíthið, op Epinn hi píðhe. Maoltuile, mac Óúnaín, comápa Tíðeapnaíð 7 Chaipmiðh, .i. ó Tuiléín, déð. Eappucc éipíðe. Ðuaípe, mac Sealbáið, abb Ðiupit Ðiaipmaða, décc. Aengur, mac Donnchaða, mic Ploinn, tíðeapna Míðe, décc. Aopchað, mac Mupchaða, tíðeapna Iapétair Conðacht, [décc]. Aípeáctach, mac Anðíth, toipeé Calpaíðe, ðo mápbaðh. Ðoill Locha hEaétach ðo mápbað imo píð 1 mbpéri la Ðomínall Ua Néill, .i. mac Muipchítpaið, mic Néill Ðlúnouið, 7 lá a óspðpátpai. Ðlacaipe, aon ðo toipeéaið Ðall, ðo ionnapbað a hAétcliath, 7 Aílaib ðap a epí ann. Ua Canannan, .i. Ruaiðpi ðo ðol 1 mbpíðaið co ppapðaið ðpeam ðia píóð ann lá Congalach. Ðeill Connaét lá Congalac, mac Maoilmíthið. Ðí colaínain téíníðe ðo aiepin píctéínain pia Samain, co po píollpið an bioé uile. Cuileannán, mac Coibðenaið, tíðeapna Ua mbaipeé, déð.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, naoi ccéo cétpacha a cétai. An ðapa bliaðain ðo Chongalac. Platður, abb Peapna móipe, Scannlán, abb Tuama Píonnloca, Maolbétaið, abb Ðaimípi, 7 Ðuaípe paðap Cluana mic Noip, déð. Aímipgi, mac Cíonaéða, tíðeapna Ua Paíðe, décc an tpeap lá ðo Ianuapín. Ðunlaing, mac Aeða, tíðeapna Ua nÐpóna, ðo mápbað. Ðomínall, mac Maolmíaið, tíðeapna Connaét, ðo écc. Ðomínall, mac hUaétmápan, mic Ðobaílen,

sækt and spoyled by Congalagh mac Moyle-mihie; these of Moybrey and Breen mac Moyle-morry, with his Lynstermen; and in burning Dublin they killed forty hundred Danes that made resistance to keep the forte, and took away all their jewells, goods, and hangings. Donnogh, King of Ireland, died. The King of the Danes was killed by the King of the Saxons at York."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>1</sup> *Ua-Neill*.—This is the first mention of Ua-Neill, or O'Neill, as a hereditary surname in the Irish Annals. This branch of the *Nepotes* Neill Naighiallaigh of the North, took their hereditary surname from Niall Glundubh, who was the grandfather of this Domhnall.

The year 943 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 944 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 940 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

"A. D. 944. An unaccustomed great frost" [Secc móp unacenta] "that Loches and Rivers were dried upp. The Genties of Loch Echach killed by Daniell mac Murtagh, and his brother, Flahvertach, and the spoyles of their shippes" [carried off]. "Maeltuile mac Dnnain, Coarb of Tiernach, and Carneeh, *secura morte moritur*. Urcha mac Murcha, king of West Connaght; Maelduin mac Garvith, Secnap of Ardmach" [died]. "Blacar renewed" [*rectè*, eschewed] "Dublin, and Aulaiv after him. Some of



Since Donnchadh's death,—unspeakable misfortune;—Teamhair  
 the threatener has changed its hue,  
 Without the enlightening laws of a king to bind it, the land of  
 Ireland is for ever ruined.

The Age of Christ, 943. The first year of Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, in sovereignty over Ireland. Maeltuile, son of Dunan, successor of Tighearnach and Cairneach, i. e. of Tuilen, died; he was a bishop. Guaire, son of Sealbhach, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada, died. Aenghus, son of Donnchadh, son of Flann, lord of Meath, died. Aerchadh, son of Murchadh, lord of West Connaught, died. Aireachtach, son of Ainbhith, chief of Calraighe, was slain. The foreigners of Loch-Eathach were slain, together with their king, in a battle by Domhnall Ua Neill<sup>1</sup>, i. e. the son of Muirheartach, son of Niall Glundubh, and by his brother. Blacaire, one of the chiefs of the foreigners, was expelled from Dublin; and Amhlaeibh remained after him there. Ua Canannan, i. e. Ruaidhri, proceeded into Breagh, and left some of his army there with Conghalach. The hostages of Connaught [were delivered] to Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh. Two pillars of fire were a week before Allhallowtide, and they illumined the whole world. Cuileannan, son of Coibhdheanach, lord of Ui-Baireche, died.

The Age of Christ, 944. The second year of Conghalach. Flathghus, Abbot of Fearnamhor; Scannlan, Abbot of Tuaim-Finnlocha<sup>k</sup>; Maelbeathadh, Abbot of Daimhinis; and Guaire, priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Aimbirgin, son of Cinacdh, lord of Ui-Failghe, died on the third day of January. Dunlaing, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Drona, was slain. Domhnall, son of Maelmhuidh, lord of Connaught, died. Domhnall, son of Uathmharan, son of Dobhailen,

O'Canannan's people killed by Congalach and Aulaiv Cnarain, in Tir-Conell" [*rectè*, in Connaille-Muirhevne].—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 940" [*rectè*, 945]. "Congalach mac Moylemihi reigned 20 years. Enos mac Donnogh, king of Meath, died. Blacairy was banished from Dublin, and Awley succeeded him in the government. O'Canannan, prince of Tyreconnell went to Moybrey, and there lost some of his forces. There was two Lightning pillars

seen in the firmament this year for the space of seven nights before Allhallontide, which shined so bright that they gave light to this whole clymatt. King Congallagh tooke hostages of all Connought this year. Areaghtagh mac Anfie, chief of Calrie, was killed."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>k</sup> *Tuaim-Finnlocha*: i. e. the mound or tumulus of the bright lake, now Tomfinlough, an old church near a lake, in the barony of Upper Bunratty, in the county of Clare, and about two miles north-west of the village of Six-Mile-

tigearna Corca Fhírtí, do écc. Oirgain Cluana mic Nóir, 7 ceall na Míde aréna do Thallaiḃ Áta chiat. Oirgain Cille Cuilinn, do Thallaiḃh .i. do Ámlaiḃ Cuarán. Aatartan ní orphóir Saxan, décc.

Aoir Cíorct, naoi ccéd cḡracha a cúicc. An tpeap bliadain do Chongalach. Caoncomracc, abb la, 7 Catarach, mac Ğuaráin, fearleiginn Áirda Macha, décc. Catraoinead pía nDonnchaḃ, mac Ceallaiḡ, tigearna Orpáige for Laiḡniu, dú i ttorcáir ḃraon, mac Maoilmórda, ní Laiḡn dia nebraḃ,

Naoi ccéd, naoi ccóicc do bliadnaiḃ, ní réd nách tiamda troḡda,

O ġein Cíorct ar maoin raoir plánda co báir ḃraoin, mic Maoilmórda.

Aḡur torcáir ḃeor Ceallach, mac Cionaeḃa, tigearna Ua Ceinnrealaḡ ġo rochaiḃh hi maille friu ipin cat rin. Conad dia foraiḃmḡ po paisead,

ḃraon, bḡir Laiḡn lonḡalach, Congalach laechda lainorpech,

Cḡracha cétt comramach orrtat in Át chiat Claidḃeach.

O ġein mic Dé deachpáigir peltait co pel i píaḡlaiḃ,

A cúicc la taeḃ cḡraḃait aḡur naoi ccéd do bliadnaiḃh.

Lán an Fhinnfaḃoich do arḡḡat ó Chenel Eoḡain ar ḃḡndachtaiḃ Pa-traice 7 a comarba an tan rin, .i. Iorpeh. Cat eitir eonaiḃ an mair, 7 an tíre occ Luimnech. Cat eitir píaḃaiḃ Mumán i nḡlḡn Damain oc Darinir, 7 po meabaiḃ for na píaḃaiḃ riar 7 do poḃair a nár aub. Slóḡeas la

Bridge.—See it again referred to at the years 1049 and 1054.

<sup>1</sup> *Corca-Fírti*.—The inhabitants of Gallen, Leyny, and Corran, in the counties of Mayo and Sligo, were anciently so called.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69. See also note under the year 885.

<sup>m</sup> *Athelstan*.—This is an error for "Edmund." Athelstan died, according to the Saxon Chronicle, on the sixth before the Kalends of November, A. D. 940, and Edmund was stabbed at Puckle-church on St. Augustin's Mass day, A. D. 946.

The year 944 of the Annals of the Four

Masters corresponds with 945 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 941 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre in this year:

"A. D. 945. Cluain-mic-Nois and" [other] "churches of Meath robbed by the Genties of Dublin. Maelbeathach Airchinnech of Daivinis ys dead."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 941" [*rectè*, 946]. "Awargin mac Kynaye, King of Affalie" [Offaly], "died. Ettymon" [*rectè*, Edmund], "King of the Saxons, was killed by his own family."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>n</sup> *Finnfaḃhach*.—This was evidently a bell which had belonged to St. Patrick.—See note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 448, p. 137, *suprà*.

lord of Corca-Firtri<sup>1</sup>, died. The plundering of Cluain-mic-Nois, and the other churches of Meath, by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. The plundering of Cill-Cuilinn by the foreigners, i. e. by Amhlaeibh Cuaran [and his followers]. Athelstan<sup>m</sup>, the celebrated king of the Saxons, died.

The Age of Christ, 945. The third year of Conghalach. Caencomhrac, Abbot of Ia; and Cathasach, son of Guasan, Lector of Ard-Macha, died. A battle was gained by Donnchadh, son of Ceallach, lord of Osraighe, over the Leinstermen, in which Braen, son of Maelmordha, King of Leinster, was slain; of which was said:

Nine hundred, nine times five years, not a course without gloom  
and grief,

From the birth of our noble redeeming treasure till the death of  
Braen, son of Maelmordha.

And Ceallach, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Ceinnscalaigh, was also slain in that battle, and many others along with them; in commemoration of which was said:

Braen, the valorous chief of Leinster, Conghalach the heroic, illustrious,

[And] four hundred valiant men, were slain at Ath-cliath of swords.  
From the birth of the Son of God, are clearly set down by rules,  
Five besides forty and nine hundred of years.

The full of the Finnfadhach<sup>n</sup> of silver [was given] by the Cinel-Eoghain for the blessing of Patrick and his successor at that time, i. e. Joseph<sup>o</sup>. A battle between the birds of the sea and the birds of the land at Luimneach. A battle between the ravens of Munster, in Gleann-Damhain, at Darinis<sup>p</sup>; and the ravens of the west were defeated and slaughtered there. An army was led by Ruaidhri

<sup>o</sup> *Joseph*.—This is an error of the Four Masters, for Joseph died in 936. He was succeeded by Maelpatrick, son of Maeltuile, who died in the same year, and was succeeded by Cathasach, son of Duilean, who was the successor of Patrick in this year and till his death in

957.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 48.

<sup>p</sup> *Gleann-Damhain at Dairinis*.—A valley near Molana, in the barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, in the county of Waterford.—See note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 742, p. 343, *suprà*.

Ruairí Ua cCanannáin co Sláine cona cairéstar Thall, ⁊ Thairíol .i. Congalach, mac Maoilmithig, ⁊ Ámlaoib Cuapán, co raemíoh for Thallaib Áta cliaé in po marbað ⁊ in po báiteadh rocaíde. Scolairge Ua hAedaccam, tigeapna Daptraige, ⁊ Thairbíe, mac Muiríosaig, tanairí Ua cCrem-tainn, ⁊ Aoð Ua Ruairc, mac Tigeapnáin, a ppiéguin. Oirgáin Áta cliaé la Congalach, mac Maoilmithíð.

Aoir Criorc, naoi ccéd cēpacha a ré. An cēpamáð bliaðain do Chongalach. Ainmire Ua Caélaí, abb Cluana mic Nóir, ⁊ Leacna Míde, dég, do Uib mic Uair Míthe a cénél. Caéapach, mac Domnaill, abb Glinne hUirín, dég. Colmán, mac Maoilpátraic, aipínvech Sláine, do marbað la Thallaib. Copc, mac Comliogáin, abb Lothra, décc. Cormacán, mac Maoilbriúde, an táipóile, fear cúmta Néill Glúnuib, dég. Cat Áta cliaé pia cCongalach, mac Maoilmithig, for blacaire ua nloíair, tigeapna na Noitmann, in po marbað blacaire fearin, ⁊ ré céo décc etir guin ⁊ bpoitc, ⁊ tuilleð ap míle amaille ppi. Ar dó po ráidhíoh,

Doirvain Chongalach na tēpiath,  
 l nAé cliath ba cuirle laoch,  
 hī ccéin mapur clann ppi claino,  
 Do bspat Thall ppi cec paet.

<sup>a</sup> *Aedh Ua Ruairc*.—This is the first mention of Ua Ruairc as a hereditary surname in the Irish Annals; but it is a mistake, because this Aedh was the brother of the Ruarc from whom the surname is derived. Sean Fearghal, King of Connaught, son of Art, son of Ruarc, was the first who could with propriety be called Ua Ruairc, or O'Ruairc, i. e. Nepos Ruarci. This once great and proud family has dwindled to insignificance in their original territory of West Breifny, or the county of Leitrim; but the dignity of the name is still sustained by two distinguished officers in the Russian Empire, namely, Joseph, Prince O'Rourke, General-in-chief in the Russian Empire, and Patrick Count O'Rourke, a colonel in the same service.

The year 945 of the Annals of the Four

Masters corresponds with 946, *alias* 947, of the Annals of Ulster, but the Annals of Clonmacnoise contain no parallel entries, for it wants the year 942, which is the corresponding year according to the antedated chronology adopted in that chronicle.

"A. D. 946" [*al.* 947]. "An army by Roari O'Canannan to Slane, assisted by both English and Irish" [*recte*, resisted by the Galls, i. e. Danes and Irish], "viz., Congalach mac Mael-mihi, and Aulaiv Cuaran, that they overthrew the Gentiles of Dublin, where many were killed and drowned. The Finfai .i. a relique, full of white silver from the Owens, i. Tyrowen, to Patrick. Scolai O'Haegan, king of Dartry; Garvith mac Mureai, heire of O'Crivhainns, and Hugh O'Roirk mac Tiernan, deceased.

Ua Canannain to Slaine, where the foreigners and the Irish met him, namely, Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, and Amhlaeibh Cuaran; and the foreigners of Ath-cliath were defeated, and numbers slain and drowned. Scolaighe O'hAedhagain, lord of Dartraighe; Gairbhith, son of Muireadhach, Tanist of Ui-Creamhthain; and Aedh Ua Ruairc<sup>a</sup>, son of Tighearnan, in the heat of the battle. The plundering of Ath-cliath by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh.

The Age of Christ, 946. The fourth year of Conghalach. Airmire Ua Cathlai, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, and Leacain in Meath<sup>r</sup>, died. He was of the Ui-Mic-Uais of Meath. Cathasach, son of Domhnall, Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, died. Colman, son of Maelpadraig, airchinneach of Slaine, was slain by the foreigners. Corc, son of Coinligan, Abbot of Lothra, died. Cormacan<sup>s</sup>, son of Maelbrighdhe, the chief poet, the play-mate of Niall Glundubh, died. The battle of Ath-cliath [was gained] by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, over Blacaire, grandson of Imhar, lord of the Norsemen, wherein Blacaire himself, and sixteen hundred men were lost, both wounded and captives, [and upwards of a thousand<sup>d</sup>] along with him. Of this was said:

The Thursday of Conghalach of chiefs  
At Ath-cliath was a conflict of heroes,  
As long as his children live to propagate children,  
They shall bring the foreigners to all kinds of trouble.

Bran mac Maelmorra, king of Lenster, killed at a prae in Ossory. Cahasach mac Ailce, bushop of Kindred-Owen, *mortuus est.*—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>r</sup> *Leacain in Meath.*—Now Leekin, in the barony of Corcaree, and county of Westmeath.

<sup>s</sup> *Cormacan.*—He was usually called Cormacan Eigeas, or the Poet, and was the author of a poem describing a circuit of Ireland made by Muircheartach, son of Niall Glundubh, king of Aileach, in the Winter of A. D. 942. This poem was for the first time printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1841.

<sup>d</sup> *Upwards of a thousand.*—This is an *alias* reading, incorrectly inserted into the text by the Four Masters. The true reading is given

in Peregrine O'Clery's copy of the *Leabhar Gabhala*, p. 217, as follows:

“Θα ιρ ιν εσφαμαδ βλιαδαν α πλαδα (946) πο ριoccas κατ Αδα κιατ λαρ πορ Θλακαιρε ua n-lomair, τιγεαρνα na Norsemann, αιρμ ιν πο μαρβαδ Θλακαιρε βυδαιμ go ρε εδουαδ οεcc ετιρ γυν ι βροις ιmmaille ρριρ ι νοιο-ζαιλ μαρβτα Μυιρςρεταυ mic Νελλ Γλυνουιθ λαρ ρεετ ριαμ.”

“It was in the fourth year of his” [Conghalach's] “reign (946) the battle of Ath-cliath was fought by him against Blacaire, grandson of Imhar, lord of the Norsemen, where Blacaire himself was slain, together with sixteen hundred men, in revenge of Muircheartach, son of Niall Glundubh, slain by him some time before.”



Gormfhlaith<sup>u</sup>, daughter of Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, queen of Niall Glundubh, died after intense penance in her sins and transgressions. An army was led by the foreigners over Druim-raithe<sup>x</sup>; and they burned the oratory and seven score and ten persons within it. Cathusach, son of Ailchi, Bishop of Cinel-Eoghain, died.

The Age of Christ, 947. The fifth year of Conghalach. Oenacan, son of Egceartach, airchinneach of Eaglais-beag at Cluain-mic-Nois, bishop and pure virgin,—the brother of Dunadhach, son of Egceartach, of the tribe of Mughdhorna-Maighen,—died. Aedhan, son of Anailedh, airchinneach of Tuaim-da-Ghualann, [died]. Flaithbheartach<sup>v</sup>, son of Muirheartach, son of Niall Glundubh, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill. Laidhgne, son of Conghalach, lord of Gaileanga, was slain by the Feara-Cul. Domhnall, son of Finn, royal heir of Leinster, died. Fogartach, son of Donnagan, lord of Oirghialla, died, after the victory of penance. Madudhan, son of Aedh, son of Eochagan, King of Ulidia, was slain by the Ulidians themselves. A hosting by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh; and he plundered Ui-Meith and Fearnmhagh.

The Age of Christ, 948. The sixth year of Conghalach. Finnachta, son of Echthighern, bishop, scribe, and Abbot of Lughmhadh, and steward of Patrick's people from the mountain southwards; Colman, Bishop and Abbot of Fidh-duin, died. Maelfinnen, learned bishop of Doire-Chalgaigh; Cormac Ua h-Ailella, airchinneach of Cill-Cuilinn; [and] Scuithine, Abbot of Dear-

pierced her breast even to her very heart, which received no cure untill she died thereof. Colman mac Moylepatrick, archdean of Slane, was slain by the Danes. The Danes brought a great prey from Dromrahe, and burnt the church thereof, and also killed 170 men therein."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>v</sup> *Flaithbheartach*.—It is added in a modern hand in the Stowe copy, that this Flaithbheartach was the brother of Domhnall O'Neill, king of Ireland.

The year 947 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 948, *alias* 949, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 944 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre in the events of this year:

"A. D. 948" [*al.* 949]. "An army led by Madugan mac Hugh, and by Nell O'Nerailb, that they spoyled Tyre-Conell" [*rectè*, Conaille-Muirhevnè] "and Druiminisclainn, with Inis-Kynde. A pray with O'Canannan, and killed Flaihvertach O'Nell, and brought the spoyle of the Men of Lii. Hughan of Tuom-daoulann, *in Christo pausavit*. Fogartach mac Donnagan, king of Airgiall, *in penitentia moritur*. An army by Congalach mac Maelmihi, and" [he] "prayed the men of Meth and Fernvach."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 944" [*rectè*, 949]. "Flayvertagh, son of Mortagh mac Neall, prince of Aileagh, was slain by Tyrconnell. Donnell mac Fynn, prince of Lynster, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

míde, pŕi leiginn Cluana mic Nóir, Flann Ua Anáile, aipínneach Glinne da locha, cŕno orđain an coicció, dég. Eochacán Ua Cleirigh, riazlóir eipen, décc. Dapier eccnaió décc. Reachtađra, mac Maonaig, pŕimŕaccap Cluana mic Noir, aipínnech Imbleacha Fia .i. Imleacha mbeccáin. Oengur, mac ħrain, raccap, 7 Spuit Sŕnoir Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Cloictech Sláine do loŕccaó do Thallaib co na lán do mionnaibh, 7 dŕg đaoimh im Chaoinéair fear léiginn Sláine, 7 baćall an eplaíma, 7 clocc bá deach do cloccaibh. Catraoinead ŕia Ruaiđri Ua Canannáin, 1 Míde ŕor Congalach, mac Maoilmichig, dú 1 toŕcair Congalach, mac Ceallaiğ, tigeapna Fear Roir, co nŕpuig oile amaille pŕip. Slóigŕo oile la Ruaiđri Ua Canannáin 1 mŕŕŕaib, 7 inŕeađ ħreağ uile óó, 7 do ħept ile ði cŕmaing ŕor Chonğalać. Ro ġabh longpoŕt pŕi ŕé ŕé inŕ acc ŕorđair ŕor Míde, 7 ħreağuibh ħi Muine ħrocain, 7 do ŕiacht dliğeađa ŕiğ Eŕeann ap ġach aipđ cŕicce. Catraoinead iapamh eitiŕ Thallaib, 7 ġaoiđealaib, .i. eitiŕ Ruaiđri Ua Canandain agur ġulla Aća cŕiać a bŕeil Anŕear apŕtol do ŕonŕađh. Ro meađaib ŕor Thallaib, 7 ŕo cŕiead a nár, uair toŕcŕaccap ŕé mŕle do ħŕén ŕeapair ann ġen moćat ġille, 7 ġlaplaić toŕcair Ruaiđri dŕn ŕioğđamna Eŕeann 1 pŕiğuin an cāća ħipin, 7 toŕcair ioŕap tanair ġall ann ħeop. Tépna, inioŕpo, ġoŕŕaib .i. mac Siŕŕiucca, co nuathađ đaoine ħi maille pŕip. Donnchađ, mac Domnaill Uí Maoilechlainn, ŕiğđamna Míde, do mŕŕbađh la a deipbhŕine bú óéin .i. la Fearğal mac Aengura. Slóigŕo la Congalach, mac Maoilmichig ipin Muŕain, 7 ŕo aipce iapmŕma, 7 ŕo mŕŕb dá mac Ceinnéitiğ, mic Loŕcáin .i. Echtiğŕŕn 7 Donnćuan. Inŕađh Maige Finn lá Congalach. Ruapc, mac Anŕit Uí Laoğacán, tigeapna Fear Cŕl Teatba, décc. Mađuđhan mac Aodha, ŕí Ulađ, do mŕŕbađ la ħUlcoibh pŕipin.

<sup>a</sup> *Imleach Fia*, i. e. *Imleach Beccain*.—See note <sup>v</sup>, under A. D. 732, p. 329, *suprà*.

<sup>a</sup> *The Belfry of Slaine*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows :

“A. D. 948. *Coeneachair*, id est Probus, *Prælector seu præfectus Scholæ Slanensis in ipsa turri Slanensi flammis per Danos enecatus interiit, cum multis aliis piis sociis Sanctorum reliquiis et baculo ipsius Sancti Antistitis, nempe Sancti Erci patroni*

*loci*.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 219. See Petrie’s *Round Towers*, pp. 47, 55, 368, 369.

<sup>b</sup> *Muine-Brocain* : i. e. Brocan’s brake, or shrubbery. Not identified.

<sup>c</sup> *Magh-Finn*.—Now Tuath-Keogh, or Keogh’s country ; a district containing forty quarters of land, in the parish of Taghmaconnell, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 77, 102,



mach, died. Donnghal Ua Maelmidhe, Lector of Cluain-mic-Nois; Flann Ua Anaile, airchinneach of Gleann-da-locha, head of the dignity of the province, died. Eochagan Ua Cleirigh, a lawgiver, died. Dariet, a wise man, died. Reachtabhra, son of Maenach, chief priest of Cluain-mic-Nois; airchinneach of Imleach-Fia<sup>z</sup>, i. e. of Imleach-Beccain; Oenghus, son of Bran, priest of the learned seniors of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. The belfry of Slaine<sup>a</sup> was burned by the foreigners, with its full of relics and distinguished persons, together with Caeineachair, Lector of Slaine, and the crozier of the patron saint, and a bell [which was] the best of bells. A victory was gained by Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, in Meath, over Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, where fell Conghalach, son of Ceallach, lord of Feara-Rois, and a number of others along with him. Another hosting by Ruaidhri Ua Canannain into Breagha; and he plundered all Breagha, and he reduced Conghalach to great straits. He encamped for the space of six months at Muine-Brocain<sup>b</sup>, to reduce Meath and Breagha; and the dues of the King of Ireland were sent him from every quarter. A conflict afterwards took place between the Irish and the foreigners, namely, between Ruaidhri Ua Canannain and the foreigners of Ath-eliath, on the festival of Andrew the apostle precisely. The foreigners were defeated and slaughtered, for there fell six thousand mighty men, besides boys and calones; but Ruaidhri, heir to the sovereignty of Ireland, fell in the heat of that conflict, and Imhar, Tanist of the foreigners, also. Godfréy, however, i. e. the son of Sitric, escaped, and a few persons along with him. An army was led by Conghalach into Munster; and he plundered West Munster, and slew the two sons of Ceinneidigh, son of Lorean, namely, Echthighern and Donnchuan. The plundering of Magh Finn<sup>c</sup> by Conghalach. Ruarc, son of Anfith Ua Laeghachain, lord of Feara-Cul-Teathbha<sup>d</sup>, died. Madudhan, son of Aedh, King of Ulidia, was killed by the Ulidians themselves.

and the Map to that work, on which the position of this district is shewn.

<sup>a</sup> *Feara-Cul-Teathbha*. — A district in the north-west of the county of Westmeath. It is to be distinguished from Feara-Cul-Breagh, in East Meath.—See note <sup>p</sup>, under the year 693, p. 297, *supra*.

The year 948 of the Annals of the Four

Masters corresponds with 949 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 945 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 950.

“A. D. 949. Donogh mac Daniell, king of Meath, killed by his brothers. Ael, king of Wales, died.” [Scöhne Airchinnech of Durrowe]; “Maelfinnan, bushop of Kildare; and Cleircen mac Conallain, Airchinnech of Daire-

Āoir Ārioṛt, naoi ccéḃ cēṛacha a naoi. An ṛeaṛtmaḃ bliḃḃain ḃo Chongalach. Āilill, mac Āuiric, abb Āopcaige, Ģuaire Ua Ģorandáin, aircinnech Ārḃarraṛa, [ḃécc]. Āoḃ, mac Maolṛuanaḃ, ṛíogḃamṇa Ṭṣṇṛa, ḃo maṛḃaḃ lá Ḃomnall mac Ḃonnchaḃa. Maceitig, mac Cuileḃḃáin, tigeapṇa Conaille Muirṛemne, ḃo maṛḃaḃh la Muḃhḃorṇuibh Maigen. ḃéc, mac Ḃuinncuan, tigeapṇa Ṭeaṛhbha, décc. Niall Moṛlach Ua Canannáin, ḃo maṛḃaḃ ḃo Āoirṛṛaib Móraib. Congalach, mac Maolmitchig, co mór cḃḃlach Leite Chuinn lair ṛop Loch Ḃepccḃepc. Ro oirḡṛṣṛ ḃno uile innṛṣḃa an locha ḡ ṛo ḡaḃṛaṛ ḡeill ḡ neapṛ Muṇan iar na ṛṛiṛḃeipṛ ṛṛiú. Ģopraḃh, mac Ģicṛiocca co nĢalluib Āṛa cḃiaṛ ḃo oṛḡain Āhṇandṛa, Ḃomnaig Ṙaṛaie, Āirḃṛṛcáin, Ṭuláin, Ḃiṛṛṛ Āiaṛáin, Āille Scíre, ḡ a laile cealla aṛcṇa, aṛṛ ap a Āṇandṛa ṛo epṛṛṛe uile. Ruḡṛaṛ ṛuilleḃ ap ṛṛí mṣle a mbṛoiṛ leḃ lá ṛaḃḃ óir, ḡ aṛḡaieṛ, eḃig, ḡ iolmáoine, ḡ ḡacha maieṣṛa aṛcṇa. Inṛṛṣḃ Shíll nĀnmcāḃa, ḡ oṛḡain Āluana ṛṣṛṛa ḃṛénainn lá Ceallaṛán ḡ lá ṛioṛa Muṇan. Inṛeaḃ Ḃeaḃṇa ḃṣṇṛa ḃon luche céḃna, ḡ Ḃaimliag Ģailinde ḃo lṛḡaḃ leo. Soepe Āluana lṛaipṛ ó Chongalach, mac Maoilemitchig ḡan choinnmṛ ṛiḡ nó ṛláṛa ṛuipṛe. Maíḃm ṛop ṛioṛa Muṛccṛaige ṛípe la hUa Āomáin Ģaela. Maíḃm ṛop hUib Ṙaileḡe occ ḃiṛṛṛaieib, in ṛo

Chalgaigh, *mortui sunt*. Madagan mac Hugh killed by Ovehach .i. by the sons of Bran, but God revenged him in short time by their own death." [*Sed Deus illum vindicavit in brevi tempore, in morte ipsorum*]. "Rory O'Canannan, killed by Genties, viz., heyre of all Ireland, after warfaring six monthes upon Meath and Bregb, and after discomfiting Genties to two thousand or more. Nello O'Canannan and some more killed. Incredible fruite. The Steple of Slane burnt by the Genties of Dublin, and burnt the saint's Crostaff, and a ston most pretious of stones" [*rectè, cloc ba ḃec ḃo clocuib, i. e. a bell, the best of bells*]. "Cinechair and a great number about him burnt, being the Lector."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 945" [*rectè, 950*]. "Donnogh mac Donnell O'Melaghlyn, prince of Tarach, was killed by his own brothers. Hoel mac Cahall,

King of Wales, died. Scothyne, Archdean of Dorowe, died. The steeple of Slane was burnt by the Danes, which was full of worthy men and relicks of saints, with Kennyagher, Lector of Slane. The battle of Moynbrackan was fought this year between the Danes of the one side, and King Congallagh and Irishmen of the other side, where Godfrey, chief of the Danes, was put to flight, and 6000 of his army slain; and Rowrie O'Canannan was also slain therein. Donnogh mac Donnell, King of halfe Meath, died. Cormack O'Hailealla, Archdean of Killcollyn, died. King Congallagh preyed West Munster, and in pursuit of the prey he killed the two sonns of Kynneddy mac Lorcan, named Eghtygerne and Donchwan."—*Ann. Clon.*

\* *Ceanannus, &c.*—These churches still retain their ancient names, and are all situated in East Meath. Their names are now anglicised Kells,

The Age of Christ, 949. The seventh year of Conghalach. Aileall, son of Corc, Abbot of Corcach; Guaire Ua Forannain, airchinneach of Ard-stratha, [died]. Aedh, son of Maelruanaidh, royal heir of Teamhair, was killed by Domhnall, son of Donnchadh. Maceitigh, son of Cuileannan, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne, was slain by the Mughdhorna-Maighen. Bec, son of Donnchuan, lord of Teathbha, died. Niall Mothlach Ua Canannain was slain by the Cairbri-Mora. Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, with the great fleet of Leath-Chuinn, upon Loch-Deirgdherc. They plundered all the islands of the lake, and obtained the hostages of the Munstermen, over whom they obtained sway, after some opposition. Godfrey, son of Sitric, with the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, plundered Ceanannus<sup>e</sup>, Domhnach-Padraig, Ard-Breacain, Tulan, Disert-Chiarain, Cill-Scire, and other churches [of Meath] in like manner; but it was out of Ceanannus<sup>f</sup> they were all plundered. They carried upwards of three thousand persons with them into captivity, besides gold, silver, raiment, and various wealth and goods of every description. The spoiling of Sil-Anmchadha<sup>g</sup>, and the plundering of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, by Ceallachan and the men of Munster. The plundering of Dealbhna-Beathra by the same party; and the Daimhliag of Gailine<sup>h</sup> was burned by them. The freedom<sup>i</sup> of Cluain-Iraird [was granted] by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, no king or prince having claim of coigny upon it. A victory was gained over the men of Muscraighe-thire by Ua-Lomain-Gaela<sup>k</sup>. A victory was gained over the Ui-Failghe at Birra,

Donaghpatrik, Ardbraccan, Dulane, Castlekieran, Kilskeery.

<sup>f</sup> *Out of Ceanannus*: i. e. the encampment was at Kells, from which marauding parties were sent forth to plunder the neighbouring churches.

<sup>g</sup> *Sil-Anmchadha*: i. e. race of Anmchadh. This was the tribe-name of a sept of the Ui-Maine of Connaught, who, after the establishment of surnames, took that of O'Madadhain, now O'Madden. Their territory comprised the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway.

<sup>h</sup> *Gailine*.—Now Gallen, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's County, which was anciently called Dealbhna-Beathra, or Dealbhna-Eathra.

<sup>i</sup> *The freedom*.—Dr. O'Connor translates this passage very incorrectly as follows:

“Violatio sacrilega Cluanirardiæ per Congalachum filium Maolmithigi, nullo retinente Rege vel Duce contra eum.”

<sup>k</sup> *Ua-Lomain Gaela*.—This was the name of a sept of the Hy-Many of Connaught, seated at Finnabhair, now Finnure, in the barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway. Muscraighe-thire was the ancient name of the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 35, note <sup>c</sup>; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 29.

The year 949 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 950 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 946 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 951.

“A. D. 950. Macetig mac Culennan, King of

marbhad rocaide im Cionact Cruac. Dubdabarc, mac Maoilmorba, tigearna Uatene tpe, do ecc. Clamrupccad m6r, 7 pte pola pop Gallad Aca clia.

Aoir Crioit, naoi cc6d caoga. An toctmad bliadain do Chongalach. Adland, mac Egnig, mic Dalaigh, comarba Daire Colaim Chille eipde, Guairpe aione cl6pech nEpeann, d6cc. blaemac Sgeillice d6cc. Plann Ua becam, aipchinneach Opoma clia, pcpibhmide Epeann, d6cc. Fear-domnac Ua Maonais, abb Cluana mic N6ir 7 Glinne d6 Loca, do Chopca moccha a cenel. Celeclam ancoipe Ard Macha, 7 Plann, mac Maoil-piachpach, aipchinnech Muige etip d6 glair, d6cc. Plann Ua Cl6irig, tigearna Deirceit Connaet, 7 pizdamna Connaet uile, do marbad do fshaid Muman. Domnall Donn, mac Donnchada pizdamna Tsmra, 7 Oebinn, inghn Donnchadha, d6cc. Canannan, mac Ceallai, tanairi Ua cCeimnpelai, d6cc iar na guin. Ma6m pop Chenel cConaill pia pfirgal, mac Airt, d6 i etopair Fiaca Ua Canannan. Concubair, mac Domnall Ua Maoilechlainn, pizdamna Epeand, do marbadh la a cenel peirpin. Ma6m pop Lai, 7 pop Ua pfaircellan pia tTuatal mac Ugaire in po marbadh

the Conells, and Guaire O'Farannain, died. Gofrith mac Sitrick, with the Genties of Dublin, prayed Kells, Dovnach-Patrick, Ardbrackain, Tuileain, and Killskyre, with other churches. They all gathered to Kells, where 3000 men were taken with an innumerable pray of cowes, horses, gold, and silver" [*ubi capta sunt tria millia hominum vel plus, cum maxima preda boum et equorum, auri et argenti*]. "Hugh mac Maelruanai; Beg mac Duinnucuan, King of Tehva; Cennedi mac Lorcan, King of Thomond; Gairvith mac Lorcan, King of the men of Levain. Nell Mohlach killed by Carbry by sleight. Perishing of bees. Leprosie and running of blood upon the Genties of Dublin."—*Ann. Ul.*, *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 946" [*recte*, 951]. "Beag mac Donwan, King of Teaffa, and Kennedy mac Lorcan, died. This Kennedy was chief of all Dalgaisse. Godfrey mac Sitrick, with the Danes of Dublin, preyed and spoyled Kells, Downpatrick, Ardbrackan, Tullean, Disert-Queran, and Kills-

keyre, with many other churches, and took from them about 3000 captives, with many rich booties of gold, silver, and cloathes, which God did soon after revenge on them. Awley was King of York for a year after. King Congallach granted that freedome to Clonard, that there shou'd never after be cesse or presse, or other charge thereupon."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>1</sup> *Guaire-Aidhne*.—He was King of Connaught in the seventh century, and was so celebrated for generosity and bounty that his name became proverbial.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 219, n. 38, where Colgan writes:

"Guarius filius Colmani, non solùm in hystoriis nostris multum celebratus, sed in hunc usque diem, ita ipsi vulgo ob eximiæ liberalitatis prærogativa notissimus, ut quando quis vult quempiam a liberalitate plurimum laudare dicat; *est ipso Guario liberalior*."

<sup>m</sup> *Sceillie*: i. e. the sea-rock, now the Great Skellig, a rocky island situated in the Atlantic Ocean, about ten miles off the coast of the ba-

where many were slain, together with Cinaeth Cruach. Dubhdabharc, son of Maelmordha, lord of Uaithne-tire, died. Great lues and bloody flux among the foreigners of Ath-cliath.

The Age of Christ, 950. The eighth year of Conghalach. Adhlann, son of Egneach, son of Dalach, comharba of Doire-Choluim-Cille, the Guaire Aidhne<sup>1</sup> of the clergy of Ireland, died. Blathmhac of Sgeillic<sup>m</sup> died. Flann Ua Becain, airchinneach of Druim-cliabh, scribe of Ireland, died. Feardomhnach Ua Maenaigh, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois and Gleann-da-locha, of the tribe of Corca-Mogha<sup>n</sup>; Celeclamh, anchorite of Ard-Macha; and Flann, son of Mael-fiachrach, airchinnech of Magh-etir-di-ghlais<sup>o</sup>, died. Flann Ua Cleirigh<sup>p</sup>, lord of South Connaught, and royal heir to all Connaught, was slain by the men of Munster. Domhnall Donn, son of Donnchadh, royal heir of Teamhair; and Oebhinn, daughter of Donnchadh, died. Canannan, son of Ceallach, Tanist of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died, after being mortally wounded. A victory was gained over the Cinel-Conaill by Fearghal, son of Art, where Fiachra Ua Canannain was slain. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, royal heir of Ireland, was slain by his own tribe. A victory was gained over the people of Laighis and the Ui-Faircheallain<sup>a</sup> by Tuathal, son of Ugaire, in which many

rony of Iveragh, and county of Kerry.—See Smith's Kerry, p. 113; and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, pp. 306, 307.

<sup>a</sup> *Corca-Mogha*.—Now *anglicè* Corcamoe, a district comprising the parish of Kilkerrin, in the barony of Killian, and county of Galway.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 84, note<sup>o</sup>, and the Map to that work, on which the boundaries of this district are marked. See also note under the year 1382.

<sup>o</sup> *Magh-etir-di-ghlais*.—See note<sup>o</sup>, under A. D. 879, p. 529, *suprà*.

<sup>p</sup> *Flann Ua Cleirigh*.—He was the first person ever called Ua Cleirigh, or O'Clery. He was otherwise called Maelcerarda, and was the grandson of Cleireach, the progenitor after whom the hereditary surname was called.—See *Genealogies &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 392.

<sup>a</sup> *Ui-Faircheallain*.—See note<sup>o</sup>, under the

year 899, p. 560, *suprà*.

The year 950 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 951 of the Annals of Ulster, and 947 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 952.

“A. D. 951. Scannal, Airchinnech of Donach-Sechnaill; Flann, Airchinnech of Dromcliaiv; Constantine mac Hugh, king of Scotland; Ferdonach, Coarb of Kyaran, *mortui sunt*. A battle upon Scotts, Welsh, and Saxons, by Gentiles” [*rectè*, Galls]. “Flann O'Clery, king of Des-cert-Connaght; Daniell mac Donogh, heyre apparent of Tarach; Celeclain, an Anchorite; Flann mac Maelfiachrach, Airchinnech of Magh between the two streames, in Irish Maghedirdaglais, *mortui sunt*.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 947” [*rectè*, 952]. “Connor mac Donnell O'Melaghlyn; Constantine mac Hugh,

rocaíde, 7 in po gabaó Cuilén, mac Súrain. Caéppaoinead pía nGallaið por pñraib Alban por ðrístenaib, 7 por Saðanaicaið, du i ttopépatop ile.

Goir Cpiopt, naoi ccéð caoga a haon. An nomad bliadain do Chongalach. Ciapan Ua Gabla, erpucc Cluana pñra ðrénainn, Duibinnri paol 7 erpucc muinçipe ðñnchai, Diarmait, mac Caiçip erpucc Inpi Celtra, Maolcoðaið, mac Laçtnáin, comarba Comgail 7 Mocólmócc, [vécc]. Cennpaolad, mac Suibne, abb Saiðpe, vécc ina ailiçe i nGhionn dá loca. Diarmait, mac Toppéaið, abb Uíra móip. Feiðlimið, dalta Maolmaoðócc, abb Ghinne hUirpñ, paol Laiðñ, Maolmaipe, aipchinnech, Tige Feðgna, Maolmarçtan, mac Maenaið paccapc Dúin Uíðglai, Maolpatraicc, mac Corccáin, pñ leiðinn Aipda Macha, 7 Gormgal, pñ leiðinn Tige Mochua, 7 Inpi Robapçaið, vécc. Corbmac, mac Maoilpñaið, paol Muian, Angal pñ leiðinn Cluana Iopaið, 7 Colgga, angcoipe Aipda Maða, vécc. Eicne, inðñ pñgale, banpíogan Epeann, bñ Congalaið, mic Maoilmiç, véç. Eciðgñ, mac Cionat, eiðgñna Ua Ceinnpelaið, do marðad la macaib Ceallaið. Cluan mic Nóip do opccain do pñraib Muian co nGallaið Luimnið amaille ppiú. Ruadacán, mac Eiciðén, eiðeapna Aipçip Gailñg, Paolán, mac Taiðcc tánaip Ua cCeinnpelaið, 7 Duibgionn, mac Cuilennáin, eiðeapna Ua nDuach, vécc i naen ló. Opçain Inpi Doimle, 7 Inpi Ulað la hAmiaib Cuaián, 7 la Tuatál mac Uçaipe. Opçain Tíðhe Molince iap mup ó Lapaic.

Goir Cpiopt, naoi ccéð caoga a dó. An deachinað bliadain do Chongalach. Robapçach, comarba Colum Chille 7 Adamnán, Reçtabpa, eppcop 7 abb Cille hAcharð, Caoncompac, abb Cille hEappuicc Sanctáin 7 Spuçpa,

King of Scotland; and Ferdownagh O'Mooney, abbot of Clonvicknose, died. The pox (which the Irish called then *Dolor Gentilium*) rann over all Ireland this year."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>1</sup> *Inis-Uladh*: i. e. the Island of the Ulidians. This was a place near Slieve Gadoe, not far from Donard, in the county of Wicklow.—See note <sup>h</sup>, under A. D. 594, p. 219, *suprd.*

<sup>a</sup> *Lapaic*.—This was in all probability the chieftain after whom Waterford was called Port-Lairge by the Irish.

The year 951 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 952 of the Annals of

Ulster, and with 948 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 953.

"A. D. 952. Cluoin-mic-Nois spoyled by Mounstermen and Genties. Maelcohai, Coarb of Comgall and Mocolmog, died. Galeng spoyled by the O'Crivthains. Daniell came upon Murtagh, beheading many. Maelmartan mac Maenai; Ruaagan mac Etigen, king of East Galeng; Maelpatrick mac Coscan, Lector of Ardmach; Maelmuire, Airchinnech of Tifethghna; Cenfaela, Airchinnech of Saighir; Dermott mac Torptha, Airchinnech of Lismor-Mocuda; and Duvinse, bushop of Benchar, *dormierunt*."—

were slain; and Cuilen, son of Gusan, was taken prisoner. A battle was gained by the foreigners over the men of Alba and the Saxons, in which many were slain.

The Age of Christ, 951. The ninth year of Conghalach. Ciaran Ua Gabhla, Bishop of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn; Duibhinnsi, a sage and bishop of the family of Beannchair; Diarmaid, son of Caicher, Bishop of Inis-Cealtra; Maelcothaigh, son of Lachtan, successor of Comhghall and Mocholmog, [died]. Ceannfaeladh, son of Suibhne, Abbot of Saighir, died on his pilgrimage at Gleann-dalocha. Diarmaid, son of Torpthach, Abbot of Lis-mor; Feidhlimidh, fosterson of Maelmaedhog, Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, the sage of Leinster; Maelmaire, airchinneach of Teach-Fethghna; Maelmartan, son of Maenach, priest of Dun-Leathghlaisi; Maelpadraig, son of Coscan, Lector of Ard-Macha; and Gormghal, Lector of Teach-Mochua and Inis Robhartaigh, died. Cormac, son of Maelsluaigh, sage of Munster; Anghal, Lector of Cluain-Iraird; and Colgga, anchorite of Ard-Macha, died. Eithne, daughter of Fearghal, Queen of Ireland, wife of Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, died. Echthighern, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was killed by the sons of Ceallach. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the men of Munster, and the Danes of Luimneach along with them. Ruadhacan, son of Eitigen, lord of East Gaileanga; Faelan, son of Tadhg, Tanist of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; and Duibhginn, son of Cuileannan, lord of Ui-Duach, died on the same day. The plundering of Inis-Doimhle and Inis-Uladh<sup>r</sup> by Amhlaibh Cuaran and Tuathal, son of Ugaire. The plundering of Teach-Moling from the sea by Laraic<sup>s</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 952. The tenth year of Conghalach. Robhartach, successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan; Reachtabhra, Bishop and Abbot of Cill-achaidh; Caencomhrac, Abbot of Cill-Easpuig, Sanctain<sup>t</sup>, and Sruthair<sup>u</sup>;

*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.*

"A. D. 948" [*rectè*, 953]. "Malcolmè mac Donnell, king of Scotland, and Dermott mac Torpha, abbot of Lismore, died. Clonvicknose was preyed by the Munstermen and Danes. Eihne, daughter of Ferrall, Queen of Ireland and wife of King Congallagh, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>t</sup> *Cill-Easpuig-Sanctain.*—Now Kill-Saint-Ann, in the barony of Rathdown, and county of Dublin.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 8,

n. 13. In the Gloss to the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at 9th May, Bishop Sanctan's church is called Cill-da-leis; and, it is added, that he had another church at a place called Drum-Laighille [now Drumlile], in Tradraighe [in Thomond].

<sup>u</sup> *Sruthair.*—Otherwise called Sruthair-Guaire, now Shrule, in a parish of the same name, barony of Slievemargy, and Queen's County, and about two miles from Sleaty.—See the Ordnance Map of the Queen's County, sheet 32.

Flannaccán, mac Allcón, comarba Mic Níppi, ⁊ Colmáin Eala, Celechar, mac Robartaiḡ, comarba Fínnéin ⁊ Ciarpáin, do Uib Mic Uair Míde a cénél, Cellachán, pí Charil, décc. Aod, mac Ḥairbít, tigeapna Copca móipe, ⁊ tigeapna Daptraige do marbadh. Niall Ua Tolaircc, tigeapna Cuipne, ⁊ ar uad ainmnigéir Cárn Uí Tholaircc for bpu Locha Ribh [décc]. Saighir ciarpáin do orccain dḡsraibh Muman. Ḥran, mac Domnall, tigeapna Chenel Laegaire bpiḡ, do marbadh. Conn, mac Eriadin, mic Ḥairbít, tigeapna Maige duma, do marbadh. Ar mór do Choirppib ⁊ cḡbaid pía nUa Ruairc, co torcáir ann Ua Ciardá, tigeapna coirprie. Ualḡarcc, mac Cianáin, tigeapna Dal meirin cuirb, do marbadh lá Catál, mac Lorcáin, ⁊ torcáir Catál po céoiri ppiurim. Dunlang Ua Dubáin do marbadh. Slóiccéad Cénél Eocáin lá Domnall Ua Néill go po indirpḡ bpiḡa a haontaib Ḥall.

Aoir Cpiopḡ, naoi ccéu caoga atri. An taonmáid bliadain décc do Chongalach. Dunadac, mac Eccḡptaiḡ, erpucc Cluana mic Nóir. Dunlang, mac ua Dunaccáin, abb Inni Domle ⁊ Tige Munna, Maolionmain, eccnaid ⁊ ancoipe Ḥinne da loca, [décc]. Cuilen mac Cellaiḡ, abb Cille dapa, do marbadh. Aongur, mac Loingrich, aipcíndec Maige bile, décc. Aongur, mac Maoibpiḡde, aipchinneach Doimliacc, Ailne, tigeapna Muḡdopin Maigḡ, ⁊ Ḥraon, mac Catácaín, tigeapna Raḡa inbip, déḡ. Mithigen, mac Cionaeda, tigeapna Ua Mailhéna, Murchad, mac Camurccaiḡ, tigeapna Pḡi Roir, ⁊ Flann, mac Ḥleḡneacán, toiréc Cloinne Murchada, décc. Inoerḡe, mac Mocáin, tigeapna Ciannachta, do marbadh i cConnactaib hi

\* *Carn-Ui-Tholairg*: i. e. O'Tolairg's Carn, or sepulchral heap of stones. This name is now obsolete. It was probably the carn which gave name to Kilcarnan, in the parish of Noughaval, barony of Kilkenny West, and county of Westmeath. The family name, Ua Tolairg, or O'Tolairg, is now obsolete, unless it be that now anglicised Toler.

\* *Magh-dumha*: i. e. the Plain of the Mound, now Moydoo, or Moydoo, a barony in the county of Longford.—See note under A. D. 1295.

\* *Cairbre*: i. e. of Cairbre-Ui-Chiardha, now the barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare. The family name O'Ciar-

dha is now anglicised Keary, and Carey.

\* *Dal-Mesincuirb*.—A tribe seated in the barony of Arklow, and some of the adjoining districts, in the present county of Wicklow.—See the *Feilire-Aenguis* at 22nd May.

The year 952 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 953 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 949 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 954.

"A. D. 953. Flannagan mac Allchon, Coarb of Mac Nish, and of Colman Elo; Maelcolum mac Daniel, King of Scotland, killed. Con mac Eraain, mic Garvith, king of Maiduma, killed. Great sleaing" [*rectè*, mortality] "of cows in



Flannagan, son of Allchu, successor of Mac Neisi and Colman Eala; Celeachair, son of Robhartach, successor of Finnen and Ciaran, of the tribe of the Ui-Mic-Uais of Meath; [and] Ceallachan, King of Caiseal, died. Aedh, son of Gairbhith, lord [*recte* Abbot] of Corcach-mor, and lord of Dartraighe, was killed. Niall Ua Tolaire, lord of Cuircne, and the person from whom is named Carn Ui Tholaire<sup>w</sup>, on the margin of Loch Ribh, [died]. Saighir-Chiarain was plundered by the men of Munster. Bran, son of Domhnall, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire-Breagh, was slain. Conn, son of Eradan, son of Gairbhith, lord of Magh-dumha<sup>x</sup>, was slain. A great slaughter was made of the people of Cairbre and Teathbha by Ua Ruairc, on which occasion Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre<sup>y</sup> was slain. Ualgharg, son of Cianan, lord of Dal-Meisincuirb<sup>z</sup>, was slain by Cathal, son of Lorcan; and Cathal died immediately [of the wounds inflicted] by him [Ualgharg]. Dunlang Ua Dubhain was slain. A hosting of the Cinel-Eoghain by Domhnall Ua Neill; and they plundered Breagha by consent of the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 953. The eleventh year of Conghalach. Dunadhach, son of Egeartach, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois; Dunlang Mac-Ua-Donnagain, Abbot of Inis-Doimhle<sup>a</sup> and Teach-Munna; Maelinmhain, wise man and ancho-rite of Gleann-da-locha, died. Cuilen, son of Ceallach, Abbot of Cill-dara, was slain. Aenghus, son of Loingseach, airchinneach of Magh-bile, died. Aenghus, son of Maelbrighde, airchinneach of Daimhliag; Ailinne, lord of Mughdhorna-Maighen; and Braen, son of Cathacan, lord of Rath-inbhir<sup>b</sup>, died. Mithighen, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Mailhena<sup>c</sup>; Murchadh, son of Cumasgach, lord of Feara-Rois; and Flann, son of Glethneachan, chief of Clann-Murchadha, died. Innerghe, son of Mochan, lord of Cianachta, was slain in Connaught, in the army

Ireland. A great slaughter of Carbries and Tethvaes by O'Roarke, where O'Ciardai, king of Cairbre, fell. Celechar, Coarb of Kiaran and Finan; Ravartach, Coarb of Columcill and Adomnan, *pauaverunt*. Nell O'Tolaire; Kellaghan, King of Cashill; Rechtavra, Airchinnech of Killacha, *mortui sunt*. Bran mac Daniell, king of Kindred-Laoaire-Bregh, *jugulatus est*.—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.*

"A. D. 949. Ceallaghan, King of Cashell; Reaghawry, abbot of Killeachie, and Flannagan mac Allcon, Cowarb of Mac Nissi, and of Col-

man-Eala, died. Neale O'Tolaire, lord of Machaire-Chivirckny, now called the baronie of Kilkenny west, died. Karne-I-Tolarge, at the side of Logh-Rie, took the name of" [i. e. from] "this man. Sayer was preyed by Munstermen."

—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>a</sup> *Inis-Doimhle*.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under A. D. 776.

<sup>b</sup> *Rath-inbhir*.—Now Bray, in the north of the county of Wicklow.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under A. D. 776, p. 382, *suprà*.

<sup>c</sup> *Ui-Mailhena*.—The situation of this tribe is unknown to the Editor.

lupcc, Chongalaigh mic Maoilmithig. Slóiccead la Domhnall mac Muirésc-taig co longaib o Thuais inbhir for Loc nEathac for Daball, darr na hAirghiallaib, for loch neirne, iarrin for Loc nUachtair, go po airce, 7 co po inbhir an bneirne co tucc gialla Ua Ruairc.

Aoir Eriort, naoi ccéu caoga a cftair. Gaetheine rui eppcop Dúin Usthlair, Oengar, mac Noachain, comarba Pechene, Maolpatraicc, mac Conbrístan, airchinnech Sláine, Maonach, comarba Fíndéin, 7 fírléiginn Aída Macha 7 Maolbriúe, mac Réadáin, comarba Mic Neirri, 7 Colmain Eala, dég. Taos na tTiri tTor, mac Catáil rí Connaéct, décc. Slóiccead la Congalach, mac Maoilmithig, rí Éreann co Laignib, 7 iar monnrad Laign, 7 iar naige aonaig Lipe rí tríb lán do cóp ó Laignib co Galluib Áta chiat, 7 tuccrat Amlaib, mac Dornada, tigeapna Gall co na Ghalluib, 7 po hindead caiteadarnaig leó fóp cind Congalaig, comidh tria rin ceilec rin tairur é cona maicib oc Tig Dúghann. Aiaid torcraatar annrín, Congalac féirín, Maóúdan, mac Aóda, mic Maoilemíthich, Aódh mac Aichtíde, tigeapna Usthbá. Cophmac, mac Catáláin, tigeapna Fhír nAída, 7 úpon

<sup>d</sup> *Tuagh-inbher*.—This was the ancient name of the mouth of the River Bann.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under A. D. 904, p. 572, *suprà*. Domhnall O'Neill on this occasion carried the boats, cots, and currachs of Tuagh-inbhir to Lough-Neagh and over the Dabhall, or Blackwater River; he then conveyed them over the land through the territory of Airghialla until he launched them on Lough Erne, in Fermanagh; and afterwards upon Lough Oughter in Breifne; and plundered the islands of these lakes on which the principal treasures of the adjacent territories were deposited.

The year 953 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 954 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 950 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 955.

"A. D. 954. Aengus mac Conloingsie, Airchinnech of Mabile; Aengus mac Maelbride, Airchinnech of Doimliag, *moriuntur*. Alen, king of Mugorn-Maien and Mugorn-Bregh, and Innerg mac Mocain, perished prosecuting Congala

in Conaght" [*rectè*, while on an expedition with the Galls, or Danes, in Connaught]. "An army by Daniell mac Murtagh, with shíping from Tuoi-Invir upon Loch Nehach, and upon Davall, through Airgiall upon Loch Erne, and after upon Loch Uachter, that vanquishing Brefsny they brought O'Roark's hostages."—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 950" [*rectè*, 955]. "Enos mac Conloingsie, Archdean of Moyvill, and Enos Moylebryde, Archdean of Dowleek, died. Downagh mac Egertay (of the O'Kellys of Brey), Bushopp of Clonvicknose, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>e</sup> *The fair of the Liffe*: i. e. Aenach Cholmain in Magh-Liffe.—See note under A. D. 940.

<sup>f</sup> *Teach-Gighrain*: i. e. Gighran's House. This was the name of a place near the River Liffey, not far from Dublin, but the name is now obsolete, and the place has not been identified. It would be anglicised Tigryan, or Stigeeran.

<sup>g</sup> *Feara-Arda*.—Now the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.

of Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh. A hosting by Domhnall, son of Muirchear-tach, with the boats of Tuaigh-inbhir<sup>d</sup>, [which he convened] on Loch Eathach, over the Dabhall, over the Airghialla, upon Loch-Eirne, and afterwards upon Loch-Uachtair; and he plundered and devastated Breifne, and carried off the hostages of O'Ruairc.

The Age of Christ, 954. Gacithine, learned Bishop of Dun-Leathglaise; Oenghus, son of Noachan, successor of Feichin; Maelpadraig, son of Cubreatan, airchinneach of Slaine; Maenach, successor of Finnen, and Lector of Ard-Macha; and Maelbrighde, son of Redan, successor of Mac Neissi and Colman Eala, died. Tadhg of the Three Towers, son of Cathal, King of Connaught, died. A hosting by Conghalach, son of Maelmithig, King of Ireland, into Leinster; and after he had plundered Leinster, and held the Fair of the Liffe<sup>e</sup> for three days, information was sent from Leinster to the foreigners of Ath-cliath; and Amhlaeibh, son of Godfrey, lord of the foreigners, with his foreigners went and laid a battle-ambush for Conghalach, by means of which stratagem he was taken with his chieftains at Tigh-Gighrainn<sup>f</sup>. The following were they who were slain there: Conghalach himself; Madudhan, son of Aedh, son of Maelmithigh; Aedh, son of Aithide, lord of Teathbha; Cormac, son of Cathalan, lord of Feara-Arda<sup>g</sup>; and a great many others along with them. Concerning

The year 954 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 955 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 951 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 956.

"A. D. 955. Maelpatrick mac Conbretan, Airchinnech of Slaine; Aengus mac Nogain, Coarb of Fechin; Gaeithen, an excellent bushop of Dunleghlaiss; and Teig mac Cahell, king of Connaght, *mortui sunt*. Congalach, mac Maelmihi, mic Flannagan, mic Cellai, mic Congalai, mic Conaing Carry, mic Congalai, mic Hugh Slaine, being king of Ireland, was killed by the Gentiles" [*recte*, Galls] "of Dublin and Leinster at Tigiuran, in Leinster. They killed alsoe Hugh mac Aitie, king of Tethva, with manie more. Maenach, Coarb of Finnia, and Lector of Ard-mach; Maelbride mac Ernain, Coarb of Mack-nish, and Colman Ela, *mortui sunt*. Mureach,

mac Egnechan, mic Donell, *regnare incipit*."—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 951" [*recte*, 956]. "King Congallagh, king of Ireland, was slain by the Lynstermen and Danes of Dublin at the Liffy-side, together with divers of his nobles, as Hugh mac Aithie, King of Teaffa; Mathew mac Hugh, mac Moylemihie, the king's nephewe, and prince Cormack mac Cahallaine, with divers others. Moylefoharty, king of Munster, died; and Moylecolume O'Canannan, prince of Tyrconnell, died. Donnell O'Neale, succeeded King Congallagh, and reigned 25 years. In his time there were two great feilds fought; the one is called the battle of Killmoney; the other the battle of Bealay-leaghta, where Mullmoye, or Mulloye, King of Munster, was killed, and the Danes discomfitted by Bryen Borowe: after which battle Meath

mór oile amaille friu. Conadh do péimior Congalaig hi ríge, 7 daoir ap  
tígearna Crioirt an tan ro marbað an rí ri atberc Aoð Ua Raiténén,

Iar norgain Áta cliaé ginn,  
Ro huc gulla a hEirib  
Ie dá bliadain for a deé  
I péimior caoir Congalaigh.  
A cétair caogac iar rí  
Ocup naoi ccéd, ní gníom ruail,  
O gíen Crioirt i mbeitil bóio  
Co báp mic Maolmíetig níuaio.

Aoir Crioirt, naoi ccéd caoga a cúicc. An céo bliadain do Dhomnall,  
mac Muirceartaig, uar Eirinn hi ríge. Flann, mac Aédaccain, abb Glinne  
dá locha, Maolceallai, mac Aeda, comarba Ailbe Imli, Colmán, mac  
Congail, comarba Molairi Dairinnir, Diarmait, ancoipe Glinne dá locha,  
Maolcolm Ua Canannán, tígearna Ceneoil Conaill, décc. Maolpoirtar-  
taig, mac Flait, rí Cairil, Muiríohac Ua Lachténán, tígearna Teatba,  
décc. Eochaid, tígearna Locha Cál, Maolrincill, mac Duibcinn, flait  
Ua mbrúin Cualann, dég. Coblach Fírgail, mic Airt, for Loch Cé. Guin  
Coirppe Finn hUí bpuadair, 7 a meic .i. Aoð. Riaccán, mac Fiannacta,  
Uí Lorcáin, dég. Maelreclann, mac Aimirgin, tígearna Ua Pailge, dég.  
Maíom ríá tTuatal, mac nUgairpe for Uib Ceinnrealaig, in ro marbað  
rocaide. Slóigea la Dómhall, mac Muiríofirtaig, go Laignib, go ro inoier-  
tar Maí Lipe, 7 na Coimne go Dún Salac.

Aoir Crioirt, naoi ccéd caoga a pé. An dara bliadain do Dómhall.  
Flann, mac Mochloingirig, comarba Tígearnaig 7 Maolbóit, Tanaiðe mac

remained waste and desolate for the space of  
five years, and without a King."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>b</sup> *Domhnall, son of Muircheartach.*—O'Flaherty  
places the accession of Domnaldus O'Neill in  
the year 956, which is the true year.—See  
*Ogygia*, p. 435.

<sup>i</sup> *Loch-Cal.*—Now Loughgall, in the county  
of Armagh.—See it already referred to under  
A. M. 2859, A. D. 798 and 847.

<sup>k</sup> *Loch-Ce.*—Now Lough Key, near the town  
of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See  
note <sup>a</sup>, under A. M. 3581, p. 40, *supra*.

<sup>l</sup> *Comainns.*—See it already referred to at the  
years 870, 898, 915, 931.

<sup>m</sup> *Dun-Salach.*—Not identified.

The year 955 of the Annals of the Four  
Masters corresponds with 956 of the Annals of  
Ulster, which notice the events of that year

the length of Conghalach's reign, and the age of our Lord Christ, when this king was killed, Aedh Ua Raithnen said :

After despoiling of pleasant Ath-cliath,  
Which sent the foreigners out of Ireland,  
Was two years over ten  
Of the reign of fair Conghalach.  
Four, fifty, in truth,  
And nine hundred,—no slight fact,—  
From the birth of Christ at fair Bethil  
Till the death of the noble son of Maelmithigh.

The Age of Christ, 955. The first year of Domhnall, son of Muircheartach<sup>b</sup>, in sovereignty over Ireland. Flann, son of Aedhagan, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha ; Maelceallaigh, son of Aedh, successor of Ailbhe of Imleach ; Colman, son of Conghal, successor of Molaise of Daimhinis ; Diarmaid, anchorite of Gleann-da-locha ; Mocoluim Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died. Maelfothartaigh, son of Flann, King of Caiseal ; [and] Muireadhach Ua Lachtnain, lord of Teathbha, died. Eochaidh, lord of Loch Cal<sup>i</sup> ; [and] Maelsinchill, son of Dubhcinn, chief of Ui-Briuin-Cualann, died. The fleet of Fearghal, son of Art, upon Loch-Ce<sup>k</sup>. The mortal wounding of Cairbri Finn Ua Bruadair and his son, i. e. Aedh. Riagan, son of Fiannachta Ui Lorcain died. Malsechlainn, son of Aimhirgin, lord of Ui-Failghe, died. A battle was gained by Tuathal, son of Ugaire, over the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, in which many were slain. An army was led by Muircheartach into Leinster, and plundered Magh Liffe and the Comainns<sup>l</sup>, as far as Dun Salach<sup>m</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 956. The second year of Domhnall. Flann, son of Mochloingseach, successor of Tighearnach and Maeldoith<sup>n</sup> ; Tanaidhe Mac

(*ære commun.* 957) as follows :

"A.D. 956. Maelfogartai, king of Cashill ; Colman mac Congail, Coarb of Molaishe ; Echa mac Anluain, king of Lochcall ; Scanal mac Luachduiv, Coarb of Laisserin, *mortui sunt*. Maelcolum O'Canannan, king of Cinel-Conell ; Mochta mac Cormakan ; and Flann O'Haegan,

Airchinnech of Glindaloch, *defuncti*."—*Ann. Ul.*, *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>n</sup> *Successor of Tighearnach and Maeldoith* : i. e. Abbot of Clones and Mucknoe, in the present county of Monaghan.—See note <sup>i</sup>, under the year 548 ; and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 713.

Uíðir, comarba Comgaill, do marbad la Gallanb. Fiannachta, mac Lachtanán, aipchinneach Ffína, Aod, mac Ceallaiḡ, comarba brenaimn, ḡ Lucchaið, mac Colgan, aipchinneach Sláine, décc. Tuatal, mac Uḡairc, pí Laiḡfn, déḡ. Níall Ua hEruilb do écc. Maiðm for hUib nDunchada, ḡ for hUib Foilḡe, ḡ for Cloinn Cellaiḡ, aḡ Fíod Chuilinn .i. for Doimnall, mac Lorcáin, ḡ for Doimnall mac Maoilmorða, pia nUib Faoláin .i. pia Murchað, mac Finn, in po marbad Cfnac, mac Lorcáin, flait Cloinne Ceallaiḡ, ḡ Naoibhfnán Ua Doimnall, ḡ rocaide oile do faorclannaið cenmo éatpíðe. Doimnall, mac Aengusa, tigeapna Ua nEathach, do écc.

Aoir Cnorp, naoi ccéo caoga a reacc. An tpeap bliadain do Dhoimnall. Oengar Ua Lapáin, eppcop Ratha both, Dubdúin, comarba Colaim Chille, Martain angcoipe, comarba Caoimḡin ḡ Maoilepuain, Maenach, mac Corbmaic, abb Uir móir, ḡ Maenach, aipchinneach Loḡra, décc. Dubdaboirfn, mac Doimnall, pí Cairil, décc. Doimnall, mac Maoilmorða, tigeapna Ua Faile, décc. Cluain mic Nóir do orḡam lá Matḡamain, mac Ceinbéiticch, ḡ lá fíora Mumán. Lorccað tḡrmainn Chiaráin ó époir áip co Sionaino eitip arðar ḡ muilnib, an bliadainpí. Cpeachpíuaḡfn inpi Eanaiḡ la Ffíḡal Ua Ruairc, ḡ maiðm Maiḡe Icha, dú i ttopcáip Aod, mac Flaitbeapḡaiḡ, piḡðomna Cenel Eoḡain. Catupach .i. ó Dhruim Toppaíð, mac Doilḡein, comorba Patpacc Sui eppucc ḡaoiðel, décc.

\* *Mac Uidhir*: i. e. son of Odhar, now anglicised Maguire. This is the first notice of the family of Maguire occurring in the Irish annals.

† *Tuathal, son of Ugaire*.—This Tuathal was the progenitor from whom the family of O'Tuathail, now *anglicè* O'Toole, derived their hereditary surname.

‡ *Ui-Dunchadha*.—A tribe seated in that district of the county of Dublin through which the River Dothair, now *anglicè* the Dodder, flows. They descended from Dunchadh, grandson of Bran Mut, the common ancestor of the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles of Leinster. According to the Gloss to the *Féilire-Aenguis*, and to O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, at 11th of May, the church of Achadh-Finche is situated on the brink of the River Dothair in Ui-Dunchadha.—

See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 12, note †.

§ *Clann-Ceallaigh*.—Otherwise Ui Ceallaigh Cualann, i. e. the race of Ceallach Cualann, seated in the north of the present county of Wicklow.—See note †, under A. D. 713, p. 313, *suprà*.

¶ *Fidh-Chuilinn*: i. e. Cuileann's Wood, now Feighcullen, a small parish situated near the hill of Allen, in the county of Kildare.

‡ *Domhnall Mac Aenghusa, lord of Ui-Eathach*.—Would be now *anglicised* Daniel Magennis, lord of Iveagh. This is the first notice of the family of Magennis occurring in the Irish annals.

The year 956 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 957 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 952 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre at this period:

Uidhir<sup>o</sup>, successor of Comhghall, was killed by the foreigners. Finnachta, son of Lachtнан, airchinneach of Fearná; Aedh, son of Ceallach, successor of Brenainn; and Lughaidh, son of Colgan, airchinneach of Slaine, died. Tuathal, son of Ugaire<sup>p</sup>, King of Leinster, died. Niall Ua hEruilbh, died. A victory was gained over the Ui-Dunchadha<sup>a</sup>, the Ui-Failghe, and the Clann Ceallaigh<sup>t</sup>, at Fídh-Chuilinn<sup>o</sup>; namely, over Domhnall, son of Lorcan, and Domhnall, son of Maelmordha, by the Ui-Faclain; namely, by Murchadh, son of Finn; in which were slain Cearnach, son of Lorcan, chief of Clann-Ceallaigh, and Naeideanan Ua Domhnaill, and many others of the nobility besides them. Domhnall Mac Aenghusa, lord of Ui-Eathach<sup>t</sup>, died.

The Age of Christ, 957. The third year of Domhnall. Oenghus Ua Lapain, Bishop of Rath-bhoth; Dubhduin, successor of Colum Cille; Martin, anchorite, successor of Caeimhghin and Maelruain<sup>u</sup>; Maenach, son of Cormac, Abbot of Lis-mor; and Maenach, airchinneach of Lothra, died. Dubhdabhoireann, son of Domhnall, King of Caiseal, died. Domhnall, son of Maelmordha, lord of Ui-Failghe, died. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh<sup>w</sup>, and the men of Munster. The Termon of Ciarain<sup>x</sup> was burned this year, from the High Cross to the Sinainn, both corn and mills. A plundering army was led to Inis-Eanaigh<sup>y</sup> by Fearghal Ua Ruairc; and the battle of Magh-Itha was gained, wherein Aedh, son of Flaithbheartach, heir apparent of Cinel-Eoghain, was slain. Cathasach of Druim-thorraidh<sup>z</sup>, son of Duilgen, successor of Patrick, the most distinguished bishop of the Irish, died.

"A. D. 957. Flann mac Mochloingse, coarb of Tiernai and Maeldoid; Tanaie Mac Uirr, coarb of Benchar, killed by Genties" [*rectè*, by Galls]. "Nell O'Herailv and Tuohal mac Ugaire, king of Lenster, *mortui sunt*. Lua mac Colgan, Airchinnech of Slane, and Finachta mac Lachtнан, Airchinnech of Ferna, *mortui sunt*."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 952. Taney Mac Gwyer, Cowarb of Cowgall, was killed by the Danes. Twahall mac Owgayre, king of Lynster, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>u</sup> *Successor of Caeimhghin and Maelruain*: i. e. Abbot of Glendalough and Tallaght.

<sup>w</sup> *Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh*.—This

would be now anglicised "Mahon, son of Kennedy." He was the eldest brother of the celebrated Irish Monarch, Brian Borumha.

<sup>x</sup> *The Termon of Ciaran*: i. e. of St. Ciaran at Clonmacnoise, on the east side of the River Sinainn, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's County.

<sup>y</sup> *Inis-Eanaigh*.—Now Inchenny, in the parish of Urney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

<sup>z</sup> *Druim-thorraidh*.—Not identified. The death of this Cathasach is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 956 (but the true year is 957), thus:

Aoir Crioirt, naoi ccéid caoga a hocht. An cētramaō bliadain do Dhomnall. Dubdúin Ua Steapáin, comarba Colaim Cille, ⁊ Catmoḡ, abb Lirr móir, ⁊ eppcop Corcaige, décc. Caplur, mac Cumd, mic Donnchaō, do marbāō lá Norptemannaibh. Fērgal, mac Augráin, tigeapna-Laoigiri Rétae, déḡ. Paolán, mac Fērgaile, tanairi Laoigiri Retae, do marbāō. Slóigeaō la Domnall, mac Muiréscetaig, co Dál nAraide, co tucce a ngiallu. Fērgaíō, mac Cléiriḡ, tanaairi Cairil, do écc. Donnchaō, mac Lorcáin, mic Catail, do ḡuin hi tēir Ua cCeinnrelaig. Páirne fili, ppríméiccir Laigēn, décc. Pínfnecta Ua Cuill, pile Mumán, décc.

Aoir Crioirt, naoi ccéid caoga anaoi. An cúicceaō bliadain do Dhomnall. Conaing Ua Domnalláin, aipéindech Clocair mac nDaimēn, Donnchaō, mac Aupchaōa, tigeapna Ua ḡruin Seóla, décc. Fearghaíō, mac Cléiriḡ, rí Cairil, décc. Fogaiprach, mac Ciarmaic, do marbāō i meabail. Ualḡarcc, tigeapna Daptpaige, do marbāō. Soigē teineāō do tēct iar fut Laigēn, a marbōir, co po marb mīle do ḡaoimē ⁊ alltoib co nicce Aeth cliaē. Niall, mac Aodha, mic Eochaccáin, rí Ulaō, décc.

Aoir Crioirt, naoi ccéid fearcca. An peircaō bliadain do Dhomnall. Slóigēblá Flaitēbearrach, mac Concōbaip, la tigeapna Oiliḡh, i nDál nAraide, ḡo po indoir Condepe, conarḡairēstar Ulaō, co po marbāō Flaitēbearrach,

"Cahasach mac Duilgen of Drumthorra, Coarb of Patrick, and an excellent" [*rectè*, the most excellent] "bushop of all the Irish, in *Christo quievit*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49. See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 48.

Some of the entries transcribed by the Four Masters, under the year 957, are to be found in the Annals of Ulster under 958, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 953, as follows:

"A. D. 958. Clon-mic-Nois spoyled by Mounster. Martan, the Coarb of Comgen; Duvduin, Coarb of Columcill; Aengus O'Lapan, *mortui sunt*. Duvdavoren mac Daniell, king of Cashill, killed by his owne" [*a suis sociis occisus est*]. "Maénach mac Cormack, Aírchinnech of Lismor, *mortuus est*."—*Ann. Ul.*, *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 953. Clonvicknose was preyed by

Munstermen. Dowdavorean mac Donell, king of Cashell, was killed by some of his own people. Donnell mac Moylemorrey, king of Affalie, died. Moonach mac Cormack, abbot of Lismore; and Moonach, archdean of Lohra, died."—*Ann. Clon*.

<sup>a</sup> *Laeighis-Rettae*.—This was the most distinguished of the seven divisions of Laeighis, or Leix, in the present Queen's County, containing the fort of Rath-Bacain, and the rock of Leac-Reda. —See note <sup>d</sup>, under A. M. 3529, p. 36, *supra*.

The year 958 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 959 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 954 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 960:

"A. D. 959. An army by Donell mac Murtagh to Dalnaraie, that he brought pledges. Carlus mac Con mic Donogh, killed at Dublin.



The Age of Christ, 958. The fourth year of Domhnall. Dubhduin Ua Steafain, successor of Colum Cille, and Cathmogh, Abbot of Lis-mor and Bishop of Corcach, died. Carlus, son of Conn, son of Donnchadh, was slain by the Norsemen. Fearghal, son of Aughran, lord of Laeighis-Retae<sup>a</sup>, died. Faelan, son of Fearghal, Tanist of Laeighis-Retae, was slain. An army was led by Domhnall, son of Muircheartach, to Dal-Araidhe; and he carried away their hostages. Feargraidh, son of Cleireach, Tanist of Caiseal, died. Donnchadh, son of Lorcan, son of Cathal, was wounded in the territory of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Faifne the Poet, chief poet of Leinster, died. Finshneachta Ua Cuill, poet of Munster, died.

The Age of Christ, 959. The fifth year of Domhnall. Conaing Ua Domhnallain, airchinneach of Clochar-Daimheni, [and] Donnchadh, son of Aurchadh, lord of Ui-Briuin-Seola<sup>b</sup>, died. Feargraidh<sup>c</sup>, son of Cleireach, King of Caiseal, died. Foghartach, son of Ciarmhac, was treacherously killed. Ualgarg, lord of Dartraighe<sup>d</sup>, was killed. A bolt of fire passed south-westwards through Leinster, and it killed a thousand persons and flocks as far as Ath-cliaith. Niall, son of Aedh, son of Eochagan, King of Ulidia, died.

The Age of Christ, 960. The sixth year of Domhnall. An army was led by Flaithbheartach, son of Conchobhar, lord of Oileach, into Dal-Araidhe, and he plundered Connor; but the Ulidians overtook him, so that Flaithbheartach

An overthrowe given to Makar mac Aulaiv at Duv (a river). Mureach mac Fergus that he went through Connaght. Cathmog, Airchinnech of Lismor, *quievit*."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 954. King Donnell mac Mortagh of the Leather Coats, went to Dalnarie, and tooke hostages of Clanna-Rowries there."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>b</sup> *Ui-Briuin-Seola*.—A sept seated on the east side of Lough Corrib, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 811, p. 424, *suprà*.

<sup>c</sup> *Feargraidh*.—See his death already noticed under 958, as tanist of Caiseal.

<sup>d</sup> *Dartraighe*.—Now Dartry, or the barony of Rossclougher, in the north of the county of Leitrim.

The year 959 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 960 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 955 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

"A. D. 960. An arrow of fire came from the south-west among Leinster, and killed hundreth thousands of men and chattle, with the houses of Dublin burnt. Mac Erchaa, King of O'Briuin Eola, *obiit*. Uolgarg, king of Dartrai, *a suis occisus est*. Conaing O'Donallain, Airchinnech of Clochar-mac-Daven, *mortuus est*."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 955" [*rectè*, 961]. "There was a great dearth of cattle this year, and many diseases generally reigned all over Ireland by reason of the great frosts and snow, which procured the intemperature of the air."—*Ann. Clon.*

γ α δά βράταιρ, Ταδς γ Conn, γ rochaide oile imaille ffrú. Aongar Ua Maoldoraidh, tigeapna Cenél cConaill, do marbað lá Cenél Conaill buðóeirrin. Eogan, mac Muiríohais, do marbað lá hUibh Fáilge. Murchað, mac Aodá, tigeapna Ua Máine Connacht, décc. Muḡron Ua Maol-muað, tigeapna Fear cCell, décc. Cluain mic Nóir dorḡain dOrpaighibh. Inir mór por Loch Ribh do ḡabáil do Mupcáð Ua Chellaig por Cheallaç, mac Ruairc, tigeapna Fear Cúl .i. tigeapna Síol Ronáin, co puccáð co na còblaç i Tír Mainne i neḡabail. Còblach fear Muman iar Sionaind, co po inoirrfe Tŷrmanh Ciapáin ón inbior riap. Ro ḡabrat muinir Doimnaill, mic Dúncáda, ina ndiað, co farceabŷrfe rir Muman a ccòblach leó, γ do marbað oronḡ mór díob iar braccbáil a long. Muiríŷrtach, mac Enech-áin, mic Dálais, décc. Slóigŷb lá hUib Néll irin Muman, condeḡenŷret oirccne mara .i. mora. Fŷḡal Ua Ruairc do fáruccáð Míde. Tene paig-néin do marbað na ḡéiri γ na ccáðan i nAipéŷi Lipe. Longŷr meic Ámlaib, γ na Ladḡmann do éaæt i nEirinn, co po orḡatap Conaille γ Eḡtar co hInir mic Nŷŷráin, co noŷchatap na Ladḡmann iarḡtain co rioraib Muman, do díogail a mbrátar .i. Oin, co po orḡatḡap Inri Doimle γ Uí Liaḡáin, co po loirpíoc Lirŷr mór γ Corcaç, γ co noŷhŷrat ulca imòda apéŷna. Tiaḡtar

\* *Aenghus Ua Maeldoraidh*.—This is the first mention of O'Maeldoraidh in the Irish Annals as a hereditary surname. In fact, this Aenghus was the first who could have been so called, being the son of Maelbreasail, prince of Tirconnell, who was slain A. D. 896, and the *Ua*, *O*, *nepos*, or grandson of Maeldoraidh, the progenitor after whom the hereditary surname was called. Maeldoraidh was the son of Aenghus, who was son of Maelbreasail, prince of Tirconnell, who was slain in 817, who was the son of Murchadh, who was son of Flaithbheartach, Monarch of Ireland from A. D. 727 till 734.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 335, 337, 338. This family supplied many princes to Tirconnell, but, on the death of Flaithbheartach O'Maeldoraidh, in 1197, the head of the O'Dohertys, became prince of Tirconnell; but, being slain a fortnight after his inauguration by Sir John De

Courcy, Eigneachan O'Donnell became prince of Tirconnell, and his descendants retained that dignity till the commencement of the seventeenth century. The name O'Maeldoraidh is now unknown in Tirconnell; but there are a few persons of the name in the city of Dublin, and at Rathowen, in the county of Westmeath, where it is anglicised Muldarry, without the prefix O.

<sup>†</sup> *Inis-mor*: i. e. the Great Island, now Inchmore, in Lough Ree, situated midway between Inis-Aingin, or Hare Island, and Inisbofin. It belongs to the parish of Bunown, barony of Kilkenny West, and county of Westmeath.

<sup>‡</sup> *Feara-Cul*: i. e. the Back-men. The Sil-Ronain of Feara-Cul-Teathbha, were seated on the east side of Lough-Ree, in Westmeath. There was another sept called Feara-Cul of Bregia, near Kells, in East Meath.

<sup>§</sup> *The barnacle ducks*.—The cañan is described

and his two brothers, Tadhg and Conn, and many others along with them, were slain. Aenghus Ua Maeldoraidh<sup>e</sup>, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill themselves. Eoghan, son of Muireadhach, was slain by the Ui-Failghe. Murchadh, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Maine of Connaught, died. Mughron Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, died. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the Osraighi. Inis-mor<sup>f</sup> in Loch-Ribh was taken by Murchadh Ua Ceallaigh from Ceallach, son of Ruarc, lord of Feara-Cul<sup>g</sup> [Teathbhha], i. e. lord of the Sil-Ronain; and he was carried as a prisoner with his fleet into Ui-Maine. The fleet of the men of Munster upon the Sinainn; and they plundered the Termon of Ciaran, from the river westwards. The people of Domhnall, son of Dunchadh, set out after them, and the men of Munster left their fleet to them; and a great number of them was slain, after leaving their ships behind. Murchheartach, son of Eigneachan, son of Dalach, died. An army was led by the Ui-Neill into Munster, and they committed great plunders there. Fearghal Ua Ruairc devastated Meath. Lightning destroyed the swans and the barnacle ducks<sup>a</sup> in Airthear Liffe. The fleet of the son of Amhlaeibh and of the Ladgmanns came to Ireland, and plundered Conaille and Edar, with Inis-mac-Neasain<sup>i</sup>; and the Ladgmanns afterwards went to the men of Munster, to avenge their brother, i. e. Oin, so that they plundered Inis-Doimhle<sup>k</sup> and Ui-Liathain, and robbed Lis-mor and Corcach, and did many other evils. They afterwards went

in Cormac's Glossary as a bird of passage. The birds now known by this name in Irish, in Mayo, are called in English by the natives "Barnacle ducks," and are believed to come from Shetland.

<sup>i</sup> *Conaille and Edar with Inis-mac-Neasain.*—This might be rendered, "and plundered Conaille and Edar (now Howth) as far as Inis-mac-Neasain (now Ireland's Eye).

<sup>k</sup> *Inis-Doimhle.*—Otherwise written Inis-Teimhle, as in the gloss to the *Feilire-Aenguis* at 4th of July, where it is described as in Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Archdall thinks (*Monas. Hib.*, p. 59) that it was one of the ancient names of Cape Clear Island, in the county of Cork; and quotes Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 629, where

there is nothing to corroborate this identification. The name Inis-Doimhle occurs in O'Clery's *Irish Calendar* at 30th of January, 3rd of March, 4th of July, and 1st of December; but its situation is not indicated except at 4th of July, where Inis-Doimhle, the church of Finnbhair, is placed in Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. In the gloss to the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at 4th July, St. Finnbhair is called of Inis-Teimle, and placed h<sub>1</sub> c<sub>1</sub>p hUa Cenoprelaig<sup>g</sup>, i. e. in *terra Nepotum* Ceinnsealaigh; but adds that he is interred in the Deise. There may have been another island of the name near Lismore, which may be that alluded to in the text; but the Editor has not been able to find any satisfactory authority for placing any island of this name in Munster.

ιαρτταιν in hUib Liaetáin, co tarrpaib forra Maoleluice Ua Maoleirtin, co po la a nár .i. cúice ríreca ar epí céo, co na tírnoar díb aét luét epí long. Creach la mac Ámlaib .a. hInir mac Nírain co bítteain 7 co Moín Conáinn. Creach la Sierruice Cam do múir co hUib cColgan, co tarrpaib Ámlaib co nGallaib Áta eliaé, 7 col Laigib, 7 co rubaib Ámlaib do íaigie tpe na íliapait, co paeimíð for Sierruice cCam, co nepla ma longuib iar nár a múintipe. buadach mac Corbmaic, 7 Donnchað, mac Cinnpsolaid, do marbað la hEoganaéctuib 1 naen mí. Dunchað, mac Laegaire, tigeapna Fínnmaige, décc. Slóigeað lá Domnall Ua Néill for cuairt Eireann, co raibé epí tpaé occ Ráit Etain.

Aoir Criort, naoi ccéð fearcca a haon. An ríctmað bliadain do Thomhnall. Forthað, mac brian, rcpibmíð 7 erpuce Inri Alban, Corccpach, mac Dúnacáin, rui erpcop, 7 airéinnech Inri Cainnigha, Caéal, mac Corbmaic, rui erpuce Cluana fearpa brenaint, [décc]. Anaile, rcpibmíð Domhlaice Cianáin, décc iar ríndataib. Dubtach Dúirt Chiaráin, Caoncompac, mac Cupáin, rui erpcop 7 abb Cluana hEoir, [décc]. Ní nínghat do dénam la rin ríð Domnall, mac Muiréscraig .i. longa do bíté vap Daball, tap Sliab Fuait co loch nAinoin, co po hoircceð oiléna an locha lair. Ecnech, nac Dálaig tigeapna Oirgiall, 7 a mac .i. Dubdara, do marbað la a bráctair lá Murchað, 7 po dioðlað ó Dhia fair an gíomí rin, uair po marbað romh iar naimíur la hUa cCanannáin. Ua Canannáin, do bpeit longair lair for lochaibh Eirne, go po hoircceað oiléna an locha lair. Maíom ría Feargal Ua Ruairc, rí Connaé, for Muirnecaib for Sionnain .i. maíom na Catíní etir Cluain fírtá 7 Cluain mic Nóir, 7 Dalcair do

<sup>1</sup> *Rath-Edain*.—Not identified. See it already mentioned at A. D. 889, p. 545, line 2.

The year 960 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 961 of the Annals of Ulster, and 956 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but neither of these chronicles contains a word relative to the arrival of the Ladgmans, or their attack on Lismore, or Inis Doimhle.

"A. D. 961. An army with Flahvertach mac Conor, king of Ailech, in Dalarai, and" [he] "praised Coinire, where Ulster came upon him,

and killed himself and his two cosens, Teige and Conn, with many more. Owen mac Muireai, heire of Ireland, killed by Ofaly. Aengus O'Maeldorai, *a suis jugulatus est*."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 956. Flathvertagh mac Connor, prince of Aileach, made a great prey in Dalnary, and ransackt Conrey, and was overtaken by the inhabitants of that country, who killed his two brothers, Teig and Conn, with many others. Iwulfe, king of Scotland, died. Enos O'Moyle-

into Ui-Liathain, where they were overtaken by Maelcluiche Ua Maeleitinn, who made a slaughter of them, i. e. killing three hundred and sixty-five, so that there escaped not one of them but the crews of three ships. A prey was carried off by the son of Amhlaeibh from Inis-mac-Neasain to Britain, and to Mon-Conain. A prey by Sitric Cam from the sea to Ui-Colgain; but he was overtaken by Amhlaeibh, with the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, and the Leinstermen; [in the conflict] Amhlaeibh was wounded through his thigh with an arrow, and escaped to his ships, after the slaughter of his people. Buadhach, son of Cormac, and Donnchadh, son of Céannfaeladh, were killed by the Eoghanachta in one month. Dunchadh, son of Laeghaire, lord of Fearnmhagh, died. An army was led by Domhnall Ua Neill upon the circuit of Ireland, and he remained three days at Rath-Edain<sup>1</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 961. The seventh year of Domhnall. Fothadh, son of Bran, scribe and Bishop of Insi-Alban<sup>m</sup>; Cosgrach, son of Donnagan, distinguished Bishop and airchinneach of Inis-Caeindeagha; Cathal, son of Cormac, distinguished Bishop of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, [died]. Anaile, scribe of Daimhliag-Cianain, died at an advanced age. Dubhthach of Disert-Chiarain; Caencomhrac, son of Curan, distinguished Bishop and Abbot of Cluain-Eois. An unusual thing was done by the King Domhnall, son of Muircheartach; namely, he brought vessels over Dabhall, and across Sliabh Fuaid, to Loch Ainninn<sup>n</sup>, so that the islands of the lake were plundered by him. Egneach, son of Dalach, lord of Oirghialla, and his son, i. e. Dubhdara, were killed; but God took vengeance of him for that deed, for he was, after some time, killed by O'Canannain. Ua Canannain carried vessels with him on the lakes of Erne, so that the islands thereof were plundered by him. A victory was gained by Fearghal, King of Connaught, over the Munstermen, upon the Sinainn, i. e. the victory of Catinchi<sup>o</sup>, between Cluain-fearta and Cluain-mic-Nois; and Dal-gCais was afterwards plun-

dorie, prince of Tyrconnell, was killed. Mowgroyn O'Moyloy, prince of Ferkeall, died. Clonvicknose was preyed by those of Ossorie."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>m</sup> *Insi-Alban*: i. e. the islands of Scotland.

<sup>n</sup> *Loch Ainninn*.—Now Lough Ennell, near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath. The vessels conveyed by King Domhnall on this

occasion over the mountain of Sliabh Fuaid were light skiffs, cots, and curraghs, carried on the shoulders of men, for the purpose of landing on the islands in Lough Ennell.

<sup>o</sup> *Catinchi*.—This was an island in the River Shannon, between Clonfert and Clonmacnoise. The name is now obsolete.

The year 961 of the Annals of the Four

orpcaim lair iarrin. Ar ar Maḡamain, mac Ceinneitig, nia fFírgal Ua Ruairc, dú i ttorcáir tpi hUí Lorcáin 7 peēt píet impu. Donnchaḡ, mac Ceallacháin, nı Cailıl, do ġuin ó na brátair fėirrin. Fírgal, mac Ceallaiġ, do écc hi Saiġir, iar bŕŕnainn.

Ąoir Ćriort, naoi ccéo pcarcca a dó. An toctmaḡ bliadaim do Thomnall. Dubrcúile, mac Cionaeḡa, comarba Cholaım Chille, Suibni, mac Niamain, abb Muġna, déġ. Suibne, mac Segonáin, erpucc 7 pıaġloir Cilli Cuirind, décc. Pınġin, rui erpcop, Dúın Lstġġlairi, Ćorpmac, erpucc Tamlaḡta, déġ. Colmán, mac Ćobraḡ, pırleiginn Cilli dapa, 7 Muirionḡ, inġŕn mic Colmáin, banabb Cilli dapa, déġ. Maolpuanaḡ, mac Floinn, mic Ecce-naḡáin, 7 a mac do marbaḡ lá cloind Fianġura. Fupadhıán, mac bece, tıġearna Dŕlair, do marbaḡ la Cenel Eoġhan. Muirḡeartach, mac Conġalaıġ, mic Maoilmıchıġ, pıoġḡamına Eıeanı, do marbaḡ lá Domnall, mac Conġalaıġ. Ceall dapa do arccaim lá ġallaıḡ, 7 broid mór do rruıtib, 7 do clėirıcbh do ġabáıl dóıb ann, 7 Nıall Ua hĆruılbh dia pfuarcladh. Lán an toıġe mórı Sanct bııġde, 7 lán an dėrıtıġe areaḡ dó puacıhıll Nıall díobh lia a arġaḡ buḡḡéin. Muirḡŕtach hUa Canannáin, tıġearna Cenel Ćonuıll, do marbaḡ lá a dıırıŕıne. Maıḡm an bhealaıġ pı fFírgal hUa Ruairc

Masters corresponds with 962 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 957 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 963.

"A. D. 962. Shipping by Donell O'Nell from Davall over Sliav-Fuaid to Loch-Ainninn, which was not done of a long tyme; but thus in Duvdalethe his book" [*quod non factum est ab antiquis temporibus. Sic in Libro Duibhdaleithi.*—O'CONOR'S ED.] "Egnech mac Dalai, and Duvdara, his son, king of Airgiall, killed in the same month. Maelmuire mac Eochaa, Coarb of Patrick, *natus est.* Mac Celláchan, king of Cashill, *mortuus est.* Gefri mac Aulaiv *mortuus est.* Caenchorac, Coarb of Tiarnach, *mortuus est.*"—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 957" [*recte*, 963]. "Godfrey mac Awley, a very fair and homesome man, died. King Donnell brought shipping on Logh-Innell. Dowhagh of Disert-Kyran, a very merry and

jocund fellow, died. Donnogh, mac Ceallachan, king of Cashell, was killed. Ferall O'Roirk was king of Connaught this time. Ferall gave an overthrow to the Monstermen in a place between Clonvicknose and Clonfert, neer the river of Synan, called the field of Kattince, where there were many slain; and immediately after Ferall preyed and spoyled all the race of Dalgayse."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>p</sup> *Mughna*: i. e. of Mughna-Moshenog, now Dunnamanoge, in the south of the county of Kildare.—See note under A. D. 940. The church of Moone in the same neighbourhood was called in Irish Maoın-Choluım-Chille, not Mughna.—See the years 1014 and 1040.

<sup>q</sup> *Cill-dara*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 962. *Nortmanni Kildariam fedē depopulati, seniorum et Ecclesiasticorum plurimos*

dered by him. A slaughter was made against Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, by Fearghal Ua Ruairc, where fell the three grandsons of Lorcan, and seven score along with them. Donnchadh, son of Ceallachan, King of Caiseal, was mortally wounded by his own kinsman. Fearghal, son of Ceallach, died at Saighir, after penance.

The Age of Christ, 962. The eighth year of Domhnall. Dubscuile, son of Cinaedh; Suibhni, son of Niamhan, Abbot of Mughna<sup>p</sup>, died. Suibhne, son of Segonan, Bishop and ruler of Cill-Cuilinn, died. Finghin, distinguished Bishop of Dun-leathghlaisi; [and] Cormac, Bishop of Tamhlacht, died. Colman, son of Cobradh, Lector of Cill-dara; and Muireann, daughter of Mac Colman, Abbess of Cill-dara, died. Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, son of Egnachan, and his son, were killed by the Clann-Fianghusa. Furadhran, son of Bece, lord of Dearlas, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. Muircheartach, son of Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, heir to the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Domhnall, son of Conghalach. Cill-dara<sup>a</sup> was plundered by the foreigners, and a great number of seniors and ecclesiastics were taken prisoners there; but Niall Ua h-Eruilbh ransomed them. The full of St. Bridget's Great House, and the full of the oratory of them, is what Niall purchased with his own money. Muircheartach Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was killed by his own tribe. The victory of Bealach<sup>r</sup> was gained by Fearghal Ua Ruairc, where Domhnall,

*captivos tenuerunt: ex quibus tot personas propriis pecuniis redemit Nellus Oheruilbh, quot in magna S. Brigidæ domo et Ecclesia simul consistere poterant.*—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 630.

<sup>r</sup> *Bealach*: i. e. the road or pass. Situation unknown.

The year 962 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 963 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 958 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

"A. D. 963. This is the last yeare of full profit" [lán tairc] "since Patrick came for Ireland. Maelruanai, mac Flainn, mic Egnachan, and his sonns, killed by the sonns of Fiangus. Duvsuile mac Cinaeha, Coarb of Colum Cill, *mortuus est*. Foruran mac Bece, king of Thurles, killed by Kindred-Owen, by

sleight and malice. Murtagh, mac Congalai, mic Maelmihi, heyre of Tarach, by Daniell mac Congalai, *occisus est*. Kildare rifled by Genties, but O'Nerulv through merciful pietie tooke pitty of them, and redemed all the clergi almost for the name of the lord, viz., the full of St. Brigid's great house, and the oratori-full, he redemed all by his owne moni." [*Sed mirabili pietate misertus est Niall hUa nEruilbh, redemptis omnibus clericis pene pro nomine Domini, .i. lán in tairge móir Sancte Órígoe 7 lán in deirtairge 7 ppet dorpugell Niall oib dia arpat féinn.*—O'CONOR'S ED.]—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 958" [*al.* 964]. "Killdare was preyed by the Danes of Dublin, and they tooke many captives, and were put to their ransome."—*Ann. Clon.* See Petrie's *Round Towers*, p. 227.

פור פֿריאב טעבא, דו 1 טורקאיר דומנאלל מאק מוירעאין. מאדום פור אילאב, מאק שטריטצא 1. אד לור טעק, פֿע נאָרראַגֿיב, דו 1 טורקאטטא פֿי דו גאלאבֿים אַמ באַטאָר מאק ניראע. קאָרפּפּע אַא גואירע קענ פֿעלֿי לאַגֿש, דעק.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, ναοι κέδ ρρεκα α τρι. Αν νομαδ βιαδαιν δο Οδομνall. Ουνχαδ, μακ Σελλαγ, επρκορ 7 αβ Τιρε δά γλαρ, Κολμάν, αβ Οιριρ Οιαρματτα, δέκκ. Ιορερ, κομαρβα Μικ Νειρι 7 Κολμάν Εαλα, Κιοναδ, μακ Μαοιλιαράιν, αβ Λιρ μοιρ Μοκνδα, Σεβενnach, μακ Καταιλ, αβ Ινρι Κάταιγ, [δέκκ]. Σλόιγheaδ λά Οδομnall Αα Νέιλλ, κὸ πο οίρεκ Κοnναχτα, 7 κκο τυκε γιalla ὁ hΑα Ρναίρε. Αοδh, μακ Μαοιλνντιχγ, δέκκ ινα ολιέρε. Καομκνδ ριγ λά hΑιβ κΚειννρελαγ 1. Οδομnall μακ Κελλαγ α μοναδ Οονn-chaδa, μικ Ταδκκ. Γορτα δίοφυλαινγ 1 νερινν κὸ ρεναδ αν ταταίρ α μάκ 7 α ινγσν αρ βιαδh.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, ναοι κέδ ρεαρκα α κσταίρ. Αν δεακμαδ βιαδαιν δο Οδομnall. Κορβμακ Αα Κιλλέne, κομαρβα Κιαράιν, επρκορ, 7 εκκναδ κια-αορδα, δο Αιβ Ριαχρπακ Αιὼne α κενέλ, δέκκ. Ρίγγιν, αγκοίρε 7 επρκορ Ια, δέκκ. Κρυννμαελ, αβ κεκ hΕρεανν, επρκορ, 7 ρσρλείγινδ Ταμλacha, δο βάδαδ κκκ Τόχαρ Εακδach. Αρτακαν Αα Μανχαν ρσρλείγινδ Γλινne δα λοχα, δέκκ. Ουδδαοιρσιν, ρui επρκορ Μαγε κρσγ, 7 κομαρβα κuite, δέγ, ρui εγνα λαγhen επνδε. Μαδום ρια κΚομαλτάν Αα Κλέριγ 1. Τιγεαρνα Αα Ριαχρπακ Αιὼne, 7 ρια Μαοιρσλαινν, μακ Αρκναι, πορ Ρησγγal Αα Ρναίρε, δο 1 ραρκαβτα ρεκτ κέδ ιμ Τοιχλεακ Αα ηΓαδρα, τιγεαρνα Λυιγne κειρκειρτ. Σελλακ, μακ Ραολάν ρί Λαγσν, δέκκ. Οονnχαδ, μακ Τυαταιλ, ριογδαμνα Λαγσν, Ραολάν, μακ Κορβμακ, τιγεαρνα αα ηΟειρε

\* *Inis-Teoc*.—Now Ennistigue, a small town on the River Nore, in the barony of Gowran, and county of Kilkenny.

† *The ninth year of Domhnall*.—This was really the year 965. There is a chasm in the Annals of Clonmacnoise from 958 to 970. The Annals of Ulster give the following events under 964, which corresponds with 963 of the Annals of the Four Masters:

“A. D. 964. A great, miserable dearth in Ireland, that the father sould his sonn and daughter for meat” [κopenαδ αν ταταίρ α μάκ

7 α ινγσν αρ βιαδ]. “An overthrowe by the O’Canannans, where Danyell was killed. Battle between Scottsmen about Etir, where many were killed about Donogh, abbot of Duncallen. A change of Abbotts in Ardmach, viz., Duvdalehe instead of Mureach. An army by Donell O’Nell, that turmoyled Connaght, and had O’Rorke’s hostages.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

‡ *Tochar-Eachdach*: i. e. Eochaidh’s causeway. —See this place already referred to at the years 880 and 894.

§ *A victory*, &c.—It is stated in the Stowe



son of Muireagan, was slain. A victory was gained over Amlaibh, son of Sitric, by the Osraighi, i. e. at Inis-Teoc<sup>s</sup>, where many of the foreigners were slain, together with Batbarr, son of Nira. Cairbre Ua Guaire, head of the hospitality of Leinster, died.

The Age of Christ, 963. The ninth year of Domhnall<sup>t</sup>. Dunchadh, son of Ceallach, Bishop and Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, [and] Colman, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada, died. Joseph, successor of Mac Neisi and Colman-Eala; Cinaedh, son of Maelchiarain, Abbot of Lis-mor-Mochuda; [and] Gebhennach, son of Cathal, Abbot of Inis-Cathaigh, [died]. A hosting by Domhnall Ua Neill, so that he plundered Connaught, and carried off the hostages of O'Ruairc. Aedh, son of Maelmithigh, died on his pilgrimage. A change of kings by the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; namely, Domhnall, son of Ceallaigh, in the place of Donnchadh, son of Tadhg. An intolerable famine in Ireland, so that the father used to sell his son and daughter for food.

The Age of Christ, 964. The tenth year of Domhnall. Cormac Ua Cillene, successor of Ciarain, a bishop and a wise man of great age, died. Finghin, anchorite and Bishop of Ia, died. Crunnmhael, Abbot of Beg-Eire, Bishop and lector of Tamhlacht, was drowned at Tochar-Eachdhach<sup>n</sup>. Artagan Ua Manchain, lector of Gleann-da-locha, died. Dubhdabhoireann, distinguished Bishop of Magh-Breagh, and successor of Buite, died. He was a paragon of wisdom. A victory was gained<sup>v</sup> by Comhaltan Ua Cleirigh, i. e. lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, and by Maelseachlainn, son of Arda, over Fearghal Ua Ruairc, where seven hundred were lost, together with Toichleach Ua Gadhra, lord of South Luighne. Ceallach, son of Faelan, King of Leinster, died. Donnchadh, son of Tuathal, royal heir of Leinster; Faelan, son of Cormac, lord of

copy that this entry is taken from the Book of the Island [of all Saints in Lough Ree], and from the Book of Clonmacnoise. It is not in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, from which it may be inferred that the Book of Clonmacnoise used by the Four Masters was a different manuscript from that translated by Mageoghegan in 1627.

The year 964 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 965 of the Annals of

Ulster, which notice the following events under that year:

"A. D. 965. Mureach mac Fergus, Coarb of Patrick; Cahasach mac Murchadain, bushop of Ardmach; Faelan mac Cormack, king of Lenster, and Faelan, king of Desyes, *mortui sunt*. Maelmuire, daughter of Nell mac Hugh, *mortua est*. Duvdavoren, Coarb of Buti, *vitam finivit*. Ferall O'Roark killed by Donell mac Congalai, king of Bregh.

Mumán, 7 Maolmaire, iníon Néll, mic Aoda, décc. Fíngal Ua Ruairc, rí Connacht, do marbhad lá Donnall mac Congalaid, tigeapna bpeacch, 7 Cnogba.

Aoir Criorc, naoi ccéad rícc a cúicc. An taonmá bliadain décc do Thomnall. Ailill, mac Maenaid, eppcop Suir 7 Lurcan, Daniel, eppcop Leithglinne, Flann, mac Aengusa, abb Laimde léire, Cairpre, mac Laiognén, abb Fíona móire, 7 Tighe Moling, Cono mac Corcraín, abb Mungairde, 7 cño Mumán uile, [7] Concobar, fíleiginn Cille dapa, décc. Dubrcuile Ua Mancháin, anchoirí 7 cenó piagla Glinne dá locha, dég. Muirtheadach, mac Paoláin, abb Cille dapa, 7 ríogdamna Laigean, do marbhad lá hAmlaoiph, tigeapna Gall, 7 la Círbhall, mac Lorcáin. Gormgiolla, mac Cínn-dubáin, airdreacnabb Cluana heidneach, do marbhad la hOrpraigib. Caé porpmáile oc Raíe bicc pia Cenel Eogain por Chenél Conaill, dú i ttorcáir Maoilíora Ua Canannáin, tigeapna Cenél Conaill, 7 Muréscach Ua Taidg, ríogdamna Connaéte go pocharóib aile amaille ppiu. Aod Ua hAidhe, rí Ua nEathach Coda, do marbhad la a Chenél féirín. Ceapball, mac Lorcáin ríogdamna Laión, do marbhad lá Donnall, tigeapna bpsg. Matgáin, mac Cindeitigh, rí Cairil, do argain Luimnig 7 dia lorccad. Tigífnach, mac Ruairc, tigeapna Cairpre brachaid, décc. Cátraoinead pia Matgáin, mac Cindeitigh, por Gallaid Luimnig, dú in po laó ar Gall, 7 po loircc a loingí porpu, 7 po oircc Inir Ubtáin, 7 po marbhad Maolruanad, mac Flaind, tanairí Orpáide i ppiéguin occ inorad an dúine. Sloigead la Matgáin go Sciaó ind Eccir, go tpucc gialla Mumán lair da taigh, 7 go po inorad mac bpaín tighna Dearmumán. Sluaig Gall Aca clat 7 Laión i mbpsghaid, co po inorad bpsgha, 7 po gonad ann Círbhall, mac Lorcáin ríogdamna Laión, co nehbailt iarom. Sluaigeó lá Murchad mac Fíno, rí Laión in Orpraigib, go po airí ceteora aitheche ann, iar inorad Raíne, co pug Matgáin co bpsaid Mumán fair, 7 na Deirí 7 Orpáige, ó Ach buana

\* *Formaeil*, at Rathbeg.—Now Formil, in the parish of Lower Badoney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

\* *Ua-Taidh*.—Now O'Teige, and sometimes anglicised Tighe. There are many persons of the name in the neighbourhood of Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon.

\* *Inis-Ubtain*.—This is a mistake for Inis-Sibtonn, which was the ancient name of the King's Island in the Shannon, at Limerick.

\* *Sciath-an-Eigis*.—This is the place now called the Hill of Skea, situated to the south of the River Bandon, in the barony of Kinelmeaky, and county of Cork. The son of Bran, lord of

the Deise-Mumhan, and Maelmäire, daughter of Niall, son of Aedh, died. Fearghal Ua Ruairc, King of Connaught, was slain by Domhnall, son of Conghalach, lord of Breagha and Cnoghba.

The Age of Christ, 965. The eleventh year of Domhnall. Ailill, son of Maenach, Bishop of Sord and Lusca; Daniel, Bishop of Leithghlinn; Flann, son of Aenghus, Abbot of Lann-Leire; Cairbre, son of Laidhgnen, Abbot of Fearnamór and Teach Moling; Conn, son of Corcran, Abbot of Mungairit, and head of all Munster; [and] Conchobhar, Lector of Cill-dara, died. Dubhsuile Ua Manchain, anchorite, and head of the rule of Gleann-da-locha, died. Muireadhach, son of Faelan, Abbot of Cill-dara, and royal heir of Leinster, was slain by Amhlaeibh, lord of the foreigners, and by Cearbhall, son of Lorcan. Gormghilla, son of Ceanndubhan, chief Vice-abbot of Cluain-eidhneach, was killed by the Osraighi. The battle of Formaeil, at Rath-beg<sup>w</sup>, [was gained] by the Cinel-Eoghain over the Cinel-Conaill, where Maelisa Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, and Muircheartach Ua-Taidhg<sup>x</sup>, royal heir to Connaught, were slain, together with many others. Aedh Ua hAitidhe, King of Ui-Eathach-Cobha, was killed by his own tribe. Cearbhall, son of Lorcan, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by Domhnall, lord of Breagha. Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, King of Caiseal, plundered Luimneach, and burned it. Tighearnach, son of Ruarc, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, died. A battle was gained by Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, over the foreigners of Luimneach, where he made a slaughter of the foreigners, and burned their ships; and he plundered Inis-Ubtaín<sup>y</sup>; and Maelruanaidhe, son of Flann, Tanist of Osraighe, was slain in the heat of the conflict, while plundering the fortress. An army was led by Mathghamhain to Sciath-an-Eigis<sup>z</sup>; and he carried the hostages of Munster with him to his house, and expelled the son of Bran, lord of Desmond. The army of the foreigners of Ath-cliaith and of Leinster, into Breagha; and Cearbhall, son of Lorcan, royal heir of Leinster, was there wounded, so that he afterwards died. An army was led by Murchadh, son of Finn, King of Leinster, into Osraighe, where he remained four nights, after having plundered Magh-Raighne; but Mathghamhain and the men of Munster overtook him, as did the Deisi and the Osraighi, from Ath-Buana to Commur<sup>a</sup>; but Murchadh escaped

Desmond, here referred to, was Maelmhuaidh, the ancestor of O'Mahony, chief of Kinelmeaky-

<sup>a</sup>From Ath-Buana to Commur: i.e. from Aughboyne, a ford on the River Suir, to Commur,

co Commur, 7 ceirna Murchaō iomlán uaðaib gan ech gan duine draibáil. Caemcluo abbadh in Arð macha .i. Dubdalete 1 nionao Muirsohaigh ó Shlabh Cuillenn.

Aoir Criort, naoi ccéo fearcca a pé. An dara bliadain décc do Domnall. Ceallach Ua banáin, comarba Coingail, Muirsohach .i. dalta Mao-naigh, comarba Cainnigh, Epc Ua Suailen, eppcop no abb Tamlachta, Connmac, mac Ainbipraio, comarba Ulltáin, 7 racart Cshannra, [décc]. Sloigfó la Domnall Ua Néill co Laignib co por inoir o dhírbá riap go fairrige, 7 do bíte dópoma mór lair, 7 do pad forbair por Shallaib, 7 por Laignibh co cinn da mór. Ar don cúp rin torcáir Fionn, mac Shoirngiolla, Dungal, mac Dúngaile 1 Riagáin, 7 Ronán, mac druadair, mic Duibgiolla, 7 apoile raopclanna do Laignib amaille friu. Maolmorba mac Finn, ríogh-dáimna Laignin do guin. Ruaidri, mac Maolmarcain, tigfina Fotarte, do marbaō. Flaitébrtach Ua Muirsohaigh, tigfina Ua nEchdach, décc. Muirsohach mac Fírgara, comorba Patraicc, décc. Catáirach, mac Murcá-dain, eppcop Arda Macha, décc.

Aoir Criort, naoi ccéo ríacca a ríct. An trear bliadain decc do Domnall. Maolfinnein, mac Uchtaín, eppcop Cshannra, comarba Ulltáin 7 Cairnig, Eogan Ua Cléirig, eppcop Connacht, Maolgorin, mac Maol-ceallair, abb Inri Cealtara, 7 Donnchaō, mac Caéláin, abb Cille mic Duach, décc. Muireccen, abb Dúirir Diaimata do écc. Aongar Ua Robartaig, ancoipe Dhoipe Chalgaig, 7 Cionao Ua Caemaoil, aipcínnech Dhoipe Chalgaig, décc in aen mí. Beollán, mac Ciarmáic, tigfina Locha Gabar, décc. Trísrach, mac Mailemuine, tigfina Ua cConaill Gabra, do marbaō. Míróimóir co ttabairtí ocht mbuilec a bun aon époinn. Slóicfó la Murchaō

now Castlecomer, in the barony of Fassadineen, in the north of the county of Kilkenny.

<sup>b</sup> *A change of abbots.*—"A. D. 964. A change of Abbots in Armagh, viz., Duvdalehe, instead of Muireach."—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The year 965 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 966 of the Annals of Ulster, which give the following events under that year:

"A. D. 966. Duv mac Maelcolum, king of

Scotland, killed by Scotsmen themselves; Tienach mac Ruarc, king of Carrick Brachi, *mortuus est*. The battle of Formail by Tirowen upon Tirconell, where Maelisa O'Canannan, king of Tirconell, and Murtagh O'Teig, heir of Connaght, and many more, were killed. Hugh O'Hathi, king of the Eachachs, by his owne killed. Mahon mac Cinedy, king of Cashill, praied and burned Limerick. Cervall mac Lorcán, heyre of Lenster, killed by Daniell, king of

from them in safety, without leaving horse or man behind. A change of abbots<sup>b</sup> at Ard-Macha, i. e. Dubhdalethe in the place of Muireadhach of Sliabh-Cuilenn<sup>c</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 966. The twelfth year of Domhnall. Ceallach Ua Bain<sup>d</sup>, successor of Comhghall; Muireadhach, the foster-son of Maenach, successor of Cainneach; Erc Ua Suailen, bishop or abbot of Tamhlacht; Connmhac, i. e. the son of Ainniarraidh, successor of Ulltan, and priest of Ceanannus, died. An army was led by Domhnall Ua Neill into Leinster; and he plundered from the Bearbha westwards [*rectè* eastwards] to the sea; and he carried off a great prey of cows; and he laid siege to the foreigners and the Leinstermen for two months. On this occasion were slain Finn, son of Goirmghilla; Dunghal, son of Dunghal Ua Riagain; Ronan, son of Bruadar, son of Duibhghilla, and other nobles of the Leinstermen along with them. Maelmordha, son of Finn, royal heir of Leinster, was mortally wounded. Ruaidhri, son of Maelmartain, lord of Fotharta, was slain. Flaithbheartach Ua Muireadhaigh, lord of Ui-Eathach, died. Muireadhach, son of Fearghus, successor of Patrick, died. Cathasach, son of Murchadhan, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 967. The thirteenth year of Domhnall. Maelfinnen, son of Uchtan, Bishop of Ceanannas, successor of Ulltan and Cairneach; Eoghan Ua Cleirigh, Bishop of Connaught; Maelgorm, son of Maelcheallaigh, Abbot of Inis-Cealtra; and Donnchadh, son of Cathlan, Abbot of Cill-mic-Duach, died. Muirigen, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada, died. Aenghus Ua Robhartaigh, anchorite of Doire-Chalgaigh; and Cinaedh Ua Cathmhaeil, airchinneach of Doire-Chalgaigh, died. Beollan, son of Ciarmhac, lord of Loch-Gabhar, died. Treasach, son of Maelmuine, lord of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, was killed. Very great fruit, so that eight sacks were brought from the foot of one tree. An army was

Bregh."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>c</sup> *Sliabh-Cuilenn*.—Now Slieve-Gullion, a high mountain in the south-east of the county of Armagh.—See note <sup>2</sup>, under 517, p. 168, *suprà*.

<sup>d</sup> *Ua Bain*.—Now *anglicè* Banan and Banim. The year 966 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 967 of the Annals of Ulster, which give the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 967. Cellach O'Banan, Coarb of Com-

gall, *moritur*. Muireach, Coarb of Cainnech; Flahvartagh mac Mureai, king of Onehagh, *moriantur*. An army by Danyell O'Neill into Lenster, and pray'd from Berva westerly to Farche" [*rectè*, easterly to the sea], "from whence he brought great prayes, and was bickering with Lenster and Genties" [*rectè*, Galls] "for two months. Convach Ultan's Coarb *quievit*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

mac Fíno go Laigníb in Oirpáigib, co rabatar cóicc oíðce innre, co tarrpaíð Matgamáin mac Ceinnéitig, co fíraib Mumán, na dá Ele, na Déiri, 7 íomair Phuirte Láirge co nHallaið, 7 Oirpáige imo ríð, co po loircead la Murchaíð Dún Ua tocmairc ar eiccen, co ttabdatar uaið fíad fíulib cen buine cen ech d'ágáil. Sloicéð lá Matgamáin, mac Cinnéitig 1 nOsríumáin, co po an teópa hoíðce 1 cCorcaig, co tucc gialla Osríumáin lair. Oirpáin Cíannra lá Sierrucc, mac Amílaib tígíuna Hall, 7 la Murchaíð mac Fínn, rí Laigín, conur tarrpaíð Domnall Ua Néill, rí Éreann, 7 co paeimíð forpa. Aoð Allán, mac Fírgaile, tígíuna Oirpáige, 7 Echitígín, mac Eitig, tígíuna na cComann, décc.

Aoir Cíorct, naoi ccéð ríccca a hocht. An cÉrpaíð bliadain décc do Oíomnall. Ceanannur do oirpáin do Amílaib Cuapán co nHallaið 7 Laigníb, co pucc bopáime mór lair, 7 go bparccab rochaide dia muinir im d'earal mac nAilella, 7 po b'ur maíom for Uib Nell occ Aro Maelchon. Maíom for Ualgarcc Ua Ruairc rí cConcobar, mac Taidg, in po marbáð Ualgarcc, co rocaíð oile arson rir im Duibgiolla .i. mac Laiðgnein. Sloicéð lá ríð nUlað, lá hAirtgal mac Maíudain go Hallaið, go po oircc Conbere forpa, 7 co parccad ár cín lair. Oirpáin Lugmaíð, 7 Oíoma Inerclainn lá Muiréirach, mac Domnaill, .i. mac Rígh Éreann, lá ríð nAilíð, for Hallaið, in po marbáð ile. Oirccain Maíurteach buite, 7 Lanne Léipe lá Domnall lá ríð Éreann for Hallaið, 7 po loircead caocca ar trí céð in aon tíg lair uib. Píaindeach Lanne Léipe do loircead lá Domnall, mac Murchaíð, 7 ceitri céð do dul do guin 7 do loircead ann eitir ríora 7 mná. Lugmaíð 7 Oíuim Inercluinn do arpáin lá Glúinllar .i. lá Murchaíð Ua Flaíðbearcáig.

\* *Dun-Ua-Tochmaire*: i. e. Fort of the Ui-Tochmaire. Not identified.

The year 967 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 968 of the Annals of Ulster, which give the following obits under that year (*æra com.* 969):

“A. D. 968. Cinaedh mac Cahvaeil, Airchinnech of Dare Calgai; Maelíunnen mac Uchtane, bushop of Kells, and Coarb of Ultan and Carnech; and Owen mac Cleri, bushop of Con-naght, *mortui sunt*. Saerlai, daughter to Elcho-

ma, being one hundred yeares of age, died. Beollan mac Ciarmeic, king of Lochgavar, in *Christo quievit*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>†</sup> *Amhláibh Cuarán*: i. e. Aulaf, or Olave the Crooked or Stooped.

<sup>‡</sup> *Ard-Maelchon*: i. e. Maelchu's height, or hill, now Ardmulchan, on the River Boyne, near Navan, in the county of Meath.

<sup>§</sup> *Coindere*: i. e. Connor, in the county of Antrim.

<sup>||</sup> *Glúinllar*: i. e. of the eagle-knee. The year

led by Murchadh, son of Finn, into Leinster and Osraighe, and they remained five nights there; but he was overtaken by Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, with the men of Munster, the two Eili, the Deisi, and Imhar of Port-Lairge, with the foreigners and the Osraighi. Murchadh burned Dun-Ua-Tochmaire<sup>c</sup> by force; but they escaped before his eyes, without leaving a man or a horse behind. An army was led by Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, into Desmond, and remained three nights in Corcach, and carried off the hostages of Desmond. Ceanannas was plundered by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, lord of the foreigners, and by Murchadh, son of Finn, King of Leinster; but Domhnall Ua Neill, King of Ireland, overtook and defeated them. Aedh Allai, son of Fearghal, lord of Osraighe; and Echthighern, son of Eitech, lord of the Comaíns, died.

The Age of Christ, 968. The fourteenth year of Domhnall. Ceanannas was plundered by Amhlaeibh Cuaran<sup>f</sup>, with the foreigners and Leinstermen; and he carried off a great prey of cows, but lost numbers of his people, together with Breasal, son of Ailill; and he gained a victory over the Ui-Neill at Ard-Maelchon<sup>g</sup>. A victory was gained over Ualgharg Ua Ruairc by Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, in which were slain Ualgharg, and among the rest Duibhghilla, i. e. the son of Laidhgnen. An army was led by the King of Ulidia, Artghal, son of Madudhan, against the foreigners; and he plundered Coindere<sup>h</sup>, then in their possession, but left behind a number of heads. The plundering of Lughmhadh and Druim-Inesclainn by Muircheartach, son of Domhuall, King of Aileach, and son of the King of Ireland, against the foreigners, in which many were slain. The plundering of Mainistir-Buithe by Domhnall, King of Ireland, against the foreigners; and three hundred of them were burned by him in one house. The refectory of Lann-Leire was burned by Domhnall, son of Murchadh; and four hundred persons were destroyed by wounding and burning there, both men and women. Lughmhadh and Druim-Ineasclainn were plundered by Glunillar<sup>i</sup>, i. e. by Murchadh Ua Flaithbheartaigh.

968 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 969 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the following events under that year:

"A. D. 969. Kells praied by Anlaiv Cuaran. An overthrow given O'Roark by Conor mac Teige, whom he killed, with many more. An

army by Artgar mac Madagan, king of Ulster, upon Genties" [*recte*, the Galls], "spoyled Conire, and killed a number. The battle of Killmonai, by Daniell O'Neill, where Airtgar mac Madagan, king of Ulster; Donnagan mac Maelmuire, airchinnech; and Cinaeh mac Cron-

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, naoi ccéδ pſpcca α naoi. An cúiccead bliadain décc do Dhomnall. Tuaeal, comarba Chiaráin, eppcop 7 abb Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Maenach, eppcop Cluana mic Nóir, Finguine Ua Fiachrach, abb Tighe Mochua, 7 Maolraíma, comarba Cainbigh, décc. Ceallach Ua Nuadait do marbad do Thallair 1 ndorap a ppoimntige. Domnall Ua Néill, an rí, do ionnarbad a Míde tap Shab Fuaid potuad lá Cloinn Colmáin, conad dó po ráidead,

Ní má cualamar an gúe, plaithe Tſhíra do cumreugadh,  
Teapca nſta, iomaττ peoir, fo tiriſe aiccnſoh naiccheoil.

Sloigſd lá Domnall Ua Néill iapaín co noccaib an tuairceipe .i. co cConall, 7 Eogan, ſo pſopa Míde 7 co Thallair, ſo po oirce a nuile dúine, 7 longpopta, 7 co po hoircead Uibh Paile, 7 Potapra laip, 7 po díogail porpa don cúp rin a bſpſeapτ pſp, uair do poine longpopt ceá tuaitε 1 Míde o tá Sionainn co bealac ndúin. Thoil Luimniſ do ionnarbad a hlinp Ubhdáin lá Maſgamáin, mac Cinnéitig. Oi ſpéin cuſpama do paiccpin 1 naipd mſdon laoi.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, naoi ccéδ peachtmoða. An pſpcað bliadain décc do Dhomnall. Cpunoímaol, comarba Caoimſin, décc. Muirſdach Ua Concobair, eppcop 7 comarba Pionntain Cluana heidnech, Caſapach mac Pcapccupa comarba dúin, [décc]. Poſapτach, mac Néill Uí Tholairce, do marbad la Domnall, mac Congalaig tſpá meadail. Muphað mac Pind, rí Laiſh, do marbadh lá Domnall cClaoñ, mac Lopcáin iap ccomol 7 comſomailτ dóib. Ap do bliadain a báip do ráidead,

Do bliadnair pectmogat naoi ccéδ, ó ſein Cpioρτ, ní bſc an béδ,  
Aiporí Laiſh, lá na línδ co bár Muphaða, mic Finn.

gaille, king of the Conells, and many more. Lugmai and Drum-Inesklainn spoiled by Murcha, king of Ailech. Mainister and Linn-Leire rifled by Daniell, king of Ireland, where 350 were burnt in one house."—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

<sup>k</sup> *Clann-Colmain*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Melaghlin of Westmeath.

<sup>l</sup> *From the Sinainn to Bealach-duin*: i. e. from

the River Shannon to Castlekieran, near Kells, in the county of Meath.

<sup>m</sup> *Inis-Ubhdain*.—See note <sup>7</sup>, under A. D. 965. The year 969 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 970 of the Annals of Ulster, which give the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 970. Culen mac Illuilv, king of Scotland, killed by Britons in open battle. Daniell



The Age of Christ, 969. The fifteenth year of Domhnall. Tuathal, successor of Ciaran, Bishop and Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Finnngine Ua Fiachrach, Abbot of Teach-Mochua, and Maelsamhna, successor of Cainneach, died. Ceallach Ua Nuadhait was killed by the foreigners in the doorway of his refectory. Domhnall Ua Neill, the king, was driven from Meath northwards, across Sliabh Fuaid, by the Clann-Colmain<sup>k</sup>; of which was said :

Not well we have heard the voice, that the prince of Teamhair was removed ;

Scarcity of corn, much of grass, will dry up the mind of the terrible.

An army was afterwards led by Domhnall Ua Neill, with the soldiers of the North, i. e. the races of Conall and Eoghan, against the men of Meath and the foreigners, so that he plundered all their forts and fortresses, and spoiled Ui-Failghe and Fotharta ; and he took revenge on them on that occasion for their opposition to him, for he erected a camp in every cantred of Meath, from the Sinainn to the Bealach-duin<sup>l</sup>. The foreigners of Luimneach were driven from Inis-Ubhdain<sup>m</sup> by Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh. Two suns of equal size were seen at high noon-day.

The Age of Christ, 970. The sixteenth year of Domhnall. Crunn-mhael, successor of Caeimghin, died. Muireadhach Ua Conchobhair, bishop, and successor of Finntan of Cluain-eidhneach ; [and] Cathasach, son of Fearghus, comharba of Dun, [died]. Foghartaich, son of Niall Ua Tolairg, was treacherously killed by Domhnall, son of Conghalach. Murchadh, son of Finn, King of Leinster, was killed by Domhnall Claen, son of Lorcan, after they had eaten and drank together. Of the year of his death was said :

Of years seventy, nine hundred, from birth of Christ,—no small deed,—

Till death of Murchadh, son of Finn, chief King of Leinster in his time.

O'Neill, king of" [Tarach], "expelled out of Meath by Clann-Colmain, i. O'Maelaghlin. Cellach O'Nuad killed by Genties, in the door of the Pronty" [Refectory]. "Nell mac Hugh, king of Ulster, *moritur*. Tuahal, Coarb of Cia-

ran ; Maelsavna, Coarb of Cainnech, *moriantur*. An army by Daniell O'Neill to the men of Meath, that he spoyled all their churchtownes and castles, and spoyled Ofaly and Fotharta."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Ἰεῖβῖννας, mac Διαρματα, τιγεαρνα Ciarraige, décc. Slóigfó lá Mat-gamain, mac Ceinneitig, i cCiarraige, co po toglartair dúine imda im Dhún na Ríreac. Maadaán, mac brian, do marbað lá mac brian. Finn, mac brian, do marbað lá Ceallac, mac Doimnall, mic Finn, mic Maolmorba, tigfina Ua pPaelain. Cluain Iorairb, Pobar, Lann Eala, 7 Dirsre Tola do Ioracað 7 do argain lá Doimnall, mac Murchaða.

Αοιρ Criorc, naoi ccéo pectmoða a haon. An pfectmað bliaðain décc do Dhoimnall. Dunchað, valta Διαρματα, raoi 7 eppcop 7 ollam Oirraige, [décc]. Maolmaire, abb Dearmairge do bádað i nEap Ruaidh. becán, .i. mac Lacnán, comarba Findein, .i. Cluana hIairb, eppcop, Ailill, mac ino Laiugn, abb Glinne dá locha, décc. Cionaeð in Dsirtaige, ancoiri Cluana pfta, décc. Finachta Ua Flaíctriu, abb Típe dá glar, Concobar, mac Taidg an tuir, pí Connacht, décc. Cat Ceiri Corainn, eirir Murchað Ua Flaíctearraig .i. Glún Illar pí Ailig, 7 Catál, mac Taidg, pí Connaet, dú i ttorcáir Catál peirrin, 7 Ἰεῖβῖννachs, mac Aoda, tigfina Ua Maine, 7 Taðce, mac Muiréftaig, toireac Ua nΔιαρματα, 7 Murchað, mac Floinn, mic Gleéneacáin, toireac Cloinne Murchaða, 7 Seppio Ua Flaíctftaigh, go líon díríme imaille ppiú, 7 Murchað pionnrað Connacht go léir iarttain.

Αοιρ Criorc, naoi ccéo reachtmoða a dó. An tochtmað bliaðain décc do Dhoimnall. Maolbríge, mac Cataraig, eppcop 7 abb Opoma móir Mocolmócc, Διαρμαίτε, mac Dochartaig, abb Damhinri, décc. Coirpre

<sup>a</sup> *Dun-na-fithrech*.—Now Dunferrees, in the parish of Lisselton, barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry.

<sup>o</sup> *Disert-Tola*: i. e. St. Tola's desert, or wilderness. There are two places of this name in Ireland; one in Thomond, now Dysart-O'Dea, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare; and the other in Westmeath, which is the one above referred to in the text. This is now called Dysart-Taula, and is a townland situated in the parish of Killoolagh, in the barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath. The site of St. Tola's church is still pointed out in this townland, but no portion of the walls are now visible, and even the grave-yard has been effaced

by the progress of cultivation.

The year 970 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 971 of the Annals of Ulster, which give a few of the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 971. Battle betweene Ulster and Dalarai, where the king of the fifth" [i. e. of the province of Ulidia], ".i. Hugh mac Loingsy, and others, were slaine. Murcha mac Floinn killed by Donell Cloen, *per dolum*. Cahasach mac Fergus, Coarb of Dun" [Downpatrick], "*mortuus est*. Fogartach mac Nell O'Tolairg killed by Daniell mac Congalai, *per dolum*. Crunnmael, Airchinnech of Glenn da Locha, *mortuus est*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Gebheannách, son of Diarmaid, lord of Ciarraighe, died. An army was led by Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, into Ciarraighe, where he demolished many forts, and among others Dun-na-fithrech<sup>n</sup>. Madudhan, son of Bran, was killed by Mac Brain. Finn, son of Bran, was killed by Ceallach, son of Domhnall, son of Finn, son of Maelmordha, lord of Ui-Faelain. Cluain-Iraird, Fobhar, Lann-Eala, and Disert-Tola<sup>o</sup>, were burned and plundered by Domhnall, son of Murchadh.

The Age of Christ, 971. The seventeenth year of Domhnall. Dunchadh, the foster-son of Diarmaid, distinguished bishop and chief poet of Osraighe, [died]. Maelmoire, Abbot of Dearmhach, was drowned in Eas-Ruaidh. Becan, i. e. son of Lachtan, successor of Finnen, i. e. of Cluain-Iraird; Ailill, i. e. son of Laighneach, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha, died. Cinaedh of the Oratory, anchorite of Cluain-fearta, died. Finachta Ua Flaithri, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, [and] Conchobhar, son of Tadhg of the Tower, King of Connaught, died. The battle of Ceis-Corainn between Murchadh Ua Flaithbheartach, i. e. Glun-Illar, King of Aileach, and Cathal, son of Tadhg, King of Connaught, wherein fell Cathal himself, and Geibheannach, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Maine; Tadhg, son of Muircheartach, chief of Ui-Diarmada<sup>p</sup>; Murchadh, son of Flann, son of Glethneachan, chief of Clann-Murchadha; and Seirridh Ua Flaithbheartaigh, with a countless number along with them: and Murchadh totally plundered Connaught afterwards.

The Age of Christ, 972 [*rectè* 974]. The eighteenth year of Domhnall. Maelbrighde, son of Cathasach, Bishop and Abbot of Druim-mor-Mocholmog<sup>q</sup>, [and] Diarmaid, son of Dochartach, Abbot of Daimhinis, died. Cairbre Ua Corra,

<sup>p</sup> *Ui-Diarmada*.—This was the tribe-name of the family of O'Concannon, who were seated in the territory of Corca-Mogha, or Corcamoe, in the north-east of the county of Galway.—See the Map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*.

The Annals of Ulster notice this battle, and a few other events, briefly, under the year 972, as follows:

“A. D. 972. Conor mac Teige, king of Connaght, *mortuus est*. Battle between Murcha O'Flaithvertai and Connaght, where Cahal mac Teige, king of Connaght, and Gevennach mac

Hugh, king of Mani, and many more perished. Maelmuire, Airchinnech of Dorowé, drowned in Easro. Becan, Coarb of Finnen, and Ailill, Airchinnech of Glindalough, *secura morte moriuntur*. Duvdalehe among Mounster untill they submitted.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>q</sup> *Druim-mor-Mocholmog*: i. e. the great ridge or long hill of St. Mocholmog, now Dromore, the head of an ancient bishop's see in the barony of Lower Iveagh, and county of Down.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 147; and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 118.

Ua Corra, comarba Caeimhgin, Roitectach, aircinneach Cúile paréin, an-choiri, 7 eccnaid, Coirpre, mac Ectigern, comarba Cluana móir Maedócc, [vécc]. Murchad Ua Flaitébsrtaigh do dol for cpeich hi cCenel Conaill, co tuc Gabáil mór, cona tarraid 1 armhóirect go po gonað Murchad, .i. tighina Oilig, co neibairt di iarom oc Dún Cloitighe, iar ccomain 7 aitéricche. Donnchad Fínd, .i. mac Aedha, tighearna Míde, do mairbhad la hAghda, mac Duibcenn, mic Tadgair, tighina Tíeda. Maíom oile ría nOrraigib for Uib Ceinnrealaig, 1 ttorcáir Donnall, mac Ceallag. Fínpneacta, mac Cionaeða, tighina Forcuat Laighin, [vécc]. Ar Orraige 1 nlaictar Uirhi hi torcraettar fiche cét im trí fiche óig-tighin im Diarmait, mac nDonnchada, tanaí Orraige, 7 im ectighin Ua Luanaig, tighina an Fhochla, conad do po ráidead,

Naoi céd, a dó, rechtmogat  
 Ólaidna, bá buaid cen aedta  
 O Crioirt co háir nOrraigi,  
 In mairtar Uir laodda.  
 Leorait rluag Uí Muirithaig,  
 Ní mór an tí not rími,  
 Im trí fiche óctighin,  
 Fiche cét nó dí míli.

Ar Ua cCeinnrealaig dñá in Orraigib, 1 torcáir Donnall, mac Ceallag, tighearna Ua Ceinnrealaig, go rocaidib oile. Orðain Inre Cáthaig do Mhagnur, mac Araile co Lagmannaid na ninnreð imbi, 7 lomair ticchearna Gall Luimnig do bpiet erri, 7 rápuðad Sfnáin imbi. Muirébsrtaç, mac Aedha,

<sup>r</sup> *Dun-Cloitighe*.—Now called Dun-Glaidighe, *anglicè* Dunglady, a very remarkable fort, consisting of three circumvallations, with deep ditches, situated in the parish of Maghera, in the county of Londonderry.

<sup>s</sup> *Duibhcenn, son of Tadhgan*.—The tombstone of this Duibhcenn, inscribed with his name, is still to be seen at Clonmacnoise.—See Petrie's *Round Towers*, p. 324.

<sup>t</sup> *Maghnus*.—This is the first mention of the name Maghnus, in the Irish annals, from which it is clear that it was first introduced into

Ireland by the Danes.

<sup>u</sup> *Aralt*.—This is a hibernicizing of the Danish name Harold.

<sup>v</sup> *Lagmanns*.—These were a sept of the Danes settled in the Inse-Gall, or western Islands of Scotland.

<sup>x</sup> *The violation of Seanan*: i. e. St. Seanan's Sanctuary, on Scatterry Island, was profaned on this occasion, by forcibly carrying off as a captive Ivor, King of the Danes of Limerick, who had taken refuge there. It is highly probable that Ivor was at this period a Christian, but that the

successor of Caeimhghin; Roithechtach, airchinneach of Cuil-raithin, anchorite and wise man; Cairbre, son of Echthighern, comharba of Cluain-mor-Maedhog, [died]. Murchadh Ua Flaithbheartaigh went upon a predatory excursion into Cinel-Conaill, and took a great prey; but being pursued and overtaken, Murchadh, i. e. lord of Aileach, was wounded, and died thereof at Dun-Cloitighe<sup>r</sup>, after communion and penance. Donnchadh Finn, son of Aedh, lord of Meath, was killed by Aghda, son of Duibhcenn, son of Tadhgan<sup>r</sup>, lord of Teathbha. Another battle was gained by the Osraighi over the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, wherein Domhnall, son of Ceallach, was slain. Finnsnechta, son of Cinaedh, lord of Fortuatha-Laighean, died. A slaughter was made of the Osraighi in Iarthar-Liphi, in which were slain two thousand men and sixty young lords, and among the rest Diarmaid, son of Donnchad, Tanist of Osraighe, and Echthighern Ua Luanaigh, lord of the North; of which was said:

Nine hundred and seventy-two years,  
It was victory without abatement,  
From Christ to the slaughter of the Osraighi,  
In the west of warlike Liphi.  
The host of the Ui-Muirithaigh slaughtered them,—  
Not hasty he who reckoned them,—  
With three score young lords,  
Twenty hundred, or two thousand men.

The Ui-Ceinnsealaigh were plundered in Osraighe, where Domhnall, son of Ceallach, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and many others, were slain. The plundering of Inis-Cathaigh by Maghnus<sup>t</sup>, son of Aralt<sup>a</sup>, with the Lag-manns<sup>w</sup> of the islands along with him; and Imhar, lord of the foreigners of Luimneach, was carried off from the island, and the violation of Seanan<sup>x</sup> thereby. Muirheartach,

Danes of the islands of Scotland were still pagans. The Annals of Ulster give a few of these events, under the year 973, as follows:

“A. D. 973. Murcha mac Flaihvertai went upon Kindred-Connell, and tooke great bootie, untill he was kilt” [*rectè*, wounded] “with a cast of a dart, and died thereof at Duncloitie, having repented and taken sacrifice” [*rectè*,

taken the sacrament]. “Diarmaid mac Docharty, Coarb of Molashe, *mortuus est*. Doncha Finn, King of Meath, killed by Aga mac Duvchinn. An overthrowe by Ugair mac Tuohall upon Ossory,” [where he] “killed Diarmaid mac Donchaa. Another overthrowe by Ossory upon Cinnsealai, where Daniell mac Cellai was slaine.” —*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

mic Flaínn Uí Maolpeachlainn, rí Míde, do mairbhad lá Domnall, mac Congalaid.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, naoi ccéó peachtmoða a tpi. An nomad bliadain décc do Dhomnall. Foghartach, abb Daire Calgaid, décc. Artagal, mac Corcra-cháin, comorba Comgail 7 Finnéin, décc, iar ndéigbftaid cianaoρda. Fear-balaé, abb Reacrainne, do mairbhad lá Gallaid. Cionaoδh Ua hArtagáin, ppiomégear Epeann ina aimpui, dég. Ceallaé, mac Domnall, tighfina Ua Paoláin, do mairbhad lá bpoen, mac Murchada. Muireadaé, mac Donnchaid, mic Cellaid, tanairi Oρraigé, dég. Imarcpaid fleochaid gup po millit toipte. Dubdáleite, comorba Pátraioc por cuairt Mumán co tenné a rfi.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, naoi ccéó pftcmoða a cftair. An pftcmad bliadain do Dhomnall. Conaid, mac Pionain, abb Condeire 7 Laidhe Eala, décc. Sédha Ua Démaid, abb nAenopoma, do loρccad ina tigh fein. Donnchaid, mac Ceallaid, tighfina Oρraigé, décc. Domnall, mac Congalaid, tighfina bpié, décc. Ar dó bo haimm Triubur Fluach. Tadg Ua Ruadpach, tighfina Cianaéta do mairbhad i nUitaid. Giollacolaím Ua Canandáin, tighfina Ceneóil Conaill, do éiaétain por cpeich i nUib Paile, co pargaib tighfina éoirppe móir ipa lupcc .i. Feargal, mac Fogartaid. Dunchaid Ua Braoin, comorba Ciapáin Cluana mic Nóir, do dul dia oilitpe co hApo Macha. Matgáimain, mac Cindéidid, áiporí Mumán uile do fighabáil do Dhonnabán mac Caéail, tighfina Ua Fiógeinte tpiá éangnacht, co tapac do Maolmuaid,

<sup>1</sup> *Cinaedh Ua hArtagáin*.—Usually anglicised Kineth O'Hartagan. The death of this poet is noticed in the Annals of Tighernach at 975, which is the true year. For some account of the poems attributed to him, see O'Reilly's *Catalogue of Irish Writers*, p. lxiii. The death of this poet, and a few other events, are given in the Annals of Ulster, as follows, at the year 974 :

"A. D. 974. Edgar mac Edmond, King of Saxons, *mortuus est*. Daniell mac Owen, King of Wales, in pilgrimage. Fogartach, Abbot of Daire, *mortuus est*. Fergal, Airchinnech Rechrain, *a Gentilibus occisus est*. Cinaeh O'Hartagan, *prim-écoss* of Ireland, *quievit*. Very fowle wea-

ther this yeare."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Demain*.—This surname is still common in the north of Ireland, where it is sometimes anglicised O'Diman, but more usually Diamond, without the prefix O.

<sup>3</sup> *Triubhus Fluach* : i. e. Wet-Trouse, or Trousers. In Mac Coisi's elegy on the death of Fearghal O'Rourke, the poet states that he had received the price of a touse (luac Triubhur) from Conghalach, at Ath-cliaith, or Dublin. The word does not appear to be of Irish origin.

<sup>4</sup> *Dunchadh Ua Braein*.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 105, 106 ; and Petrie's *Round Towers*, p. 111.

son of Aedh, son of Flann Ua Maelseachlainn, King of Meath, was slain by Domhnall, son of Conghalach.

The Age of Christ, 973 [*rectè* 975]. The nineteenth year of Domhnall. Foghartach, Abbot of Doire-Chalgaigh, died. Artghal, son of Coscrachan, successor of Comhghall and Finnen, died, after a long and virtuous life. Feardal-lach, Abbot of Reachrainn, was killed by the foreigners. Cinaedh Ua hArtagain<sup>7</sup>, chief poet of Ireland in his time, died. Ceallach, son of Domhnall, lord of Ui-Faelain, was slain by Broen, son of Murchadh. Muireadhach, son of Donnchadh, son of Ceallach, Tanist of Osraighe, died. Too much wet, so that the fruits were destroyed. Dubhdalethe, successor of Patrick, made a circuit of Munster, and obtained his demand.

The Age of Christ, 974. The twentieth year of Domhnall. Conaing, son of Finan, Abbot of Coindere and Lann-Eala, died. Sedna Ua Demain<sup>8</sup>, Abbot of Aendruim, was burned in his own house. Donnchadh, son of Ceallach, lord of Osraighe, died. Domhnall, son of Conghalach, lord of Breagha, died; he was named Triubhus Fliuch<sup>a</sup>. Tadhg Ua Ruadhrach, lord of Cianachta, was slain in Ulidia. Gilla-Colum Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, went upon a predatory excursion into Ui-Failghe, where the lord of Cairbre-mor, i. e. Fearghal, son of Fogartach, was lost on the expedition. Dunchadh Ua Braein<sup>b</sup>, successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mic-Nois, went on his pilgrimage to Ard-Macha. Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, supreme King of all Munster, was treacherously taken prisoner by Donnabhan<sup>c</sup>, son of Cathal, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, who

<sup>c</sup> *Donnabhan, son of Cathal.*—He was the progenitor after whom the O'Donovans have taken their hereditary surname. This entry is given in the Annals of Tighernach at the year 976, which is the true year, as follows:

“A. D. 976. *Maēgāman, mac Cinnēdiō, āpōpī Mūman, do mārbaō do, Maelmhuaid, mac ōrain, do piḡ hUa nEacach, iap na ēiō-nacol do Donnubān, mac Caēail, do piḡ hUa Figeint, a fill.*”

“A. D. 976. Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, supreme King of Munster, was killed by Maelmhuaidh, son of Bran, King of Ui-Eathach, after having been delivered to him by Donnu-

bhan, son of Cathal, King of Ui-Figeinte, in treachery.”

This treacherous capture of Mahon, the elder brother of the monarch, Brian Borumha, by Donovan, the ancestor of the O'Donovans of Ui-Fidhgeinte, is noticed as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen:

“A. D. 976. Donovan, son of Cathal, prince of Cairbre Aodhbha, treacherously seized upon Mahon, son of Kennedy, in his own house” [at Brugh righ], “where he was under the protection of Colum, son of Ciaragan, bishop of Cork (successor of Barra), who guaranteed his safety, to make peace with Maolmhuadh,

mac Brian, τῖς ἴηνα Ὀρμυμῖαν, κοινῷ πο μαρβ ραῖδε τὰρ ἐπτάχ ναοῖν ἡ  
ρίπεον.

son of Bran, to whom, and to whose brothers, Teige and Brian, Donovan treacherously delivered Mahon, who was murdered by them, without respect to the saint" [*rectè*, holy man] "who had ensured his safety. Some antiquaries say that it was at Bearna-dhearg (Red Chair), on the mountain of Feara-Maighe-Feine, this shocking murder of Mahon was committed; and others that it was at Leacht Mhathghamhna (Mahon's heap), on Muisire-namona-moire" [now Mushera mountain, near Macroom], "he was betrayed. The bishop of Cork maledicted all who were concerned in conspiring the murder of Mahon."—See *Pedigree of O'Donovan*, Appendix, p. 2436.

The most circumstantial account yet discovered of the treacherous capture of Mahon, son of Kennedy, by Donovan, son of Cahal, ancestor of the O'Donovans, and of his subsequent murder by Maelmhuaidh, or Molloy, son of Bran, ancestor of the O'Mahonys, is given in a curious Irish work called "*Cogadh Gaeidheal re Gal-laibh*, i. e. the War of the Gaels or Irish with the Danes," preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. The following is an abstract:

"When Donovan, son of Cathal, King of Ui-Fidhgeinte, and Molloy, son of Bran, King of Desmond, perceived the increasing power and influence of the Dal-gCais, they were filled with envy and malice, conceiving that the crown of Munster would remain in that family for ever, if something were not done to check their career. The Ui-Cairbre in particular, whose territory adjoined that of the Dal-gCais, saw reasons to be apprehensive that the latter would either extend their dominion over their principality, which at this time extended from Hoclan to Limerick, and from Cnamhchoill to Luachair, or wrest some portion of it from them. For these reasons Molloy, son of Bran, Donovan, son of

Cathal, and Ivor, King of the Danes of Limerick, formed a conspiracy to undermine the power of Mahon, son of Kennedy, King of Munster.

"At the suggestion of Ivor, Donovan invited Mahon to a banquet at his own house" [at Bruree on the River Maigue, in the territory of the Ui-Cairbri]; "and Mahon, although he suspected the loyalty of his host, consented to accept of the invitation, his safety having been guaranteed by Columb Mac Kieragan, successor of St. Barry, or Bishop of Cork, and others of the clergy of Munster. Mahon attended the feast; but his treacherous host, violating the laws of hospitality, and the solemn compact with the clergy, seized upon his person, in order to deliver him up to Molloy, son of Bran, and Ivor of Limerick, who were stationed in the neighbourhood with a body of Irish and Danish troops. Donovan's people conducted Mahon to Cnoc-an-rebhrainn" [Knockinrewrin], "in the mountains of Sliabh Caein, whither two of the clergy of St. Barry and Molloy's people repaired to meet them. Molloy had ordered his people, when they should get Mahon into their hands, to dispatch him at once; and this order was obeyed. A bright and sharp sword was plunged into his heart, and his blood stained St. Barry's Gospel, which he held to his breast to protect himself by its sanctity. When, however, he perceived the naked sword extended to strike him, he cast the Gospel in the direction of the clergy, who were on an adjacent hillock, and it struck the breast of one of the priests of Cork; and those who were looking on assert that he sent it the distance of a bow-shot from the one hillock to the other.

"When Molloy, who was within sight of this tragic scene, observed the flashing of the sword raised to strike the victim, he understood that



delivered him up to Maelmhuaidh, son of Bran, lord of Desmond, who put him to death, against the protection of saints and just men.

the bloody deed was done, and mounted his horse to depart. One of the clergy, who knew Molloy, asked him what was to be done. Molloy replied, with sardonic sneer, "Cure that man, if he come to thee," and then took his departure. The priest became wroth, and, cursing him bitterly, predicted that he would come to an evil end, and that his monument would be erected near that very hill, in a situation where the sun would never shine upon it. And this was verified, for Molloy afterwards lost his eyesight, and was killed in a hut constructed of alder trees, at the ford of Bealach-Leachta" [A. D. 978], "by Hugh, son of Gevennan of Deis-Beag" [a territory lying around Bruff, in the county of Limerick]; "and the monument of Mahon is on the south side of that hill, and the monument of Molloy mac Bran is on the north side, and the sun never shines upon it.

"The two priests afterwards returned home, and told Columb Mac Kieragan, the Coarb of St. Barry, what had been done, and gave him the Gospel, which was stained with the blood of Mahon; and the holy prelate wept bitterly, and uttered a prophecy concerning the future fate of the murderers.

"Molloy mac Bran was the chief instigator of this deed; but it were better for him he had not accomplished it, for it afterwards caused him bitter woe and affliction. When the news of it reached Brian and the Dal-gCais they were overwhelmed with grief, and Brian vented his grief and rage in a short elegy, in which he expressed his deep regret that his brother had not fallen in a battle behind the shelter of his shield, before he had relied on the treacherous word of Donovan, who delivered him up to the infamous Molloy to be butchered in cold blood. He then recounts Mahon's victories over the Danes at Aine, at Sulaigh in Tradry, at Machaire-Buidhe,

and at Limerick, and concludes thus:

"My heart shall burst within my breast  
Unless I avenge this great king;  
They shall forfeit life for this foul deed,  
Or I shall perish by a violent death."

"Mahon, son of Kennedy, was thus cut off by Donovan, son of Cathal, and Molloy, son of Bran, nine years after the battle of Sulchoid" [fought A. D. 968], "the thirteenth year after the death of Donough, son of Callaghan, King of Cashel" [A. D. 962]; "the sixty-eighth year after the killing of Cormac mac Cullennan" [A. D. 908]; "the twentieth year after the killing of Conghalach, son of Maehmihi, King of Tara" [A. D. 956]; "and the fourth year before the battle of Tara" [A. D. 980].

"After the murder of Mahon, Brian, son of Kennedy, became king of the Dal-gCais, and proved himself a worthy successor of his warlike brother. His first effort was directed against Donovan's allies, the Danes of Limerick, and he slew Ivor, their king, and two of his sons. After the killing of Ivor, Donovan sent for Harold, another of Ivor's sons, and the Danes of Munster elected him as their king. As soon as Brian received intelligence of this, he made an incursion into the plains of Ui-Fidhgeinte, seized upon a vast spoil of cattle, and slew Donovan, King of Ui-Fidhgeinte, a praiseworthy deed. He also plundered the city of Limerick, slew Harold, King of the Danes, making a great slaughter of his people, and returned home, loaded with immense spoils. This was in the second year after the murder of Mahon."

The above epochs are all perfectly correct, as can be shewn from the accurate chronology of the Annals of Tighernach and those of Ulster.

The killing of Mahon, King of Cashel, and a

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccéd ρεαχτμοδα α cúicc. Αν ταονμάδ βλιαδαιν ριέστ δο Dhoínnall. Γορμγáλ, comorba Tolai, Conaing, mac Catáin, abb Fírna, γ Noembán Inri Catáicch, vécc. Muiréσττach, mac Domnaill Uí Néill, γ Congalach, mac Domnaill, mic Congalaig, dá ριόγδαίμνα Epeann, do mapδavh la hAímlaoibh, mac Siρrucca. Γiolla Colaim Ua Cananóáin, τιγσίρνα Céneoil cConaill, do mapδav lár an ρίgh, Domnaill Ua Néill. Maolpuanaid Γoc Ua Maolischlainn, ριόγδαίμνα Tómpac, do mapδav a meabail. Inri Cátharig do pápuγav do dhírian, mac Cinnetoig, ρop Γhallaiδ Lúmmig, im loímar co na dá mac .i. Aímlaoib γ Duibcín. Dhírian caogav βλιαδαιν vaoir an tan ρín. Seachnaprach mac hIpuaid τιγσίρνα Eile do mapδav.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccéd ρεαχτμοδα α ρé. Αν vapa βλιαδαιν ριέστ δο Dhoínnall. Fíachra Ua hAρταcáin, abb la Choluim Chille, Maonach, mac Muiríoharig, abb Opoma Inepclainn, [vécc]. Cat bealaig leachta eittip dhírian, mac Cínvetoig, γ Maolmuaid, τιγσίρνα Oíρmumán, γ topcáir Maolmuaidh and γ ár ρíρ Múman. Cat bioclainne ρop Laignib ρia nΓallaiδ

few other events, are noticed in the Annals of Ulster, under the year 975, as follows :

"A. D. 975. Mahon mac Cinnedi, king of Cashell, killed by Maelmoy mac Brain. Donncha, mac Cellai, king of Ossory; Donell mac Congalai, king of Bregb, *mortui sunt*. Conning O'Finan, Coarb of Maknisi and Colman Ela, *mortuus est*. Teige O'Ruarach, king of Cianacht, killed. Sedna O'Deman, Airchinnech of Aendrom, *in sua domo exustus est*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>d</sup> *Was violated*.—The holy island of St. Senan was profaned by attacking persons in its sanctuary, as Brian did on this occasion. This attack on the Danes of Limerick is not mentioned in the Annals of Ulster, but it is set down in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 970, as follows :

"A. D. 970. Inis-Cahie was taken by Bryan mac Kynneddy, upon the Danes of Lymbrick, that is to say, Imer and his two sons, Awley and Dowgean."

The Annals of Ulster have the following en-

tries under the year 976 :

"A. D. 976. Murtagh mac Donell O'Nell, and Congalach mac Donell, two heyres of Ireland, killed by Aulaiv mac Sitrick. Gillcolum O'Canannan, killed by Donell O'Nell. Aulaiv mac Ilulv, king of Scotland, killed by Cinaedh mac Donell. Conaing mac Cagan, Coarb of Maog, *mortuus est*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>e</sup> *Bealach-Leachta*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, which was largely interpolated by Dr. O'Brien and John Conry from various sources, the following notice of this battle is given under 978, which is the true year :

"A. D. 978. Brian, son of Kennedy, and his son, Morogh, at the head of the Dal-gCais, fought the battle of Bealach-leachta, against Maolmuaidh, son of Bran, at the head of the Eugenians, with the additional forces of the Danes of Munster. In this battle Maolmuaidh was slain by the hand of Morogh, son of Brian; two hundred of the Danes were also slain, together with a great number of the Irish. Some antiquaries, and particularly our author" [i. e.

The Age of Christ, 975 [*rectè* 977]. The twenty-first year of Domhnall Gormghal, successor of Tola ; Conaing, son of Cathan, Abbot of Farna ; and Noemhan of Inis-Cathaigh, died. Muircheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Neill, and Conghalach, son of Domhnall, son of Conghalach, two heirs to the monarchy of Ireland, were slain by Amhlaeibh, son of Sitric. Gilla-Coluim Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by the king, Domhnall Ua Neill. Maelruanaidh God Ua Maeleachlainn, royal heir of Teamhair, was treacherously killed. Inis-Cathaigh was violated<sup>d</sup> by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, against the foreigners of Luimneach, with Imhar and his two sons, namely, Amhlaeibh and Duibhchenn. Brian was fifty years of age at that time. Seachnasach, son of Hiruadh, lord of Eile, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 976 [*rectè* 978]. The twenty-second year of Domhnall. Fiachra Ua hArtagain, Abbot of Ia-Choluim Chille, [and] Maenach, son of Muireadhach, Abbot of Druim-Inesclainn, [died]. The battle of Bealach-Leachta<sup>e</sup> between Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, and Maelmhuaidh, lord of Desmond, wherein Maelmhuaidh was slain, and the men of Munster slaughtered. The battle of Bithlann<sup>f</sup> [was gained] over the Leinstermen by the foreigners

the original compiler of the Annals of Innisfallen], "say that this battle was fought at Bearna-dhearg (Red-Chair), on Sliabh Caoin. We find in another ancient manuscript that it was at Cnoc-ramhra, south of Mallow, on the road to Cork, that Brian defeated the enemy; and in another ancient manuscript we find that the battle of Bealach-leachta was fought by the side of Magh Cromtha" [Macroon], "near Muisire-na-mona-moire" [Mushera mountain].

Dr. O'Brien, in his *Law of Tanistry*, &c., published under Vallancey's name in the *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, says that Leacht-Mhathghamhna was near Macroon. Mr. Moore, *Hist. Irel.*, vol. ii. p. 85, writes:

"In my copy of the Innisfallenses, says Vallancey, *Bearna-Dearg*, now *Red-Chair*, on the mountain which was then called Sliabh Caoin, but now Sliabh Riach, between the barony of Fermoy and the county of Limerick, is said to be the pass on which Maolmuadh and his bro-

thers waited for the royal captive, and put him to death." This should be: "In my copy of the *Annales Innisfallenses*, says Dr. O'Brien, as printed by Vallancey, *Bearna-dhearg*," &c. &c. The gap of Bearna-dhearg is situated about one mile to the south of the parish church of Kilfin, on the borders of the counties of Cork and Limerick. It is a chasm lying between the hills of Kileruaig and Red-Chair; the former on its east and the latter on its west side. The high road from Limerick to Cork passes through it.

John Collins of Myross (Μιόρρορ), in his MS. *Pedigree of the O'Donovan Family*, in the possession of Mr. James O'Donovan, of Cooldurragha, near Union-Hall, in the county of Cork, states that Bealach-Leachta is situated in Muskerry, a mile east of Macroon, at the confluence of the Lee and the Sulane.

<sup>f</sup> *Bithlann*.—Now Belan, in the south of the county of Kildare, about four miles to the east of the town of Athy.

Áta cliað, i ttopócair pí Laidhñ .i. Áugairpe mac Tuatail, 7 Muirfóach, mac Riam, tighfina Ua Ceinnrealaigh, 7 Congalach, mac Plainb, tighfina Leige 7 Rechet, go rochaioib ionda amaille ppiú. Cathraimead long occ Lochuib Eirne pia nAipgiallaib for Chenel Conaill, dú i topépatar ile im Niall Ua Chanannán, 7 im Ua Congalaigh, 7 mac Murchaða glúmillar, 7 apoile raopclanna. Comaltán Ua Cléirigh, tighearna Ua Fiachrach Aíone, décc. Cat Cillemona pia nDomnall mac Congalaigh, 7 pia nAmlaioib for Domnall Ua Néll forr an righ, dú a ttopócair Ardgal, mac Maoduáin, pí Ulað. Donnaccán, mac Maolmuire, 7 Cionaoð, mac Cioingille, tighfina Conaill, co ndruing móir cenmo éatpoin. Cat raimead pia mórman, mac Ceinneitigh for Galluib Luimnigh, 7 for Donnabán, mac Catail, tighfina Ua Fídhgeinte, dú i ttopépatar Góill Luimnigh, 7 in po lað a nár.

<sup>s</sup> *Leighe*.—Now Lea, in the barony of Portmahinch, in the Queen's County. This is called “*Tuad Léige na leaigh rolor*; i. e. the district of Lea of bright plains,” by O’Heerin, in his topographical poem.

<sup>b</sup> *Rechet*: i. e. Magh-Rechet, now Morett, an old castle and manor adjoining the Great Heath of Maryborough, in the same county.

<sup>i</sup> *Ua-Conghalaigh*.—Now *anglicè* O’Conolly, or Conolly, without the prefix O.

<sup>k</sup> *Donnabhan, son of Cathal*.—This is the progenitor from whom the O’Donovans have taken their hereditary surname. The name is more frequently written *Donnoubán*, which means a black-haired, or black-complexioned, chieftain. In the short elegy said to have been composed on the death of Mahon, King of Munster, by his brother, Brian Borumha, he is called *Donnabán donn*, i. e. Donovan the dun or brown-haired, which is not very descriptive of those who bear his name at present, for they are generally fair-haired, and of a sanguineous temperament.

The Four Masters have misplaced this entry. It should have been given before the notice of the battle of Bealach-Leachta, as it stands in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, in

which it is correctly entered under the year 977, as follows:

“A. D. 977. Brian, son of Kennedy, marched at the head of an army to Ibh-Fighenti, where he was met by Donovan, dynast of that territory, in conjunction with Auliff, king of the Danes of Munster. Brian gave them battle, wherein Auliff and his Danes, and Donovan and his Irish forces, were all cut off.”

John Collins of Myross, in his *Pedigree of the O’Donovan Family*, gives the following notice of this defeat of Donovan and Auliffe by Brian Borumha, as if from an authority different from the Annals of Innisfallen; but the Editor has not been able to find any original authority to corroborate his details.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under A. D. 974.

“O’Donovan” [*rectè*, Donovan], “who was well acquainted with the personal abilities and spirit of Brian, Mahon’s brother, who now succeeded him as king of North Munster, took into his pay, besides his own troops, fifteen hundred heavy-armed Danes, commanded by Avlavius, a Danish soldier of great experience. Brian, in the Spring of 976, entered Kenry” [*rectè*, Uí-Fídhgeinte], “where, at Crome” [on the River Maigue], “he gave battle, in which O’Donovan”

of Ath-clíath, wherein were slain Augaire, son of Tuathal, King of Leinster; Muireadhach, son of Rian, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; and Conghalach, son of Flann, lord of Leighe<sup>s</sup> and Rechet<sup>h</sup>, with numbers of others along with them. A naval victory [was gained] on Loch Eirne by the Airghialla, over the Cinel-Conaill, where many were slain, together with Niall Ua Canannain, and Ua Conghalaigh<sup>i</sup>, and the son of Murchadh Glunillar, and other nobles. Comaltan Ua Cleirigh, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died. The battle of Cill-mona [was gained] by Domhnall, son of Conghalach, and Amhlaeibh, over the king, Domhnall Ua Neill, wherein fell Ardghal, son of Madadhan, King of Ulidia; Donnagan, son of Maelmuire; and Cinaedh, son of Croinghille, lord of Conaille, with a large number besides them. A battle was gained by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, over the foreigners of Luimneach, and Donnabhan, son of Cathal<sup>k</sup>, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, wherein the foreigners of Luimneach were defeated and slaughtered.

[*rectè*, Donovan, the progenitor of the O'Donovans of Ui-Fidhgeinte], "Avlavius, and their party, were cut to pieces. After that battle was fought, Brian sent a herald to Maelmuaidh, then king of Munster, denouncing war and vengeance against him, and letting him know he would meet him at Bealach-leachta, in Muskerri, near Macroom (at the confluence of the Lee and Sulane). Maelmuaidh, besides his provincial troops, had collected a great body of Danes, and by mutual consent the battle was fought at the time and place appointed. In this bloody engagement Morrough, son of Brien, by More, daughter to O'Hine, prince of Ibh-Fiachrach-Aidhne, in Connaught, made his first campaign, and though but 13" [*qr.* 18?] "years old, engaged Maolmuaidh hand to hand, and slew this murderer of his uncle. Brian hereby became King of Munster, A. D. 978. This great man was born in the year 926" [*rectè*, 941]; "came to the crown of North Munster in 975" [*rectè*, 976], "very early; hence was King of North Munster two years; of the two Munsters, 10

years; of Leath-Mhogha, 25 years; and of the whole kingdom 12 years, until he was slain at the battle of Clontarf on the 23rd of April, on Good Friday, in the year 1014."

The defeat of Maelmhuaidh, King of Desmond, by Brian Borumha, is briefly noticed, with a few other events, in the Annals of Ulster, at 977, as follows:

"A. D. 977. Fiachra, airchinnech Iai, *quievit*. A battle between Brien mac Cinedi, and Maelmuai, king of Desmond, where Maelmuai perished. The battle of Bithlainn upon Lenster by Gentiles" [*rectè*, the Galls] "of Dublin, where Ugaire mac Tuohal, king of Lenster, with many more, fell. An overthrow by Airghialla upon Kindred-Conell, where Nell O'Canannan, with many more, were killed. Corca-mor in Mounster, *praied by Deai*" [*rectè*, destroyed by fire]. "Lissmor Mochuda praied and burnt."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

: The battles of Bealach Leachta and of Bithlainn are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 971.



The Age of Christ, 977 [*rectè* 979]. The twenty-third year of Domhnall. Cormac Ua Maelbearaigh, Abbot of Gleann-Fuaid<sup>1</sup>, died. Flann, son of Maelmichil, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, Bishop and airchinneach of Cluain-Deochra<sup>m</sup>; Flann, son of Maelmaedhog, airchinneach of Gleann-Uisean; Cathasach, airchinneach of Eaglais-beg<sup>n</sup> at Cluain-mic-Nois; and Muireann, daughter of Conghalach, Abbess of Cill-dara, died. Conchobhar, son of Finn<sup>o</sup>, lord of Ui-Failghe, died. Domhnall Claen, King of Leinster, was taken prisoner by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Leathlobhar Ua Fiachna, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was killed. Cill-dara was plundered by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 978 [*rectè*, 979]. Mughroin, Abbot of Ia, scribe and bishop, the most learned of the three divisions<sup>p</sup>, and Rumann Ua hAedhagain, Abbot of Cluain-Eois, died. The battle of Teamhair [was gained] by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, over the foreigners of Ath-cliath and of the Islands, and over the sons of Amhlaeibh in particular, where many were slain, together with Ragnall<sup>q</sup>, son of Amhlaeibh, heir to the sovereignty of the foreigners; Conamhail, son of Gilla-Arri; and the orator of Ath-cliath; and a dreadful slaughter of the foreigners along with them. There fell also in the heat of the battle Braen, son of Murchadh, royal heir of Leinster; Conghalach, son of Flann, lord of Gaileanga, and his son, i. e. Maelan; Fiachna and Cuduilich, the two sons of Dubhlaech, two lords of Feara Tulach; and Lachtan, lord of Mughdhorn-Maighen. After this Amhlaeibh went across the sea, and died at I-Colum-Cille. After Domhnall<sup>r</sup>, the son of Muircheartach of the Leather Cloaks, son of Niall Glundubh, had been twenty-four years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he died at Ard-Macha, after the victory of penance. In commemoration of this, Dubhdalethe said:

Coarb of Brigitt, died. Lehlavor O'Fiachna, King of Dal-Araie, *per dolum occisus est*. Murtagh O'Caran, head of all Ireland in learning, *in pace quievit*.—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 972" [*rectè*, 979]. "Flann mac Moylemihill, Lector of Clonvicknose, died. Morean, daughter of King Congallagh, abbess of Kill-dare, died. Donnell Kloen, King of Lynster, was taken prisoner by the Danes of Dublin."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>p</sup> *The three divisions*: i. e. Ireland, Mann, and Alba or Scotland.

<sup>q</sup> *Ragnall*.—This name, which was borrowed by the Irish from the Danes, is latinized Reginaldus, and Ranulphus, and anglicised Randal, Reginald, Ranulph, Ralph.

<sup>r</sup> *Domhnall*.—"Domnaldus O'Neill, Nielli Glundubii regis e Murcherto filio nepos R. H. viginti quatuor annis, 956-980."—*Ogygia*, p. 435.

"A. D. 973" [*rectè*, 980]. "Donnell O'Neale,





From the birth of the son of God,—no falsehood,—  
 Eight, seventy, and nine hundred,  
 Till the death of Mughroin whom verses extol,  
 The comely successor of Colum;  
 Till the battle of strong Teamhair,  
 Wherein blood was spilled over shields,  
 Wherein the Gaeidhil and Galls were slaughtered  
 By the noble famous Maelseachlainn;  
 [And] till the death of Domhnall Ua Neill  
 At Ard-Macha of majestic hostages,  
 Monarch of Ireland who bestowed horses, [than whom a worthier man]  
 On the surface of the earth was never born.

A battle between the Ulidians and Dal-Araidhe, wherein the king of the province<sup>a</sup>, i. e. Aedh, son of Loingseach, and many others, were slain by Eochaidh, son of Ardgar. Dubhghall, son of Donnchadh, Tanist of Aileach, was slain by his kinsman, Muireadhach, son of Flann; and Muireadhach himself was slain by his tribe before the end of a month, in revenge of Dubhghall. Tighearnan Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain. Dunghal, son of Donnchadh, Tanist of Osraighe, died.

The Age of Christ, 979 [*rectè* 980]. The first year of Maelseachlainn Mor<sup>t</sup>, son of Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, son of Flann, in sovereignty of Ireland. Faelan, son of Coellaidhe, distinguished Bishop and Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair; and Murchadh, son of Riada, Abbot of Ross-Chomain, and Prior of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Aghda, son of Duibhcenn, lord of Teathbha, died in Imdhaidh-Chiarain<sup>u</sup>, after a good life. Amhlaeibh<sup>w</sup>, son of Sitric, chief lord of the foreigners of

*mortui sunt.* Duv gall mac Dunchaa, heyre of Ailech, by Mureach mac Flainn, his own cosen, was killed. Muireach mac Flainn within a month was slain by his kindred. Comaltan O'Cleri, king of Fiachrach Aigne, *mortuus est.* Tiernach O'Maeldorai, king of Kindred-Conell, *a suis jugulatus est.* Braen mac Murchaa, king of Lenster, taken by Genties" [*rectè*, the Galls] "and killed after."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>t</sup> *Maelseachlainn Mor.*—O'Flaherty and Ware

place the accession of Maelseachlainn in 980, which is the true year.

<sup>u</sup> *Imdhaidh-Chiarain*: i. e. St. Kieran's bed. This was probably the name of a church at Clonmacnoise.

<sup>w</sup> *Amhlaeibh.*—This is the first evidence in the Irish annals of a Danish chieftain being a Christian. Ware thinks that the Danes of Dublin embraced the Christian religion in the year 930.

do dól co hl dia oiléire, 7 a écc innce iar pñnaind 7 deigbceithaid. Mór-  
 ploiḡsō la Maolrēchlainn, mac Domnall, pí Epeann, 7 lá hEochaid, mac  
 Aroḡair, pí Ulaō, ḡo ḡullu Áta chiat, co tтарорат forḡair epí lá 7 epí  
 noiōce forpa co tuccrat ḡialla Epeann ar, im Domnall Claon, pí Laiḡh, 7  
 im aidiye Ua Néill apēna. Fice céo líon na nḡiall la taob reōt 7 maone,  
 7 la raoye Ua Néill ó Sionainn co muir cén cáin cen cobach. Ar anñrim tra  
 for uaccart Maolrēchlainn féirrim in earrḡaire nairdeirc dia nérḡairt,  
 ceō aen do ḡaoidēalabē pil hi copic ḡall i ndaiepe 7 doēpaide taed ar dia  
 tír forērim pí pí 7 pí ruba. Ba pí bpoio baibeloin na hEpeann an bpoio  
 hirin, co po raopaō iat lá Maolreclaind, 7 ba tanaip bpoitte ipfirinn deop.

Aoir Cpiopt, naoi ccēo oētmoḡa. An tapa bliadain do Mhaolrēchlainn.  
 Anncaō, eppcop Cille tapa, do epíochnuccāo a deigbceithaid ipin cñntar  
 iar pñoataid. Eoḡan Ua Catáin, abb Cluana fearpa brénaind, Sionach,  
 mac Muirēulen, abb bñoḡair, Cleircein, mac Donnḡaile, comarba Fechene,  
 Conaing Ua Flannagáin for aipínosch Arpa Maōa, 7 Rotēctach Dairínir  
 raccart, décc. Domnall Ua hAteio, tiḡhna Ua nEaḡach, 7 Loingreach,  
 mac Forḡartaig, tairiscl Ua Niallāin, do comēuitim píia apoile. Donnḡal,  
 mac Duibríḡe, abb Féda dúin, décc.

Aoir Cpiopt, naoi ccēo oētmoḡa a haon. An tpeap bliadain do Maol-  
 rēchlainn. Muirēach, mac Ruapach, comarba Féchin, bpuadar mac  
 Eicēḡhna, tiḡhna Ua cCeinnrealaig [décc]. Arpu, mac Néill, píḡḡadainna

\* *A great army.*—This remarkable passage is not in the Annals of Ulster, which are very meagre at this period; but it is in the Annals of Tighernach in nearly the same words as transcribed by the Four Masters, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

“A. D. 974” [*recte*, 980]. “Moyleseaghlyn mae Donell toke upon him the kingdome, and reigned 23 years. The first act he did was that he challenged the Danes to battle, and gave them the battle of Taragh, where the Danes were quite overthrown, and Randulph mac Awley and Conawill mac Gillearrie, with many other Danes, were therein slain. After which overthrow King Moyleseaghlyn prepared” [*recte*, collected] “together a great army, accompanied

with Eachie mac Ardgair, king of Ulster, went into the parts of Fingall (which was the place of greatest strength with the Danes then), and there remained three nights and three days, untill he compell’d the Danes and the rest of Ireland to yeald him hostages; and afterwards proclaimed that as many of the Irish nation as lived in servitude and bondage with the Danes (which was at that time a very great number) shou’d presently pass over without ransome, and live freely in their own countreys, according to their wonted manner, which was forthwith obeyed without contradiction; among which prisoners, Donell Cloen, king of Lynster, was forced to be sett at liberty; and” [it was] “also procured from the Danes that the O’Neals

Ath-cliath, went to Hi on his pilgrimage ; and he died there, after penance and a good life. A great army<sup>x</sup> was led by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, King of Ireland, and by Eochaidh, son of Ardgar, King of Ulidia, against the foreigners of Ath-cliath ; and they laid siege to them for three days and three nights, and carried thence the hostages of Ireland, and among the rest Domhnall Claen, King of Leinster, and all the hostages of the Ui-Neill. Two thousand was the number of the hostages, besides jewels and goods, and the freedom of the U-Neill, from the Sinainn to the sea, from tribute and exaction. It was then Maelseachlainn himself issued the famous proclamation, in which he said :— “ Every one of the Gaeidhil who is in the territory of the foreigners, in servitude and bondage, let him go to his own territory in peace and happiness.” This captivity was the Babylonian captivity of Ireland, until they were released by Maelseachlainn ; it was indeed next to the captivity of hell.

The Age of Christ, 980 [*rectè* 981]. The second year of Maelseachlainn. Anmchadh<sup>y</sup>, Bishop of Cill-dara, completed his virtuous life in this world, at an advanced life. Eoghan Ua Cathain, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn ; Sinach, son of Murthuilen, Abbot of Beannchair ; Clerchen, son of Donnghal, successor of Feichin ; Conaing Ua Flannagain, vice-airchinneach of Ard-Macha ; and Rothechtach of Daimhiinis, a priest, died. Domhnall Ua hAiteidh, lord of Ui-Eathach, and Loingseach, son of Foghartach, chief of Ui-Niallain, mutually fell by each other. Donnghal, son of Duibhbrighe, Abbot of Fidh-duit, died.

The Age of Christ, 981 [*rectè* 982]. The third year of Maelseachlainn. Muireadhach, son of Ruadhrrach, successor of Fechin, [and] Bruadar<sup>z</sup>, son of Echthighern, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, [died]. Archu, son of Niall, royal heir

of the south shou'd have free liberties from the river of Synan to the sea, without disturbance of Dane or other person whatsoever. Awley mac Sitric, king of the Danes of Dublin, went a pilgrimadge to the Island of Hugh in Scotland, and there, after penance, died.”

<sup>y</sup> *Anmchadh*.—“ A. D. 980. *B. Anmchadius, Episcopus Kildariensis sanctè traductam vitam in senectute bona finivit.*”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 630. “ A. D. 975” [*rectè*, 981]. “ St. Anmcha, bushop of Killdare, died an old and holy man.”—*Ann. Clon.*

The chronology of the Annals of the Four Masters agrees with that of the Annals of Ulster at this period. The latter notice the following events under the year 980 :

“ A. D. 980. Donell O'Hathi, king of One-hach, and Longsech mac Fogartai, king of Niallans, killed one by another. Clercean mac Donngaile, Coarb of Fechin ; Owen O'Cadain, Coarb of Brenainn ; Sinach mac Murthilen, Coarb of Comgall, in Christo dormierunt. Great fruit this yeare.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Ulad, do marbad lá a b'páitib. Aodh Ua Dubda, tigfina tuairgeirt Con-dach, décc. Flaitébrtach, abb Leitglinne, do écc. Ailell, dalta Dúncáda, do écc. Dal cCair dorccain do Maolreclainn, mac Domnaill, 7 bile Aonaiḡ Maige hAohar do éfccaoh iar na tócaile a talmain co na ppé-maib. Orgain Cille dapa la hIomair Phuir Lárge. Inorfb Orpáige lá brian, mac Ceinnéitig. Giolla Caoimḡin do dalaḡ la Domnall mac Lorcáin.

Aoir Crioirt, naoi ccéḡ ochtmoḡa a dó. An cḡpamáḡ bliadaḡ do Mhaoileaclainn. Corbmac, mac Maoileiapaḡ, comarba Moḡta, Aed Ua Moḡpaḡ, comarba dá Sínceall, Muirḡbach, mac Muirpeccáin, ppioir Aḡda Macha, [décc]. Caḡpaoneaḡ pḡa Maoileachlainn, mac Domnaill, 7 pḡa nḡluin iarḡḡ mac Amlaoib .i. mac máḡar Maoileaclainn, por Domnall cClaoḡ 7 por Iomair Phuir Lárge, dú i ttorḡpataḡ ile eitḡir bádaḡ, 7 marbaḡ im ḡhiollapáḡḡraicc, mac Iomair, 7 rochaide ele immaile ppḡr. Inorfb 7 orgain Laiḡḡn lá Maoileachlainn go muir. ḡlḡn da locha do orccain do ḡhallaib Aḡa cliaḡ. ḡiolla Páḡpaicc do orgain Leitglinne, co tḡapaḡḡ maincine a dḡa mac do Molairi, 7 aḡḡpḡḡur ann go bpaḡ. ḡiolla-páḡpaicc do epḡabáil do brian mac Ceinnéitig.

\* *Aedh Ua Dubhda*.—*Anglicè* Hugh O'Dowda. Doctor O'Connor erroneously makes it Aodhus O'Duffy. This Aedh was the first person called Ua Dubhda, being the Ua, O, or grandson of Dubhda, the progenitor after whom the O'Dowdas have taken their hereditary surname.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 349, 350. The present representatives of this family are: Thaddæus O'Dowda, Esq., *alias* the O'Dowda, of Bunnyconnellan, county of Mayo; and his brother, Robert O'Dowda, Esq., registrar of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. James O'Dowd, Esq., barrister at law, is of the sept of the O'Dowdas of Tíreragh, in North Connaught, but his pedigree has not been yet satisfactorily made out. He is probably descended from Ruaidhri, son of Feradhach, son of Teige Reagh, son of Donnell O'Dowda of Ardnaglass, who was the brother of Teige Boy, who was inau-

gurated O'Dowda by O'Donnell in 1595.

\* *The tree of Aenach-Maighe-Adhair*: i. e. the tree of the meeting-place of Magh Adhair, now Moyre, near Tullagh, in the county of Clare. The O'Briens were inaugurated under this tree.—See note under A. D. 1599. This entry is not in the Annals of Ulster, but it occurs in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 976, as follows:

“Dalgaisse was preyed altogether by King Moyleseaghlyn, and he hewed down the great tree of Moye-Ayer, in spight of them.”

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under 981:

“A. D. 981. Bruadar mac Tiernai, king of Cinnselai, *mortuus est*. Archu mac Neill, killed treacherously by the sons of Ardgar. Hugh O'Duvda, king of the North Connaght, *secura morte moritur*. Kildare rifled by Ivar of Wa-

of Ulidia, was slain by his kinsmen. Aedh Ua Dubhda<sup>z</sup>, lord of North Connaught, died. Flaithbheartach, Abbot of Leithghlinn, died. Ailell, the fosterson of Dunchadh, died. Dal-gCais was plundered by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, and the Tree of Aenach-Maighe-Adhair<sup>a</sup> was cut, after being dug from the earth with its roots. Cill-dara was plundered by Imhar of Port-Lairge. Osraighe was plundered by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh. Gilla-Caeimhghin was blinded by Domhnall, son of Lorcan.

The Age of Christ, 982. The fourth year of Maelseachlainn. Cormac, son of Maelchiarain, successor of Mochta; Aedh Ua Mothrain, successor of the two Sinchealls<sup>b</sup>; Muireadhach, son of Muiregan, Prior of Ard-Macha, [died]. A battle was gained by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, and by Glunaiarn<sup>c</sup>, son of Amhlaeibh, i. e. the son of Maelseachlainn's mother, over Domhnall Claen and Imhar of Port-Lairge, where many perished, both by drowning and killing, and among the rest Gilla-Padraig, son of Imhar, and many others [of distinction] along with him. Leinster was spoiled and ravaged by Maelseachlainn as far as the sea. Gleann-da-locha was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Gilla-Phadraig<sup>d</sup> plundered Leithghlinn, in atonement for which he gave the mainchine [gifts] of his two sons to Molaisi for ever, besides doing penance for it. Gilla-Phadraig was taken prisoner by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh.

terford."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>b</sup> *Successor of the two Sinchealls*: i. e. Abbot of Killeigh, in the barony of Geshill, King's County.

<sup>c</sup> *Glunaiarn*: i. e. of the Iron Knee. He was probably so called from having kept his knees cased in iron mail against the stroke of the battle-axe, for some account of which see Giraldus's *Topographia Hib.*, dist. iii. c. 10.

<sup>d</sup> *Gilla-Phadraig*: i. e. servant of St. Patrick. This was Gillaphadraig, son of Donnchadh, and the progenitor after whom the Mac Gillaphadraigs, or Fitzpatricks, of Ossory, have taken their hereditary surname. He was slain by Donovan, who was son of Ivor, king of the Danes of Waterford, in the year 995.

The defeat of Domhnall Claen, King of Leinster, and a few other events, are given in the

Annals of Ulster at the year 992, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 977, as follows:

"A. D. 982. Cormac mac Maeilciarain, Coarb of Mochuda, and Mureach mac Muiregan, secnap of Ardmach, *mortui sunt*. An overthrow by Maeilsechnaill mac Donell" [and Glunaiarn mac Awlaiv] "upon Donell, king of Lenster, where a great number were drowned and killed, together with Gilla-Patrick mac Ivair of Waterford, and others. Hugh O'Mothrain, Coarb of the Sinchells, *jugalatus est*."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 977" [*rectè*, 983]. "King Moyle-seaghlyn and Gluniar mac Awley gave a battle to Donell Kloen, king of Lynster, and to Iver of Waterford, where many of Donell Kloen's side were both drowned and killed, as Patrick" [*rectè*, Gilla-Patrick] "mac Iver, and many



The Age of Christ, 983. The fifth year of Maelseachlainn. Uissine Ua Lapain, airchinneach of Doire-Chalgaigh, [and] Muireadhach Ua Flannagain, lector of Ard-Macha, [died]. Domhnall Claen was slain by Aedh, son of Echthighern, [one] of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and Fiachra, son of Finnshneacta, chief of Fortuatha-Laighean, and also Maelmithigh, son of Gairbheth, by treachery. Lochlainn<sup>e</sup>, lord of Corca-Modhruaidh, and Maelseachlainn, son of Cosgrach, died. The three sons of Cearbhall, son of Lorcan, plundered the Termon of Caeimhghin [at Gleann-da-locha]; and the three were killed before night, through the miracles of God and Caeimhghin. Flaithbheartach Ua hAnluain<sup>f</sup>, lord of Ui-Niallain, was treacherously slain by the Ui-Breasail. Dubhdarach, son of Domhnallan, lord of Dearlus, was slain. The west of Meath was plundered by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh. Aedh Ua Dubhda<sup>g</sup>, lord of all North Connaught, died.

The Age of Christ, 984. The sixth year of Maelseachlainn. Foghartach Ua Conghaile, a distinguished scribe, and Abbot of Daimhinis; Flaithlemb, airchinneach of Saighir, [died]. Eochaidh, son of Soerghus, airchinneach of Daimhliag-Chianain, was slain. Maelfinnia, airchinneach of Domhnach-Padraig, [died]. Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, plundered Connaught, destroyed its islands, and killed its chieftains, and reduced Magh-Aei to ashes. A depredation was committed by the Connaughtmen, in retaliation, as far as Loch-Ainninn<sup>b</sup>;

die, king of the North of Connought, died. The three sons of Kervall mac Lorean preyed the Tyrmyn land of St. Kevyn (Caoimhín Ñinne dá loáa), and were killed themselves immediately the same day together, by the miracles of St. Kevyn. Donell mac Lorean, king of Lynster, was killed by the O'Kinsealies."

<sup>h</sup> *As far as Loch-Ainninn*: i. e. the Connaughtmen plundered Meath as far as Lough-Ennell, near Mullingar.

The following events are recorded in the Annals of Ulster under this year :

“ A. D. 984. Fogartach O’Cngaile, Airchinnech of Daivinis; Flaithleam, Airchinnech of Saiir; Maelfinnia, Airchinnech of Donagh-Patriek, *mortui sunt in Christo*. An army by Malseachlainn mac Donell into Connaght, that

they burnt Magh-Aei into ashes. A stealing army by Connaght" [σπερ πολέμα λα Connaght] "to Loch Annin, burning and killing the king of Fera-Ceall. Maelsechlainn mac Daniell spoyled Connaght, brake down their Ilands, and killed their captaines."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The overrunning of Connaught by the monarch, with another entry omitted by the Four Masters, is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 879, thus :

“A. D. 979” [*recte*, 985]. “King Moyleseaghlyn preyed and wasted all Connaught, destroyed their islands and fortes, and also killed and made havock of their cheiftaines and noblemen. Ferall mac Lorcan, prince of Kynaleaghe, was killed.”

loirceasbh Fíur Ceall leó, 7 po mairbhraí tigearna Fear cCeall. Feargal, mac Lorcáin, tigearna Ceneoil Fiachach do mairbhad. Diarmaid, mac Uatmaráin, tigearna Luigne, décc.

Aoir Criorc, naoi gcéad ochtmoda a cúicc. An reachtmað bliadain do Mhaoileaclainn. Maolciaráin Ua Maighe, comarba Colaim Chille do dul i n-oirgmartra lár na Danarab i nAé chlaí. Muireadac, mac Flainn, comarba Conlaid, dég. Fuatach seiríne pátraiucc la Maolreclainn ó Aé Fírdiaidh co hAé riúe tria éccad mic Cairpeláin. Síe do denam dób iarrin, 7 riar pátraiucc ó Mhaoilreachlainn .i. cuairt fíur Míde eirir cill 7 tuairt. Eirgnam gaca dúine ó Mhaoilsechnaill féirrin la taob recc cumal, agur a oigheire arceana. Mór, inghn Donnchaða, mic Ceallaid, banriogain Eireann, décc. Muirgíur, mac Doimnaill, tigearna Ua Máine, do mairbhad. Cumurcc mór i nArd Maáa irin doimnac ría Luignarað eirir. Uí Eadach 7 Uí Niallán, dú i teorcar mac Trénfir mic Celechan, 7 rocharde oile. Danair do éirdeact ind airiar Dail Riada .i. teora longa. Ro ríagad, 7 po muð-aigib fíet fíet díob, iar ríaoinead forra. hí Cholaim Chille do arccan do Ohanarab oídce Nollacc, 7 po mairbhraí a nabbad, 7 cúicc fíur décc do rruiribh na cille a maille fíur. Cluain mic Nóir do loircead aídce Áine ría cCáirc mór. Flathruí Ua Loingrig, tígíuna Dal Araid, do mairbhad la' a Chenél féirín. Sluaigib la Laignib i nOrraigib co po airceirte tuaircept nOrraige, 7 gur po mairbhad ann Riacán, mac Muireadag, 7 mac Cuiliúin. Doimnaill, mac Amalgadha, tanairi Ulad, [décc].

Aoir Criorc, naoi ccéad ochtmoda a ré. An tochtmað bliadain do Mhaoilreachlainn. Maolpatriucc abb Ruir Cré, 7 Caencomrac, mac Ainbith, abb Glinne hUirígn, dég. Oíoen Ua hAeða, airchindech eccairi bicce,

<sup>1</sup> *Successor of Connlaith*: i. e. Bishop of Kildare.

<sup>2</sup> *Ath-Sighe*.—Now Assey, on the River Boyne, near Tara, in the county of Meath.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under the year 524, p. 171, *supra*. The forcible taking away of the shrine of St. Patrick, from Ardee to this place, was considered a sacrilege by the Archbishop of Armagh, who compelled the King of Ireland to make atonement for it by paying a heavy penalty.

<sup>3</sup> *Seven Cumhals*: i. e. twenty-one cows, or an equivalent in money or other property.

<sup>4</sup> *Hi-Choluim-Chille*: i. e. Iona. "A. D. 985. Hiensis Insula expilata et devastata ipsa nocte Nativitatis per Nortmannos, qui et loci Abbatem, et quindecim ex senioribus impiè trucidarunt."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 501.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 986. A great conflict at Ardmach, the Sunday before Lammas, betwene O'Nehachs and O'Niallans, where Maktrenar mac Celegan, and others, were slaine. The forreners came



and they burned Feara-Ceall, and slew the lord of Feara-Ceall. Fearghal, son of Lorcan, lord of Cinel-Fiachach, was killed. Diarmaid, son of Uathmharan, lord of Luighne, died.

The Age of Christ, 985. The seventh year of Maelseachlainn. Maelciarain Ua Maighne, successor of Colum-Cille, was cruelly martyred by the Danes at Ath-cliath. Muireadhach, son of Flann, successor of Connlath<sup>i</sup>, died. The abduction of the shrine of Patrick, by Maelseachlainn, from Ath-Fhirdiadh to Ath-Sighe<sup>k</sup>, in consequence of the rebellion of the son of Cairelan. They afterwards made peace; and Maelseachlainn submitted to the award of [the successor of] Patrick, i. e. the visitation of Meath, both church and state, and a banquet for every fort from Maelseachlainn himself, besides seven cumhals<sup>l</sup>, and every other demand in full. Mor, daughter of Donnchadh, son of Ceallach, Queen of Ireland, died. Muirgheas, son of Domhnall, lord of Ui-Maine, was slain. A great contention at Ard-Macha, on the Sunday before Lammas, between the Ui-Eathach and the Ui-Niallain, wherein the son of Trenfhear, son of Celechan, and many others, were slain. The Danes came to the coast of Dal-Riada in three ships; seven score of them were hanged, and otherwise cut off, after they were defeated. Hi-Choluim-Chille<sup>m</sup> was plundered by the Danes on Christmas night; and they killed the abbot, and fifteen of the seniors of the church along with him. Cluain-mic-Nois was burned on the Friday night before Easter. Flathrui Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by his own tribe. An army was led by the Leinstermen into Osraighe; and they plundered the north of Osraighe, and they slew there Riagan, son of Muireadhach, and the son of Cuiliun. Domhnall, son of Amhalgaidh, Tanist of Ulidia, [died].

The Age of Christ, 986 [*recte* 987]. The eighth year of Maelseachlainn. Maelpadraig, Abbot of Ros-Cre; Caenchomhrac, son of Ainbhithe, Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, died. Broen Ua hAedha, airchinneach of Eaglais-beg [at Cluain-

into the borders of Dalriada, three shippes, where 140 of them were hanged, and the rest banished. Aei of Colum-Cill rifled" [on] "Christmas eve, by the forreners, and they killed the Abbot, and 15 of the learned of the church" [oo ppurēib na cille].—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The martyrdom of Maelciarain, successor of

Columbkille, and the death of More, Queen of Ireland, is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 980, thus:

"A. D. 980" [*recte*, 986]. "More, daughter of Donnough mac Keally, Queen of Ireland, died. Moylekyeran O'Mayne was cruelly tortured and martyred to death by the Danes of Dublin. He was Coarb of Columbkille."

décc. Ceallach, an naomh ógh, décc. Ήσας μόνι ανακνاتا σο πο έπαρccar iol cumταιγτε η εςζοαιρι ιοmδα im deπτιγh λυγμαiδ, η im opoile cumταιγτε apéñia. Αι μόνι πορ na Oanapaib πο oirg hl, σο πο μαρβέτα επί pícic η επι céd oíob, επε miorbailib Dé η Cholaim Chille. Τριζατ pítñairi (.i. opaoiðscet) ó ðeamnaibh ino airtép Epeann co πο lá ár ndaoine, co mboi por púilibh daoine hi poillri. Τοpach an bó ápi móip .i. an mailgaipb anaiçnetai na tuioicid piam. Sluaiğfó lá Maelpeachlaimn i Laiğmib corpucc bopama laip.

Αοιρ Cpiopε, naoi ccéd ochtmoða a peacht. An nomad bliadain do Mhaolpeaclaimn. Dunchad Ua ðpaoim, abb Cluana mic nóip, fgnaið dñp-rcaiğte, η ançcoipe, décc an xuii Kal. Febpuaip i nAipð Macha ina ailiçpe hi ppoipcñno teopa mbliadon décc, η no épiallad por a aip go Cluain gacha bliadna, ticcfob din opoing éccpamail do luçt na cille ap gach nuair dia iompoρτταð inðeoioð gacha bliadna, coná ppiç leó eigin dia poptaðh açt na cçtpa, η πο aipippiuim porpa bliadain. Apé ðan, πο εoðiupaig mapbh a báp po ðeoið i nEpinm. Αι paiρ tucc Eochaið Ua Flannagáim paoi peancapa Epeann an επε ri,

Macha mainbteaz meaprait muaið,  
Ppailmteach a pluag pelðait nam,  
Ni tapla mupclad a múip  
Oap dúil map Dunchad Ua ðpaoim.

<sup>a</sup> *The oratory of Luglmhadh*: Deπtéc λυγμαið.—Mageoghagan renders this “the steeple of Louth;” but this is clearly an error.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

“A. D. 986. The battle of Manán by Mac Aralt and the forreners, *ubi mille occisi sunt*. A great mischance among Saxons, Irish, and Welsh, that a great slaughter of men and cattle issued thereof. Great slaughter of the forreners that committed the spoyle of Hi, that 360 were killed of them.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmaenise notice the murder of cows, and the great storm, and a few other events, under the year 981, as follows:

“A. D. 981” [*rectè*, 987]. “St. Ceallagh the

virgin died this year. This year began the morren of cows call’d in Ireland the Moylegarve” [an maolgarb]. “There was such boysterous winde this year that it fell down many turrets, and, among the rest, it fell down violently the steeple of Louth, and other steeples. St. Dunstane, archbishop of England, died. Donnough O’Broyn, Cowarb of St. Keyran of Clonvicknose, a holy and devoute anchorite, died in pillgrimage in Ardmac.”

<sup>o</sup> *To detain him*.—The following passage from the life of this Dunchadh, published by Colgan in his *Acta Sanctorum*, at the 16th of January, will explain this entry, which is so obscurely worded by the Four Masters.

“Cum autem humillimus Christi famulus

mic-Nois], died. Ceallach, the holy virgin, died. Great and unusual wind, which prostrated many buildings and houses, and among others the oratory of Lughmhadh<sup>n</sup>, and many other buildings. A great slaughter was made of the Danes who had plundered Hi, for three hundred and sixty of them were slain through the miracles of God and Colum-Cille. Preternatural (i. e. magical) sickness [was brought on] by demons in the east of Ireland, which caused mortality of men plainly before men's eyes. The commencement of the great murrain of cows, i. e. the strange Maelgarbh, which had never come before. An army was led by Maelseachlainn into Leinster, whence he carried off a great spoil of cows.

The Age of Christ, 987 [*rectè* 988]. The ninth year of Maelseachlainn. Dunchadh Ua Braein, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, a celebrated wise man and anchorite, died on the 17th of the Calends of February at Ard-Macha, at the end of the thirteenth year of his pilgrimage. He proposed to set out for Cluain every year, but different parties of the people of the church [of Ard-Macha] used to come at the end of each year to detain him<sup>o</sup>; but they found no force able to detain him but the solicitation of the clergy, and he was wont to remain for them a year. He was the last that resuscitated the dead<sup>p</sup> from death in Ireland. It is of him Eochaidh O'Flannagain, the most distinguished historian of Ireland, gave this testimony :

The seat of Macha [i. e. Queen Macha] the treacherous, voluptuous, haughty,  
Is a psalm-singing house possessed by saints;  
There came not within the walls of her fort  
A being like unto Dunchadh O'Braein.

Donchadus his plurimisque aliis coruscans miraculis, videret nomen suum magis magisque inter homines celebrari, totamque civitatem importuno strepentem applausu, firmo statuit animo, Ardmachâ relicta, ad alium se conferre locum. Sed primores civitatis, ubi hoc intellexerant, communicato consilio quosdam ex venerabilioribus ad eum mittunt legatos humiliter rogantes ut saltem ad unum insuper dignetur apud se commorari annum. Annuit tandem vir pius et flexibilis. Et cum anno isto evoluta, iterum meditaretur discessum, similo inito con-

silio mittunt et alios ex gravioribus, qui precum importunitate, et personarum reverentiâ meruerunt ipsum uno adhuc anno retinere. Quid moror? Ad annos singulos iteratis legationibus, et intercessionibus a bono flecti necium a recessu sæpius proposito reflectunt et Ardmachæ prope inivitum detinent, donec tandem (quod summè optaverant) ejus corporis sacras exuvias retinuerint, et cum honore debito terræ mandeverint, tanti viri patrocipio gavisi. — *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 106.

<sup>p</sup> *Resuscitated the dead.*—His life, as compiled

Colum, aipéindeach Corcaige, décc, ⁊ Duibadoirín, aipéindeach Doirthe Chonair, décc. Fuir Muínan do tocht in aréraiḡibh for Loch Ribh, ⁊ goill Puirp Laigne. Tionóilte Connaétag ina naghaid, ⁊ feachair iomaircecc íorpa. Tóirpatar ár mór do Mhuimneachair ⁊ do ḡhallair lá Connaétag in Dunlaing mac Duibadoirín, ríogdamna Muínan go rochairib a maille fuir. Do éar Muirḡior, mac Concobair, ríogdamna Connaéte fú h i fúioḡuin. Laidḡén, mac Cearbaill, tigherna Fínnmáige, do marbad for lár Trín Ára Macha, lá Fearḡal, mac Conaing, tigherna Oilḡ, ⁊ la Cenél Eóḡain. Congalach Ua Cuilennáin, tigherna Connair, ⁊ Ciarcaille, mac Cairélláin, tigherna tuairceirte bḡḡ, do éomhḡuitim fú aroile. Congal, mac Anruáin, tigherna Corca Moḡruad, décc.

Áoir Cúior, naoi ccéd ochtmoḡa a hoct. An deacmaḡ bliadain do Mhaileachlainn. Dunchaḡ Ua Robacáin, comarba Cholaín Chille ⁊ Adáin, Longreach, mac Maoilpatraice, fearleḡinn Cluana mic Nóir, Maolmoḡna Ua Cairill, aipéinnech Dúin Uíḡlaḡ, Cetraḡ, abb Imleacha lúair, ⁊ Macleḡinn Ua Muiréadáin, aipéindeach Chúile raḡáin, déḡ. Coirpe mac Rian décc. Muirḡhach Ua Cléirḡ, tigherna Áirne, décc. Echmílí, mac Ronáin, tigherna na nÁirḡ, do marbad do Chonaillḡ Cero. Concobair, mac Domnaill, tigherna Luḡne, décc. Cat Ára chait for ḡhallair riar an righ, Maolḡclainn, in ro marbad orong úiríme do ḡhallair laḡ, ⁊ ro ḡab forbair an dúine forpa iarḡáin fú ré fíche oíḡe, conár ibhḡe uirce fúir

by Colgan, has the following notice of this : "Fuit etiam Donchadus, inquit vetustus ejus encomastes, ultimus ex Hibernia sanctis, qui mortuum ad vitam revocavit."

<sup>a</sup> *Both-Chonais*.—See note <sup>d</sup>, under A. D. 850, p. 483, *supra*. Colgan describes this place as "in regione de Inis-Eoguin prope Cul-Maine."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 231, *b*. The editor is therefore wrong in his conjecture (*ubi supra*) that Both-Chonais is the Templemoyle in the parish of Culdaff. It is obviously the old grave-yard, in the townland of Binnion, parish of Clonmany, and barony of Inishowen.—See the Ordnance Map of the county of Donegal, sheet 10.

The Annals of Ulster record the following

events under this year:

"A. D. 987. Dunlaing mac Duvdavoirenn, heyre of Cashill, and Murges mac Conor, slaine together by the O'Briuns of Synann" [*rectè*, mutually fell by each other's hands in the territory of the O'Briuns of the Shannon]. "Congalach O'Culennan, king of Connells, and Ciarcaille mac Cairellau fell *wíth*" [*i. e.* by] "one another, the last being king of Tuoscert Bregh. Laignen mac Cervall, king of Fernvai, killed in Ardmach by Fergall mac Conaing, king of Ailech. Colum, Airchinnech of Core; Duvdavoirenn, Airchinnech of Both-Conais, *dormierunt*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>c</sup> *The fortress*.—The Danish Dun, or fortress

Colum, airchinneach of Corcach, died; and Dubhdabhoireann, airchinneach of Both-Chonais<sup>a</sup>, died. The men of Munster came in hosts upon Loch Ribh, and the foreigners of Port-Lairge. The Connaughtmen assembled to oppose them, and a battle was fought between them. A great number of the Munstermen and the foreigners were slaughtered by the Connaughtmen. Among the slain was Dunlaing, son of Dubhdabhoireann, royal heir of Munster, and many others along with him. Muirgheas, son of Conchobhar, royal heir of Connaught, was slain by them in the heat of the conflict. Laidhgnen, son of Cearbhall, lord of Fearnmhagh, was slain in the middle of Trian-Arda-Macha, by Fearghal, son of Conaing, lord of Oileach, and the Cinel-Eoghain. Conghalach Ua Cuilennain, lord of Conaille and Ciaraille, son of Cairellan, lord of North Breagha, mutually fell by each other. Conghal, son of Anrudhan, lord of Corca-Modhrudh, died.

The Age of Christ, 988 [*rectè* 989]. The tenth year of Maelseachlainn. Dunchadh Ua Robhachain, successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan; Loingseach, son of Maelpadraig, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois; Maelmoghna Ua Cairill, airchinneach of Dun-Leathghlais; Cetfaidh, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair; and Macleighinn Ua Murchadhain, airchinneach of Cuil-rathain, died. Cairbre, son of Rian, died. Muireadhach Ua Cleirigh, lord of Aidhne, died. Echmhidh, son of Ronan, lord of the Airtheara, was slain by the Conailli-Cerd. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall, lord of Luighne, died. The battle of Ath-cliaith [was gained] over the foreigners by Maelseachlainn, in which many of the foreigners were slain by him. And he afterwards laid siege to the fortress<sup>r</sup> for the space of

of Dublin, occupied the site of the present Castle of Dublin.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 988. Duncha O'Brain, Coarb of Kyaran, *scriba optimus religiosissimus*, died in Ard-mach, in 14 Kal. Februarii, in his pilgrimage. Dun Lehglais rifled and burnt by Genties" [*rectè*, Galls]. "Gluniarn, king of Galls, killed by his own servant in drunkenness. Gofry mac Aralt, king of Innsigall, killed by Dalriada. Duncha O'Robucan, Coarb of Colum Cill, *mortuus est*. Eocha mac Ardgal, king of Ulster,

went with an army to Kindred-Owen, where O'Nathi was killed. Duvdalethe, Coarb of Patrick, took the Coarbship of Colum Cill upon him by advice of Ireland and Scotland. Echmile mac Ronain, king of East" [Oriors], "killed by Conells-Cerd" [i.e. the Conailli-Muirtheimhne]. "Maclegin O'Murchadan, Airchinnech of Cuilrahan, *mortuus est*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The killing of Gluniarn, and of Godfrey, the son of Harold, and the battle of Dublin, are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 982, and in the Annals of Tighernach at 988. Thus in the former:

ῖν αἶτ ἀν ῤάλ. Ὁ βερτρὰτ ἀ οἰγρέιρ ῤέιν δό ῤά δεοῖδ ἀν ccein βαδ ῤί, ῤ uinnece οἶρ uαῖα ἀρ ῤαχ ῤαρῖδᾶ ῤαχα hoἰδῖce Noἰlac mór τῤια biῖrῖor. Eochaἰd, mac Aῤoῤain, ῤί Ulaḍ do ḍol ῤor ῤluaiḡḡ 1 cCenél nEoḡhain co ῤῤarῤcaἰḃ Ua hAἱῖde. Dṽbhḍa Leithe, comarḃa ῤáττῤaice, do ḡabáil comarḃaἰr Choluim Chille α comarḃle ῤear nEῤeann ῤ Alban. ḡluiniarn, mac Amlaoibh, τἰḡḡῤna ḡall, do mārḃaḍ dia mḡḡaiḍ ῤéἰῤῖn τῤια mῖῖῤce. Colḃain α aἱnm ἀn mḡḡaiḍh. ḡorῤaiḍh mac Aῤaἱῖτ, τἰḡḡῤna Inῤi ḡall do éuἱῖm lá Dál Riada. Dún Uḡhḡlaiῖῖ do aῤḡain ῤ do loῤccaḍ do ḡhallaἰḃ. Maolῤuaἱḍ, mac Dṽnnchaḍᾶ, dῖḡ.

Αο἖ῤ Cῤioῤτ, naἱ cceḍ ochtmoḍᾶ anaἱ. Αἱ ταιoḡmᾶḍ bliḍᾶn dῖcc do Mhaolῤeaḡlaimn. Coῤḃmac, mac Congalτaἰḡh, comarḃa ḍῤénaἱnm ḍioῤῤa, dῖcc. Aeḍ Ua Maolḍoraiḍh, τἰḡḡῤna Cenél cConaἱll, dῖcc. Caῖ Cáῖῤn ῤorḍḍoma ῤia Maolῤeaḡlaimn ῤor ḡhuadḡmḡḡan, 1 ττοῤcaἱῖ Dṽnnall, mac Loῤcaἱn, τἰḡeaῤna Muῤcῤῤaἰḡe éἱῤe ῤ Uἱ ῤorḡḡo co ῤé cḗḍ amaἱlle ῤῤῖῤῤ.

"A. D. 982" [*rectè*, 989]. "Gluniarn, king of the Danes, was unhappily killed by a base churle of his own called Colvan. Godfrey, son of Harold, king of Insi-Gall, was killed by the king of Dalriada, or Redshanks. King Moyleseaghlyn gave the battle of Dublin to the Danes, where an infinite number of them were slain; and he took" [*rectè*, he laid siege to] "the fort of Dublin, where he remained three score nights, that he made the Danes" [*rectè*, reduced the Danes to such straits] "that they drank none other drink dūreing the said space but the saltish water of the seas, untill they were driven at last to yeald King Moyleseaghlyn his own desire dūreing his reign, which was an ounce of gold out of every garden and croft in Dublyn, yearly at Christmas, to the King, his heirs and successors, for ever."

\* *Carn-Fordroma*: i. e. the carn or sepulchral heap of the long ridge. Not identified.

† *Muscraighe-thire*.—Now the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, note \*, p. 29. For the situation of Ui-Forggo, or Ui-Furgdha,

see note †, under the year 834, pp. 450, 451, *sup*.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 989. Daire Calgai rifled by forreners. Urard Mac Coshe, principall poet of Ireland; Hugh O'Mældorai, king of Kindred-Conell, *mortui sunt*. Battle of Fordrom by Maelseachlainn upon Thomond, where fell Donell mac Lorcan, king of Forka, and many more."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The death of Urard Mac Coise, which is not noticed by the Four Masters, is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 983, but the true year is 990, as appears from the accurate Annals of Tighernach. The Four Masters notice the death of an Erard Mac Coise at the year 1023; and it would appear that they took him to be the same person as Urard Mac Coise, whose death is recorded in the Annals of Ulster at 989, and in the Annals of Tighernach at 990.—See O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, pp. 69, 72.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain a curious account of the poet, Mac Coise, and a few other events under the above year, as follows:

twenty nights, so that they drank no water during this time but the brine. At length they gave him his own full demand while he should be king, and an ounce of gold for every garden, [to be paid] on Christmas night, for ever. Eochaidh, son of Ardghar, King of Ulidia, went upon an expedition into Cinel-Eoghain, and lost Ua h-Aitidhe. Dubhdaleithe, successor of Patrick, assumed the successorship of Colum-Cille, by the advice of the men of Ireland and Alba. Gluiniarn, son of Amlaibh, lord of the foreigners, was killed by his own slave through drunkenness; Colbain was the name of the slave. Dun-Leathghlaisi was plundered and burned by the foreigners. Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchadh, died.

The Age of Christ, 989 [*rectè* 990]. The eleventh year of Maelseachlainn. Cormac, son of Congaltach, successor of Brenainn of Birra, died. Aedh Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died. The battle of Carn-Fordroma<sup>s</sup> [was gained] by Maelseachlainn over [the people of] Thomond, wherein fell Domhnall, son of Lorcan, lord of Muscraige-thire<sup>t</sup> and Ui-Forggo, and six

“A. D. 983” [*rectè*, 990]. “Erard Mac Cossie, chief poet of King Moyleseaghlyn and all Ireland, died in Clonvicknose very penitently. This man, for his devotion to God and St. Keyran, had his residence in Clonvicknose, to the end he might be neer the church dayly to hear mass; and upon a night there appeared an angel unto him, that reprehended him for dwelling so neer the place, and told him that the paces of his journey, coming and going to hear mass dayly, wou’d be measured by God, and accordingly yeald him recompence for his pains; and from thencefoorth Mac Coyssie removed his house a good distance from Clonvicknose, to a place among boggs to this day called the place of Mac Coyssie’s house, from whence he did daily use to repair to Clonvicknose to hear masse, as he was warned by the angel.

“Before Mac Coyssie fell to these devotions, king Moyleseaghlyn, of his great bounty and favour of learning and learned men, bestowed the revenewes of the Crown of Ireland for one year upon Mac Coyssie, who enjoyed it accord-

ingly, and at the year’s end, when the King would have the said Revenewes to himselfe, Mac Coyssie said that he would never suffer the King from thencefoorth to have any part of the Royalltys or profitts, but wou’d keep all to himself, whether the king would or no, or loose his Life in defence thereof: whereupon the King challenged Mac Coyssie to fight on Horseback, which mac Coyssie willinglie consented to do, though he knew himself unable to resist the valourous and incomparable hardy hand of King Moyleseaghlyn, who was generally coumpted to be the best horseman in these parts of Europe; for King Moyleseaghlyn’s dileight was to ride a horse that was never broken, handled, or ridden, untill the age of seven years, which he would so exactly ride as any other man would ride an old Tame and Gentle Horse. Notwithstanding all Mac Coyssie was of such hope that the King of his favour of Poetry and Learning would never draw his blood, which did embolden and encourage him to Combatt with the King, and being on horse-

Doipe Chalgaig do orghain do Thallanb. Sluaig na nGall 7 na nDanar 7 Laiǵn 1 Mide, co po indeppst co Loch Ainoinb. Doimnall, mac Tuatail, do earǵabail lá Donnchað mac Doimnail, pí Laiǵn. Donnchað, pí Laiǵn, do earǵabail lá Maelrfehlann, mac Doimnail pí Epeann. Dubdaleite, comorba Pattraice do ǵabáil comorbair Cholaim Chille tré comairle fear nEpeann 7 Alban.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, naoi ccéd nochad. An daria bliadann décc do Mhaoirfehlann. Duiblicir Ua bpuadar, ffeileigind Leiteǵlinne [do écc]. Ar fair tugad an teiptir,

Duiblicir uind eǵnai uaig, ba buaid fpecrai fpi ccé mbáig,  
ba fpi leigind leabrad lóir ba oluim óir or Epirn áin.

Ceallach mac Cionaeda, abb Imleacha Fiae .i. Imleach mbécáin, déǵ. Donnchað Ua Congalaig, píogdamna Tímpach, do marbad oc Comarpu hi meabail lá Clonn Cholmáin an trairiuð .i. la Concobar mac Cearbaill. Taðǵ, mac Donnchað, tanairi Orpaigé, do marbad la fiosa Muinan. Aoð Ua Ruairc, píogdamna Connaét, 7 Dubdarach Ua Fiachna, do marbad lá Cenél Eoǵain. An ǵaet do plucað inpi Uoða Cimbe co hoband 1 naon uair, co na dpeich 7 ponnach .i. trichat trairǵfó. An Siontach Ua Leoðan, tǵearna Ǵailnǵ, décc. Donnplébe, mac Diarmada, décc. hUa Dungalaiǵ, tǵfina Muirpaigé, do marbad.

back, Mac Coyssie well provided with horse and Armor, and the king only with a good horse, a staff without a head, fell eagerly to the encounter, Mac Coyssie desirous to kill the King, to the end he might enjoye the revenewes without contradiction. The king cunningly defended himself with nimble avoidings and turnings of his horse, fearing to hurte Mac Coyssie, untill at last, with his skillfullness and good horsemanship, he vanquished Mac Coyssie, and enjoyed his kingdome and the revenews thereof ever-after, untill Bryan Borowe, and his Mounster-men, tooke the same from him.

“Hugh O’Moyledorye, prince of Tyrconnell, died. King Moylescaghlyn gave a great overthrow, called the overtorow of Fordroyme, where

Daniell mac Lorcan, prince of Muskry, with many others, were slain.”

There is extant a curious elegy on the death of Fearghal O’Ruairc, written by Urard Mac Coise; but it would appear from a reference it makes to the fall of Brian in the battle of Clontarf, that it was composed by the poet of that name who died in 1023. It consists of twenty-two quatrains of Dan Direach poetry. The ollav, prostrate on the grave-stone of his patron at Clonmacnoise, bewails his loss in a very pathetic strain, and utters the praises of the departed prince with all the warmth of grief. There is a good copy of it made in 1713 by Maurice Newby, in a small quarto paper manuscript, No. 146 of O’Reilly’s Sale Cata-



hundred men along with him. Doire-Chalgaigh was plundered by the foreigners. An army of the foreigners, Danes, and Leinstermen [marched] into Meath, and they plundered as far as Loch Ainninn. Domhnall, son of Tuathal, was taken prisoner by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, King of Leinster. Donnchadh, King of Leinster, was taken prisoner by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, King of Ireland. Dubhdalethe, successor, assumed the successorship of Colum Cille, by advice of the men of Ireland and Alba.

The Age of Christ, 990 [*rectè* 991]. The twelfth year of Maelseachlainn. Duibhlitir Ua Bruadair<sup>u</sup>, lector of Leithghlinn, [died]. It was of him this testimony was given :

Duibhliter, the stronghold of perfect wisdom, the gifted respondent to every challenge ;

He was an adept in learning of various books, a flame of gold over noble Ireland.

Ceallach, son of Cinaedh, Abbot of Imleach-Fia, i. e. Imleach-Becain, died. Donnchadh Ua Conghalaigh<sup>w</sup>, royal heir of Teamhair, was treacherously slain at Comarchu<sup>x</sup>, by the Clann-Colmain in particular, i. e. by Conchobhar, son of Cearbhall. Tadhg, son of Donnchadh, Tanist of Osraighe, was slain by the men of Munster. Aedh Ua Ruairc, royal heir of Connaught, and Dubhdarach, Ua Fiachna, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. The wind sunk the island of Loch Cimbe<sup>y</sup> suddenly, with its *dreach* and rampart, i. e. thirty feet. The Sinnach Ua Lcochain<sup>z</sup>, lord of Gaileanga, died. Donnsleibhe, son of Diarmaid, died. Ua Dunghalaigh<sup>a</sup>, lord of Muscraighe, was slain.

logue, now in the possession of the Editor.

<sup>u</sup> *Ua-Bruadair*.—Now anglicised Broder, Brothers, and Broderick.

<sup>w</sup> *Ua-Conghalaigh*.—Now O'Conolly, and Conolly, without the prefix O'.

<sup>x</sup> *Comarchu*.—This is probably the place called Cummer, near Clonard, in the county of Meath.

<sup>y</sup> *Loch Cimbe*.—Otherwise Loch Cime, now Lough Hackett, in the parish of Donaghpatrick, barony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See it already referred to at A. M. 3506, and A. D. 701, *suprà*, pp. 32, 302. See also Hardiman's

edition of O'Flaherty's *West Connaught*, p. 148.

<sup>z</sup> *Ua-Leochain*.—Now O'Loughan, and Loughan, without the prefix O', and sometimes translated Duck.

<sup>a</sup> *O'Dunghalaigh*.—Now anglicised O'Donnelly and Donnelly. The O'Donnelys of this race are to be distinguished from those of Ballydonnelly, now Castlecaulfield, in Ulster.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year :

"A. D. 890. Duncha O'Congalai, heyre of Tarach, killed by sleight" [*per dolum*] "by

Áoir Crioirt, naoi ccéid nochta a haon. An tpeap bliadain décc do Maoileaclainn. Diarmaid, pfeileigind Cille dapa, 7 abb Cluana heidneac, décc. Conaó dó po páidead,

Diarmaitt dind ind eona áin, pfe co pfiablaic co nall báig,  
Dhíran, a pí na peét rán, écc do tuitteét na comóail.

Maolpóair Ua Tolaitt, comarba brénainn Cluana pfeita, 7 Maolfinnia, mac Speláin, comarba Ciaraín mic an tpeap, décc. Giollacommáin, mac Néill, tigfina Ua nDiarmada, 7 Cúchna, mac Taidg, do coméuitim pfiapole. Donn mac Donnghail, mic Duindcuan, tigfina Teatba, do marbaó lá a muinir buddéin. Slóigfó lá Maolpeachlainn hi cConnaétab, co tucc brat bóromá ar mó am tuc pí riam. Ar iarrin táinic dhian co bfeisib Muman, 7 Connaéta hi Mide co ticci Loch nÁinidind, 7 ní po gaib boim na duine co ndéad app i cooir néluá. Mór, mghn Taidg an tuir, mic Catail, bainpíogán Eireann, dég.

• Áoir Crioirt, naoi ccéid nochta a dó. An cfeamhaó bliadain décc do Mhaoileachlainn. Maelpóil, eppcop Mugna, décc. Tuatál, mac Maoilepuá, comarba Finnia, 7 comarba Mocólmóc, eccnaó 7 piaglóir eiride, dég. Mac Leigind, mac Dungaláin, aicéindoch Dúin leatglairi, Dunchadh, peap leigind dúin, Maolfinnia Ua hAonaig, peap leigind Fobair, 7 eppcop tuat Luigne, dég. Dunchaó Ua hUctáin, pfe leiginn Cfhannra, décc. Domnall 7 Flaitbfeirach, dá mac Giollacolaim, mic Canannain, do marbaó. Ruaidrí,

Malsechlainn. Teige mac Donogh, heyre of Ossory, by Monster; Hugh O'Rorke, heyre of Connaght; Duvdarach O'Fiachna by Kindred-Owen, all killed."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain only two of these entries under the year 984, which corresponds with 990 of the Annals of the Four Masters:

"A. D. 984" [*recte*, 991]. "Donnough O'Konolye, prince of Taragh, and next heir of the Crown, was wilfully killed by those of Clan-Colman and Connor mac Kervall. The Island of Logh Kymie was, by a greates whirlé winde, sunck on a sudden, that there appeared but 30 feet thereof unsunk."

<sup>b</sup> *Cuceanann*.—He is the ancestor of the family of the O'Concainnins, now Concannons, who became the chiefs of Ui-Diarmada of Corcamoe, in the north-east of the present county of Galway.

The Annals of Ulster give the following events under this year:

"A. D. 991. Maelpedar O'Tola, Coarb of Brenainn, Maelfinnia O'Moenai, Coarb of Ciaran of Clone, *dormierunt*. Duncha O'Duncuan, king of Tehva, *mortuus est*. An army with Malsechlainn into Connaght, from whence he brought great booty. A wonderfull sight on St. Stephan's night, that the firmament was all fyery."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Age of Christ, 991 [*rectè* 992]. The thirteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Diarmaid, lector of Cill-dara and Abbot of Chuain-eidhneach, died ; of whom was said :

Diarmaid, stronghold of noble wisdom, a man of generous fame, of great battle ;

Pity, O king of the righteous laws, that death has now approached him.

Maelpeadair Ua Tolaid, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta ; and Maelfinnia, son of Spelan, successor of Ciaran, son of the artificer, died. Gillacommain, son of Niall, lord of Ui-Diarmada ; and Cuceanann<sup>b</sup>, son of Tadhg, mutually fell by each other. Donn, son of Donnghal, son of Donnucuan, was slain by his own people. An army was led by Maelseachlainn into Connaught ; and he brought from thence a prey of cattle, the greatest that a king had ever brought. After this, Brian came with the men of Munster and Connaught into Meath, as far as Loch Ainninn ; and he did not take a cow or person, but went off from thence by secret flight. Mor, daughter of Tadhg of the Tower, son of Cathal, Queen of Ireland, died.

The Age of Christ, 992. The fourteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Maelpoil, Bishop of Mughain, died. Tuathal, son of Maelrubha, successor of Finnia, and successor of Mocholmoc, a wise man and governor, died. Macleighinn, son of Dunghalan, airchinneach of Dun-Leathghlaisi ; Dunchadh, lector of Dun ; Maelfinnia Ua hAenaigh, lector of Fobhar, and Bishop of Tuath-Luighne<sup>c</sup>, died. Dunchadh Ua hUchtain, lector of Ceanannas, died. Domhnall and Flaithbheartach, two sons of Gillacolum, son of Canannan<sup>d</sup>, were slain. Ruaidhri, son of

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain the notice of the army of King Maelseachlainn plundering Connaught, and the attack by Brian Borumha upon Meath, under the year 985, as follows :

“ A. D. 985” [*rectè*, 992]. “ King Moyleseaghlyn, with an army, went into Connought, and from thence brought many captives and rich booties, such as none of his predecessors ever brought. Dureing the time the king was occupied in Connought, Bryan Borowe, with

his Munstermen, came to Meath, and there wasted and destroyed all places, untill he came to Logh Innill” [*Loch Ainninn*, now Lough Ennell], “ where the king’s house was, in soemuch that they left not cow, beast, or man, that they could meet withall, untaken, ravished, and taken away.”

<sup>c</sup> *Tuath-Luighne*.—Now the barony of Lune, in the county of Meath.

<sup>d</sup> *Son of Canannan*.—This should be grandson of Canannan, or Ua Canannain, for Gillacolum,

mac Corcraigh, tiğhna deirceir Connacht, do mairbhad lá Concobar, mac Maoileachlainn, ḡ lá mac Comaltáin Uí Cléirigh. Concobar, mac Cearbail Uí Maoileachlainn, décc iar ndeicé bēthaid. Maolruanai Ua Ciarda, tiğhna Cairpre, do mairbhad lá fionn Tēba. Enech Ua Leocáin, tiğhna Tuata Luigne, do mairbhad lá Maoileachlainn ḡ lá Catal, mac Labrada. Cleircein mac Maoileóuin, tiğhna Ua nEatach, do mairbhad lia a muinir peirrin. Muirecan ó bhoiré Domnagh, comarba Pátraicc, for cuairt i tTír nEogain, co ro epleg dháid nigh for Adó, mac Domnall, hi ffrionnairi rannéa Pátraicc, ḡ co tucc mórchuairt cuaircēir Eireann iaromh. Fuarlaccad Donnchaða, mic Domnall, nī Laighn, ó Maoileachlainn. Nó cōblach for Loc Rib la brian, mac Cindéidigh, gur ro aircc fionn bpeirne. Dunaðac, mac Diarmaða, tiğhna Corco bhaircino, décc. Cpeach lá Galluib Áta chlaé, gur ro oirgread Ard mōreacáin, ḡ Domnac Pátraicc, ḡ Muine bproccáin. Forbad teinead do bié for nīm go matain. Adó, mac Ectigeir, tanairi Ua Ceinnfealaigh, décc. Iomair do ionnarbad a hAd chlaé tria itēe na naom. Dond, mac Donnghail, tiğhna Teatba, dég. Ruaidri Ua Turáin décc.

Áoir Chriort, naoi ccēd noch a tri. An cúiccead bliadain décc do Mhaoileachlainn. Muirghr, mac Muiríohair, abb Munghairi, Pógarfach, mac Diarmaða, mic Uatmaráin, tiğhna Corca Firthi Connacht, do mairbhad do Ghailínghuib Corainn. Congalach, mac Laithneen, .i. Ua Darda, tiğhna Gailíngh, dég. Maolcarríoda, tiğhna Ua mōruín, Adó, mac Dubghail, mic Donnchaða, tiğhna Maighē lēe ḡ mōghamna Oiligh, décc. Conn, mac

prince of Tireconnell, who was slain in 975, was son of Diarmaid, who was son of Canannan, the progenitor of the O'Canannains.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 335.

\* *Both-Domhnaigh*.—Now Badoney, in the valley of Glenelly, in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 188, col. a, not. 121.

† *Degree of King*.—This passage affords a curious corroboration of an opinion put forth by the Editor, in the *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 452, namely, that “it is highly probable that the monarchs of Ireland, since the

introduction of Christianity, were inaugurated by the Archbishop of Armagh.”

\* *Ua-Gusain*.—This family name is always anglicised Gossan, without the prefix Ua or O'.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 992. Tuohal mac” [Mael-] “Ruva, Coarb of Finnen and Macolmog, and Conor mac Maelsechlainn, *mortui sunt*. Maelruanai O'Ciarga, king of Carbury, killed by the men of Tethva. Two O'Canannans killed. Egnech O'Leogan, king of Luigne, killed by Maelsechlainn in the Abbot of Dovernach-Patrick's house. Maelfinnia

Cosgrach, lord of South Connaught, was slain by Conchobhar, son of Maelseachlainn, and by the son of Comhaltan Ua Cleirigh. Conchobhar, son of Cearbhall Ua Maelseachlainn, died after a good life. Maelruanaidh Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was slain by the men of Teathbha. Egnech Ua Leochain, lord of Tuath-Luighne, was slain by Maelseachlainn, and Cathal, son of Labhraidh. Cleircen, son of Maelduin, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by his own people. Muireagan of Both-Domhnaigh<sup>e</sup>, successor of Patrick, went upon his visitation in Tir-Eoghain; and he conferred the degree of king<sup>f</sup> upon Aedh, son of Domhnall, in the presence of Patrick's congregation, and he afterwards made a great visitation of the north of Ireland. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, King of Leinster, was ransomed from Maelseachlainn. A new fleet upon Loch-Ribh by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, who plundered the men of Breifne. Dunadhach, son of Diarmaid, lord of Corca-Bhaiscinn, died. A predatory incursion by the foreigners of Ath-cliath, so that they plundered Ard-Breacain, Domhnach-Padraig, and Muine-Brocain. The colour of fire was in the heavens till morning. Aedh, son of Echthighern, Tanist of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died. Imhar was expelled from Ath-cliath through the intercession of the saints. Donn, son of Donnghal, lord of Teathbha, died. Ruaidhri Ua Gusan<sup>g</sup> died.

The Age of Christ, 993. The fifteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Muirgheas, son of Muireadhach, Abbot of Mungairid. Fogartach, son of Diarmaid, son of Uathmharan, lord of Corca-Firtri in Connaught, was slain by the Gaileanga of Corann. Conghalach, son of Laidhgnen, i. e. Ua Gadhra, lord of Gaileanga, died. Maelcairearda, lord of Ui-Briuin; Aedh, son of Dubhghall, son of Donnchadh, lord of Magh-Ithe, and royal heir of Oileach, died. Conn, son of Con-

O'Haenai, Coarb of Fechin, and Bushop of Tuoth-Luigne, in *Christo Jesu pausat*. Clerchen mac Maelduin, king of Onehach, *a suis jugulatus est*. Great death of men, cattle, and bees, in all Ireland this year. Moregan, Coarb of Patricke, visiting Tyrowen, where he did *read*" [*rectè*, confer] "the degree of king upon Hugh mac Donnell, in presence of Patrick's *Samltha*" [i. e. the clergy of Armagh.—Ed.], "and went in visitation of all the north of Ireland."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the same events are noticed in the

Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 986, as follows:

"A. D. 986" [*rectè*, 993]. "Twahall mac Moyrowa, Cowarb of St. Fynian, and of Mocolmack, a man sadge and holy, died. Donnogh O'Hugh-tan, Lector of Kells, died. There was great mortality in St. Keyran's see of Clonvicknose. Connor mac Kervall O'Melaghlyn died. Moyle-ronie O'Kyergie, prince of Carbry, now called Bremyngham's Countrey, died. The two O'Kannans were slain, that is to say, the two sons of Gillacholume, Donnell and Flathverta."

Conḡalaigh, tighfina Ua pFailge, do mairbhad. Siuirioc, mac Amlaib, do ionnabhaid a hAcl chaid. Giollacéle, mac Círbail, ríogdánna Laighn, do mairbhad la mac Amlaib. Muireaccán ó boit Doimnaigh, comorba Pátraice, por cuairt i tTír pEoghain go po léig graidha rígh por Aod, mac Doimnaill, hí ppiabhairi raimta Pátraice, 7 go tuice mor cuairt tuairceirt Eireann.

Aoir Crioirt, naoi ccén noch a cftair. An peiread bliadain décc do Mhaoileachlainn. Rébachán, mac Dúnchada, aipchindech Mungairt, Colla, abb, 7 eccnaib Inre catairgh, Clepcén, mac Lépáin, raccart Arda Maca, 7 Odrán Ua hEolair, pcpibhnid Cluana mic Nóir, dég. hiomar do éoct i nAcl chaid nar éir Siuirioca, mic Amlaib. Doimnach Pátraice do apccáin do Ghallaid Acla chaid, 7 do Muircéirac Ua Conḡalaigh, aét po díogail Dia nar tcepioll pair uair po éccromh pia ccionn míora iapomh. Maolrfechlaimn do lopecad Aenagh Thete, 7 do mofid Urmumhan, 7 po ppaonead poime por brian, 7 por pfpaid Muman apénae. Paul Tomair, 7 claidéad Chaplura do éabairt do Mhaoilrfechlaimn mac Doimnaill ap eiccin ó Ghallaid Acla

<sup>b</sup> *Muireagan of Both-Donkuaigh*.—This is a repetition. See the year 992.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year :

"A. D. 993. Fogartach mac Diarmada, king of Corontri, killed by the men of Galeng-Coraimn. Hugh, mac Duvgaill, mic Duncha, heyre of Ailech, killed. The Sord of Colum Cille burnt by Maelsechlainn. Conn mac Congulai killed. Maelmuire mac Skanlain, bushop of Ardmach, died. Sitrick mac Aulaiv banished from Dublin. Rannall mac Ivar killed by Murcha."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The year 993 of the Annals of Ulster and the Four Masters corresponds with 987 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which contain one entry under that year, namely, the death of "Maytemorie mac Seannlan, Bushop of Ardmach."

<sup>c</sup> *Ua-hEolais*.—This family name is still in use, and anglicised "*Olas*."

<sup>d</sup> *Aenach-Thee*.—This was the ancient name

of Aenach-Urmhumhan, now the town of Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary. Dr. O'Brien, in his Dissertations on the Laws of the ancient Irish, suppresses this defeat of Brian Borumha, on which Moore, who took this to be the production of Vallancey, makes the following remark in his *History of Ireland* :

"With a spirit of partisanship which deserves praise, at least for its ardour, being ready to kindle even on matters as far back as the tenth century, Vallancey" [*recte*, Doctor O'Brien] "suppresses all mention of this defeat of his favourite hero; though, in the annals most partial to the cause of Munster—those of Innisfallen—it forms almost the only record for the year."—Vol. ii. p. 95, note.

The attributing of this ardour to Vallancey in favour of Brian Borumha, is pitiful in our national bard.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

"A. D. 994. Cinach mac Maelcholuim, king

ghalach, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain. Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, was expelled from Dublin. Gillacele, son of Cearbhall, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by the son of Amhlaeibh. Muireagan of Both-Domhnaigh<sup>b</sup>, successor of Patrick, was on his visitation in Tir-Eoghain, and he conferred the degree of king upon the son of Domhnall, in the presence of the congregation of Patrick, and made a great visitation of the north of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 994. The sixteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Rebachan, son of Dunchadh, airchinneach of Mungairid; Colla, Abbot and wise man of Inis-Cathaigh. Clerchen, son of Leran, priest of Ard-Macha, and Odhran Ua h-Eolais<sup>d</sup>, scribe of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Imhar came to Ath-cliath after Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh. Domhnach-Padraig was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliath and Muircheartach Ua Conghalaigh; but God took vengeance of him, for he died before the end of a month afterwards. Maelseachlainn burned Aenach-Thete<sup>k</sup>, and plundered Urmhumhain, and routed before him Brian and the men of Munster in general. The ring of Tomar<sup>l</sup> and the sword of Carlus were carried away by force, by Maelseachlainn, from the foreigners of Ath-cliath.

of Scotland, killed *per dolum*. Donach-Patrick rifled by Genties" [*rectè*, Galls] "of Dublin, and by Murtagh O'Congalai; but God was revenged on him, for he died in the end of the same moneth. Colla, Airchinnech of Inis-Cahai, *mortuus est*. Clercan mac Leran, priest of Ard-mach, died."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Most of the same events are entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 988, as follows:

"A. D. 988" [*rectè*, 995]. "King Moyleseaghlyn burnt and spoiled all the Hether Munster, and overthrew Bryan Borowe and Munstermen in the feild. Hymer reigned in Dublin after Sittrick mac Awley. Randolph was killed by the Lynstermen. Hymer was putt to flight and Sittrick was king of Dublin in his place. Cynath, son of Malcolme, king of Scotland, died. Down-Patrick was preyed by the Danes of Dublin, and by Mortagh O'Konolaye; but God revenged the same on Mortagh before the end of the same month, by looseing his life. King

Moyleseaghlyn took from the Danes of Dublin the Sword of Charles, with many other jewells."

<sup>l</sup> *The ring of Tomar*.—This Tomar, or Tomrair, was evidently the ancestor of the Danish kings of Dublin.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under A. D. 846, p. 475, *suprà*. This entry is the theme on which Moore founded his ballad, "Let Erin remember the days of old." In his *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 95, he adds the following note, which is very incorrect:

"The Collar of Tomar was a golden torques, which the monarch Malachy took from the neck of a Danish chieftain whom he had conquered."

There was no Tomar in Malachy II.'s time, and the chain or ring referred to in the text was certainly preserved at Dublin as an heirloom by the descendants of Tomar, or Tomrair, the Earl, tanist of the King of Lochlann, who was killed at Sciath Neachtain, near Castledermot, in the year 846 [847].—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, Introduction, pp. xxxvi. to xli.

cliaē. Raġnall do mārbad do Laiġnib, .i. do mac Murchada mic Finn, ⁊ loimar do tēchead doṛiōiri a Aē cliaē, ⁊ Siēpioce do ġabail a ionaib. Ġiollapātraiice, mac Duinnēuan, tiġsina Tēba, do mārbad. Maolmaire, mac Scannlāin, eppcop Arda Maēa, do ēcc.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, naoi ccēo nochā a cūcc. An pētēmaō bliadain dēcc do Maolpeaclainn. Copmac Ua Congaile, abb Dairmire, dēcc. Diarmaid, mac Dōmnaill, tiġsina Ua cCeinnrealaig, do mārbad do Donnubān, mac loimar tria tēngnaēt. Ġiollapātraiice, mac Donnchaōa, tiġsina Opraige, do mārbad do Dhomnubān mac loimar, ⁊ do Dhomnaill, mac Faolāin, tiġsina na nDēippe. Donnubān, mac loimar, do mārbad la Laiġnib iapom .i. lā Comduilġ, mac Cionaēda do Uib Faile, ⁊ cino reachtmaine, ⁊ nōioġail Diarmata, mic Dōmnaill. Dōmnall, mac Faolāin, tiġsina na nDeiri, dēcc. Apo Macha do lopead do tene paignēn eētip tiġibh ⁊ domuliace, ⁊ cloicēacha, ⁊ a pīōnīmēo do huile oilegno. Nī tāimic ⁊ nEirinn o conocbadh, ⁊ nī tarġa co lā bratae dioġail amlaibh, conad do atpubrad,

Cūcc bliadna nochat, naoi ccēo ó ġein Cpiopt, aread atpē,  
Co lopead catpac, cen clit mic āipō Calppainn, mic Oitid.

Slōicchead lā Conaille ⁊ Muġdopna, ⁊ tuairceipt mōrēg do Ġlēt Rige, conur tarrad Aod, mac Dōmnaill, tiġsina Oileg, co tēpat deabaid uoib co paoimō fopuib, ⁊ po mārbad tiġsina Conaille and .i. Matudān Ua Cpoingille, ⁊ dā cēo amaille nīp. Catpaoimō fop ēsraib Muīan pīa cCatal ⁊ pīa Muirġear dā mac Ruaidōri, mic Corccraig, ⁊ pīa nUa Ceal-

<sup>m</sup> *Donndubhan, son of Imhar*: *anglicè* Donovan, son of Ivor. This Danish Donovan was evidently the grandson of Donovan, *rex Nepotum Fidlheinte*, who was slain by Brian Borumha in 976 [977]. Ivor, king of the Danes of Waterford, was married to a daughter of this Donovan, who had himself formed an alliance with the king of the Danes of Limerick.—See note under A. D. 976; and *Appendix*, Pedigree of O'Donovan, p. 2436.

<sup>n</sup> *Faelan*.—He was the progenitor after whom the family of Ua Faelain, or O'Faelain, now *anglicè* O'Phelan, Phelan, and Whelan, have

taken their hereditary surname.

<sup>o</sup> *Cloictheacha*: i. e. Belfries. This is still the Irish name for the ancient Irish round towers in most parts of Ireland.

<sup>p</sup> *Fidlheimhedh*: .i. pīo cillī, i. e. the sacred wood, or wood of the church or sanctuary.—See Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 59–62. Doctor O'Connor translates this “*turres cœlestes*,” but without any authority whatever from Irish dictionaries, glossaries, or even from correct etymological analysis.

<sup>q</sup> *The great son of Calphrann, son of Oitidh*:



Raghnall was slain by the Leinstermen, i. e. by the son of Murchadh, son of Finn; and Imhar fled again from Ath-cliath, and Sitric took his place. Gillaphadraig, son of Donnucuan, lord of Teathbha, was slain. Maelmaire, son of Scannlan, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 995. The seventeenth year of Maelseachlainn. Cormac Ua Conghaile, Abbot of Daimhinis, died. Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was killed by Donnubhan, son of Imhar<sup>m</sup>, through treachery. Gillaphadraig, son of Donnchadh, lord of Osraighe, was killed by Donnubhan, son of Imhar, and by Domhnall, son of Faelan<sup>n</sup>, lord of the Deisi. Donnubhan, son of Imhar, was afterwards slain by the Leinstermen, namely, by Cuduiligh, son of Cinaedh, [one] of the Ui-Failghe, at the end of a week, in revenge of Diarmaid, son of Domhnall. Domhnall, son of Faelan, lord of the Deisi, died. Ard-Macha was burned by lightning, both houses, churches, and cloitheacha<sup>o</sup>, and its Fidh-neimhedh<sup>p</sup>, with all destruction. There came not in Ireland, since it was discovered, and there never will come till the day of judgment, a vengeance like it; of which was said:

Five years, ninety, nine hundred, from birth of Christ, it is told,  
Till the burning of the city without sparing, of the great son of  
Calphrann, son of Oitidh<sup>a</sup>.

An army by the Conaille and Mughdhorna, and the north of Breagha, to Gleann-Righe; but they were overtaken by Aedh, son of Domhnall, lord of Oileach, who gave them battle, in which they were defeated, and the lord of Conaille, i. e. Matudhan Ua Croinghille<sup>r</sup>, and two hundred along with him, were slain. A battle was gained over the men of Munster by Cathal and Muirgheas, the two sons of Ruaidhri, son of Coscrach, and by Ua Ceallaigh<sup>s</sup>,

i. e. St. Patrick.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under A. D. 432, p. 131, *suprà*.

<sup>r</sup> *Ua Croinghille*.—Now Cronelly without the prefix O<sup>r</sup>.

<sup>s</sup> *Ua Ceallaigh*.—Now *anglicè* O'Kelly, and Kelly, without the prefix O<sup>r</sup>. This is the first notice of the family of O'Kelly of Ui-Maine, or Hy-Many, occurring in the Irish annals. The first person of this race called Ua Ceallaigh, was

Murchadh, son of Aedh, who was son of Ceallach, the progenitor after whom the hereditary surname was taken.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 97, and the Genealogical Table in that work.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 995. The fyre Diat” [*ignis divinus*]  
“taking Ardmach, left neither sanctuary,

laig, dú i ttorcraitor ile, 7 torcair Muirgíor mac Ruaidrí i ptiéguinn. Giollapatreice Ua Flannacáin, tigerna Tíetha, do marbað la Fiacra mac Roduib, taoirioc Muinthe Mhaoilpínda. Muirceartach beag Ua Congalaig do marbað. Mathgamain, mac Císbail, tigfina Ua nDunchaða, do marbað i nAé cliaé la Maolmórdá, mac Murchaða, i ndíogail a athar.

Aoir Crioit, naoi ccéad noch a ré. An toctmað bliadain décc do Mhaoileaclainn. Colmán Corcaige cuir ordain Éireann, Cond Ua Laithgéné, abb Fearna, 7 Dubéach Ua Taðgáin, .i. mac Duibínd, paccart Cluana mic Nóir, dég. Ruaidrí, mac Néill Uí Cananóin, tigfina Cenel Conaill, dég. Maíom for Uib Méit occ Sruéair ría mac nDonnchaða Fínd, 7 ría rFíraib Roir, co torcair ann tigfina Ua Méit 7 rochaide oile. Cluain Ioraird 7 Cíandub do apcain lá Gallaid Áta cliaith. Maolreachlainn, mac Maolpuanaib, ríogdamna Oilg, dég. Domnall, mac Donnáda Fhinn, do dállað lá Maolreachlainn, mac Domnaill.

Aoir Crioit, naoi ccéad noch a reacht. An nomad bliadain décc do Mhaoilechlainn. Conaing Ua Corccraig, rui eppcop Cluana mic Nóir, dég. Diarmait, mac Domnaill, tigearna Ua cCeinnrelaig, Giollapatreice, mac Donnchaða, tigfina Orpraig, décc. Giolla Érnáin, mac Ágda, tigfina Teéba, do marbað lá Síol Ronáin. Oíppine Ua Machainén, tigfina Mugdóirn, do marbað lá Maoileachlainn i nInir Mocta. Slóighead lá Maolríchlainn 7 lá brian, co tuccrat gialla Gall ppi ruabair do Thaoidealaib. Maelpéclainn co ríraib Míde, 7 brian co bsráib Mumán do rionol ro cedóir go hAé cliaé, go tuccrat gialla 7 an ba deach dia réboib uaduib.

houses, or places, or churches, unburnt. Diarmid mac Donell, king of Cinnsealaies; Gilpatrick mac Doncha, king of Ossory; and Cormack mac Congalai, Coarb of Daivinis, *mortui sunt*. Tir-Conell" [*rectè*, Conailli-Muirhevnè], "Mugorn, and Tuaiscert-Bregh, with their force, along to Glenn-Rie, where Hugh mac Donell, king of Ailech, mett them, and gave battle, and discomfitted them, and killed Madugan mac Crongilla, king of Conells, there, and 200."

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice the plundering and destruction of Armagh by fire, in the year 989, as follows :

"A. D. 989" [*rectè*, 996]. "They of Uriell preyed Ardmach, and took from thence 2000 cowes. Ardmach was also burnt, both church, house, and steeple, that there was not such a spectacle seen in Ireland."

<sup>1</sup> *Sruthair*.—Now Sruveel, in the district of Ui-Meith-Macha, parish of Tedavnet, barony and county of Monaghan.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 8. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

"A. D. 996. An overthrow of the O'Mehes at Sruhar, by Donogh Fin's son, and by the

wherein many were slain ; and Muirgheas, son of Ruaidhri, fell in the heat of the conflict. Gillapadraig, son of Flannagan, lord of Teathbha, was slain by Fiachra, son of Rodubh, chief of Muintir-Maelfhinna. Muircheartach Breag Ua Conghalaigh was slain. Mathghamhain, son of Cearbhall, lord of Ui-Dun-chadha, was slain at Ath-cliath by Maelmordha, son of Murchadh, in revenge of his father.

The Age of Christ, 996. The eighteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Colman of Corcach, pillar of the dignity of Ireland ; Conn Ua Laidhgnen, Abbot of Fearná ; and Dubhthach Ua Tadhgain, i. e. the son of Duibhfinn, priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Ruaidhri, son of Niall Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died. A battle was gained over the Ui-Meith, at Sruthair<sup>t</sup>, by the son of Donnchadh Finn and the Feara-Rois, wherein the lord of Ui-Meith and many others were slain. Cluain-Iraird and Ceanannus were plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, royal heir of Oileach, died. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh Finn, was blinded by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall.

The Age of Christ, 997. The nineteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Conaing Ua Cosgraigh, distinguished Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh ; [and] Gillapadraig, son of Donnchadh, lord of Osraighe, died. Gilla-Ernain, son of Aghda, lord of Teathbha, was slain by the Sil-Ronain. Oissine Ua Machainen, lord of Mughdhorna, was slain by Maelseachlainn on Inis-Mocha<sup>a</sup>. An army was led by Maelseachlainn and Brian, so that they obtained the hostages of the foreigners, to the joy of the Irish. Maelseachlainn, with the men of Meath, and Brian, with the men of Munster, collected immediately to Ath-cliath, and carried off the hostages and the best part of their jewels from them. Doire-Calgaich was plundered by the

men of Ross, where their king and others were lost. Maelseachlainn mac Maelruana, heyre of Ailech, died by phisic given him. Clon-Irard and Kells spoyled by Genties" [*rectè*, by Galls]. "Donell mac Donogh Finn blinded by Maelseachlainn. Maelcolum mac Daniell, king of North Wales, died."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain some of these entries under the year 990.

"A. D. 990" [*rectè*, 997]. "The Scottish men in battle slewe their own king, Constantyne, and many others. Malcolme mac Donnell, king of North Wales, died. Duffagh mac Tagaine, priest of Clonvicknose, died. Rowrie mac Neale O'Kanannan, prince of Tyrconnell, died."

<sup>a</sup> *Inis-Mochta*.—Now Inismot, in the barony of Slane, and county of Meath.—See it already referred to at the years 922, 939.

Orðain Daire Calgaich do Ḡhallaibh. Slóiccfo la Maelreachlainn i cCon-naictaib, co ro mór, no loirec Magh Ai, 7 co ro papcebaio mac tigfina Ciarraige leó. Imhar co nḠallaibh, 7 co nOrpraigib for cpeic i nUib Ceinnrelaig, co ppargaibfe forinna a ngríga 7 aiaill dia pluairh.

Aoir Cnorp, naoi ccédo nochat a hocht. An pícemaio bliadain do Mhaolreachlainn. Dubdaleite, mac Ceallaig, comorba Patraice 7 Colaim Cille, dég 2 lún ipin tpeap bliadain oécmogac a aoire. Ceall dapa do arðain do Ḡhallaib Aeta cliaith. Niall, mac Aíga, pioḡdamna Teatba, do marbaio lá Calraigib hi cCluain mic Nóir im péil Ciapáin. Donnchaio, mac Domnaill, do erḡabáil do Siernoc, mac Amlaioib, tigfina Ḡall, 7 do Mhaol-morba mac Murchaio. Diaimait, mac Dúnathair, tigfina Sil nAnmchaio, do marbaio lá mac Comaltáin Uí Chléiricch, tigfina Aíone. Iomairpecc etir Aírḡiallaib 7 Conaille, du i ttoréair Ḡiolla cnorp Ua Cuilennám, tigfina Conaille, 7 rochaioe oile imaille ppiur. Maolrschlainn Ua Maolpuanaio, tigfina Ua Cneméainn, do marbaio la hUibh Ceallaigh. Inorfo Ua nEatach la hAio, mac Domnaill, co tucc boroma móp, 7 bá díríoe do garpi cpeach móp Mhairge Coia. Lia aille do tuirim, 7 ba he mag nAille ppiur oiongna Mairge bpiḡ. Do ponta cétora cloca muilinn oi lá Maileachlainn. Slóiccfo lair an píḡ Maolrschlainn, 7 lá brian, mac Cindeitig, go Ḡlcho Mama. Tangabar ona Ḡoill Aeta cliait dia pobairt co paioimio for

\* *Was lost by them* : i. e. by the Connaughtmen. The meaning is : "On this occasion the Connaughtmen lost the son of the lord of Ciarraighe-Aei."

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

"A. D. 997. An army by Maelsechlainn and by Bryan, that they brought pledges from the Galls for submission to Irishmen. Duvdalehe, Patrick's Coarb and Columcill's, in the 83rd year of his age, died. The burninge of Ard-mach to the haulfe. Daniell mac Duncuan killed by Gailengs. An army by Maelsechlainn into Connaght, and" [he] "prayed them. Another by Bryan into Lenster, and prayed them."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of these events are noticed in the An-

nals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 991, thus :

"A. D. 991" [*rectè*, 998]. "King Moyleseaghlyn and Bryan Borowe joyned together, and took hostages of all the Danes of Ireland, and went also to Connaught together, and tooke their hostages and jewells, such as they made choice of. Duffdalehe, Cowarb of St. Patrick, and St. Columb, in the 73rd year of his age, died a good devoute sadge and holy man. Derye-Kalgie was preyed and robbed by Danes. Gil-lapatrik mac Donnogh, king of Ossory, died. King Moyleseaghlyn preyed and spoyled Moye-Noye in Connought."

\* *The Calraighi* : i. e. Calraighi-an-chala, who were seated in the parish of Ballyloughloe, barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.

\* *Magh-Ailbhe*.—Now Moynalvy, a townland

foreigners. An army was led by Maelseachlainn into Connaught; and he plundered or burned Magh-Aei, and the son of the lord of Ciarraighe was lost by them\*. Imhar, with the foreigners, went on a predatory excursion into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, where they lost the great part of their horses, and some of their army.

The Age of Christ, 998. The twentieth year of Maelseachlainn. Dubhdaleithe, son of Ceallach, successor of Patrick and Colum-Cille, died on the 2nd of June, in the eighty-third year of his age. Cill-dara was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Niall, son of Aghda, royal heir of Teathbha, was slain by the Calraighi<sup>x</sup>, at Cluain-mic-Nois, on the festival of Ciaran. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, was taken prisoner by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, lord of the foreigners, and by Maelmordha, son of Murchadh. Diarmaid, son of Dunadhach, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by the son of Comhaltan Ua Cleirigh, lord of Aidhne. A battle between the Oirghialla and Conailli, in which fell Gillachrist Ua Cuilennain, lord of Conailli, and many others along with him. Maelseachlainn Ua Maelruanaidh, lord of Creamhthainn, was slain by the Ui-Ceallaigh. The plundering of Ui-Eathach by Aedh, son of Domhnall, so that he carried off a great cattle spoil; and this was called the great prey of Magh-Cobha. The stone of Lia Ailbhe fell (and Magh-Ailbhe<sup>y</sup> was the chief fort of Magh-Breagh), and four mill-stones were made of it by Maelseachlainn. An army was led by the king, Maelseachlainn, and by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, to Gleann Mama<sup>z</sup>. The foreigners of Ath-cliath came to attack them, but the

in the parish of Kilmore, in the barony of Lower Deece, and county of Meath.

\* *Gleann-Mama*.—This was the name of a valley near Dunlavan, in the county of Wicklow. —See *Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill*, p. 36. In the Annals of Tighernach, and in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, this battle is noticed under the year 999. Dr. O'Brien, in his *Laws of Tanistry, &c.*, with all the feelings of a provincial partisan, complains of the author of *Cambrensis Eversus*, who assigns to King Maelseachlainn, or Malachy, alone, all the glory of the victory of Gleann-Mama; and Mr. Moore, in his *History of Ireland*, transfers all the warmth

and energy of Dr. O'Brien in vindicating the character of his ancestor to General Vallancey, who was only the editor and not the author of this Treatise, and had no feelings of this description towards Brian Borumha. Mr. Moore writes:

“We have here another historical partisan in the field. The author of *Cambrensis Eversus*, with whom Malachy is not undeservedly a favourite, assigns to him alone all the glory of this achievement. He attributes (says Vallancey!)” [*rectè*, says O'Brien] “the whole honour of this action to Malachy, with an utter exclusion of Brian, although the Annals of Innisfallen expressly mention Brian as solely

Thallaiḃ, 7 nō laḃ a nár im Aḃaite, mac nAmlaoib, 7 im Chóilén mac Eḃigen, 7 im maiteḃ Aḃa eliaḃ aḃéḃna, 7 nō muḃaigib ille do Thallaiḃ ipin caḃgleḃ rín. Do ḃeacḃaib Maolrḃchlainn 7 ḃḃian iarrḃin co hAḃ eliaḃ, ocup báḃḃar peḃḃḃain lán ann, 7 nuccar a óp, 7 a aḃḃḃe 7 a ḃḃaite. Ro loirḃḃḃe an óḃn, 7 ionnarḃaite ḃiḃḃḃna Gall. .i. Siḃḃḃoc mac Amlaoib. Aḃ do ḃairḃḃḃe an caḃa rín aḃḃḃaḃ,

Tiḃḃaib do ḃḃinn Mama,  
Ní bá huirḃce ḃar láma,  
Iḃaite neic diḃ ḃonḃaig  
Imon cloich i cClāen cōḃḃair.  
Meḃair aḃḃ an maibm co mbuaib  
Coppḃ ḃar caillḃ nō ḃuaib,  
Co loirḃḃḃe Aḃ eliaḃ cain,  
Iar nḃḃḃḃe fop Lāiḃḃḃaig.

Mac éicḃḃḃ, mic Dalaiḃ, ḃiḃḃḃna Aḃḃḃiall, do maḃḃaḃ lá mac hUḃ Ruairḃ. Mac Óḃnaḃaig, mic ḃaḃḃa, do maḃḃaḃ. Dūḃḃal, mac Cḃonaḃḃa do maḃḃaḃ lá ḃḃolla Caomḃḃin mac Cḃonaḃḃa.

Aḃḃ Cḃḃḃḃ, náoi ccéḃ nocha a naoi. An ḃaonḃaḃ ḃḃiaḃain rḃéḃ do Mḃaileclainn. Diarḃaite, .i. Conaillech, rḃḃ leigḃinn Cluana mic Nóir, óḃḃ. Flaiḃḃḃḃach Ua Canaḃḃáin, ḃiḃḃḃna Cheneol Conaill do maḃḃaḃ lá a cēnel buḃḃéin. Ua Domnaill, .i. Cúcaille, ḃiḃḃḃna Duplaḃ, do maḃḃaḃ la hUa Néill .i. la hAḃḃ. Muirḃḃḃ, mac Aḃḃa, ḃiḃḃḃna Ua nDiarḃaḃa, do

engaged in the affair, without attributing any share of it to Malachy. Vallancey" [*recte*, O'Brien] "then proceeds with much warmth and energy to contend that Malachy had no share whatever in this exploit."—Vol. ii. p. 96.

\* *Clāen-conghair*: i. e. Slope of the Troop. Not identified. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 998. Gillenan mac Agdai killed by Kindred-Ronain murderously. Gilchrist O'Culennan killed by Argiallai, and many with him. Donncha mac Daniell, king of Lenster, taken captive by Sitrick mac Aulaiv, king of

Galls, and by Maelmorra mac Murchaa. The kingdom of Leinster given to Maelmora after that. The stone called Lia-Ailve fell, being chiefe monument of Mabregh, and Maelsechlainn made fower millstones of it after. Great booty with Maelsechlainn from Lenster. Mac Egný mac Dalai, king of Airgiall, killed by O'Royrk. The spoyling of Onehach by Hugh mac Donell, from whence he brought" [a] "great many cowes. An army by Bryan, king of Cashill, to Glenn-Mamma, whither the Genties" [*recte*, the Galls] "of Dublin" [and Lenstermen along with them] "came to resist him,

foreigners were routed and slaughtered, together with Aralt, son of Amhlaeibh, and Cuilen, son of Eitigen, and other chiefs of Ath-cliaith; and many of the foreigners were cut off in this conflict. After this Maelseachlainn and Brian proceeded to Ath-cliaith, where they remained for a full week, and carried off its gold, silver, and prisoners. They burned the fortress, and expelled the lord of the foreigners, namely, Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh. To predict this battle was said :

They shall come to Gleann-Mama,  
It will not be water over hands,  
Persons shall drink a deadly draught  
Around the stone at Claen-Conghair<sup>a</sup>.  
From the victorious overthrow they shall retreat,  
Till they reach past the wood northwards,  
And Ath-cliaith the fair shall be burned,  
After the ravaging the Leinster plain.

Mac-Egnigh, son of Dalach, lord of Airghialla, was slain by the son of Ua Ruairc. The son of Dunadhach, son of Gadhra, was slain. Dunghal, son of Cinaedh, was slain by Gillacaeimhghin, son of Cinaedh.

The Age of Christ, 999. The twenty-ninth year of Maelseachlainn. Diarmaid, i. e. Conaillech, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Flaithbheartach Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by his own tribe. Ua Domhnall, i. e. Cuchail, lord of Durlas, was slain by Ua Neill, i. e. by Aedh. Muirgheas,

but they were overthrown, and their slaughter had about Aralt mac Aulaive, and about Culen mac Etigen, and about the chiefs of the Galls. Bryan went to Dublin after and spoiled Dublin."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the same events, and particularly the battle of Gleann-Mama, is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnois at the year 992, thus :

"A. D. 992" [*rectè*, 999]. "Donnogh mac Donnell, king of Lynster, was taken by Sitrick mac Awley, and held captive. King Moyleseaghlyn preyed all Lynster. Kildare was preyed and destroyed by the Danes of Dublin. King Moyleseaghlyn and Bryan Bo-

rowe, with a great army, went to Gleanmamye, where they were encountered by the Danes of Dublin, in which encounter the chiefest Danes of Dublin, with their Captaine, Harolde mac Awley, and Cwillen mac Etigen, with many others of their principalls, were slain; after which slaughter, King Moyleseaghlyn and Bryan entered into Dublin, and the forte thereof, and there remained seven nights, and at their departure tooke all the gold, silver, hangings, and other pretious things, that were there with them, burnt the town, and broke down the forte, and banished Sitrick mac Awley, king of the Danes of Dublin, from thence."

marbhad lá a muinntir peirín. Ceallac Ua Maoilecorghair, prímeccsír Con-  
naect, décc. Iomair Ruirt Láirge décc. Na Gaill do ríodir do Aet chiat, 7  
a ngeill do brian. Aoð Ua Ciarbóda do ballad dia brátair .i. dUalgairg  
Ua Ciarbóda. Slóiccib mór la brian, mac Cinneitig, 70 mairib 7 70 plógaib  
véirceirte Connaect co nOrraigib, 7 Laigrib, 7 co nGallaib Aeta chiat do  
torraectain teirpach, aet do éotpar na Gaill creich marcach rímpa hi  
Muicch bpiǵ, conur tarrpaib Maolríchlainn, 7 po ríǵib rcaindear epóda  
stopra, 7 po meabaid for na Gallaib co ná terna aet uathaó díob. Do  
deachaid brian iaram co mboi hí Fearpa nemeaó i Muig breag, 7 luib for  
a cúla gan car, gan inbaid gan lorceaó. Céona hiompóó brian, 7 Connaect  
ar Maoileachlainn inbín.

Aoir Crioirt, míle. An dapa bliadain ríct do Maoileachlainn. Maol-  
poil, eppcop Cluana mic Nóir 7 comarba Feceme, 7 Flaitem, abb Corcaige,  
décc. Fearǵal, mac Conaing, tígerna Oilig, décc. Dubdapa Ua Maoile-  
duin, tígerna Fíri luirg, do marbad. Laithnen Ua Leoghan do marbad la  
hUltoib. Niall Ua Ruairc do marbad lá Cenel Conaill 7 la hAoð Ua Néill.

<sup>b</sup> *The foreigners*: i. e. the Danes of Dublin. Hugh Mac Curtin, in his *Brief Discourse in Vindication of the Antiquity of Ireland*, pp. 214, 215, Dr. O'Brien, in his *Law of Tanistry*, and others, assert that Maelseachlainn resigned the monarchy of Ireland to Brian, because he was not able to master the Danes; but this is all provincial fabrication, for Maelseachlainn had the Danes of Dublin, Meath, and Leinster, completely mastered, until Brian, whose daughter was married to Sitric, Danish King of Dublin, joined the Danes against him.—See his proclamation in 979, and his victory at Dublin, A. D. 988. Never was there a character so historically maligned as that of Maelseachlainn II. by Munster fabricators of history; but Mr. Moore, by the aid of the authentic Irish annals, has laudably endeavoured to clear his character from the stains with which their prejudices and calumnies have attempted to imbue it.

<sup>c</sup> *Feart-Neimhidh*: i. e. Neimhidh's Grave. Now probably Feartagh, in the parish of Moy-

nalty, barony of Lower Kells, county of Meath.

<sup>d</sup> *The first turning*.—It is remarked in the copy of these Annals made for Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, that, according to the old Book of Lecan, this was the first turning of Brian and the Connaughtmen against Maelseachlainn Mor, *by treachery*, after which the hosting was made: “Do péir reindleabair Leacani céo iompóó brian 7 Connaect for Maoilpeaclainn Mór, tpe meabail, 7 an plóigeaó iap rín.” Tighernach also, who lived very near this period, calls Brian's opposition to Maelseachlainn, *impóó epé meabail*, i. e. turning through *guile*, or *treachery*. No better authority exists.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 999. *Hic est octavus sexagesimus quingentesimus ab adventu S. Patricii ad baptizandos Scotos*. Plenty of fruit and milke this yeare. Donell O'Donellan, king of Thurles, killed by Hugh O'Neill. Ivar, king of Waterford, died. The Genties” [*rectè*, Galls] “again at Dublin,



son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Diarmada, was slain by his own people. Ceallach Ua Maelcorghais, chief poet of Connaught, died. Imhar of Port Lairge died. The foreigners again at Ath-cliath, and their hostages to Brian. Aedh Ua Ciardha was blinded by his brother, i. e. Ualgharg Ua Ciardha. A great hosting by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, with the chiefs and forces of South Connaught, with the men of Osraighe and Leinster, and with the foreigners of Ath-cliath, to proceed to Teamhair; but the foreigners<sup>b</sup> set out before them, with a plundering party of cavalry, into Magh Breagh, where Maelseachlainn opposed them; and a spirited battle was fought between them, in which the foreigners were defeated, and only a few of them escaped. Brian afterwards proceeded to Fearta-neimheadh<sup>c</sup> in Magh-Breagh, but returned back without battle, without plundering, without burning. This was the first turning<sup>d</sup> of Brian and the Connaughtmen against Maelseachlainn.

The Age of Christ, 1000. The twenty-second year of Maelseachlainn. Maelpoil, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, and successor of Feichin; and Flaithemh, Abbot of Corcach, died. Fearghal, son of Conaing, lord of Oileach, died. Dubhdara Ua Maelduin, lord of Feara-Luirg<sup>e</sup>, was slain. Laidhgnen Ua Leoghan was slain by the Ulidians. Niall Ua Ruairc was slain by the Cinel-Conaill

and their hostages to Bryan. Flahvertach O'Canannan, king of Kindred-Conell, killed by his owne" [*a suis occisus est*. Hugh O'Ciardha was blinded]. "An army by Bryan to Fertnive in Maghbreghe, and Genties" [*recte*, Galls] "and Lenster went" [with a] "troupe of horse before them, untill Maelsechlainn mett them and killed them all almost. Bryan retourned without battle or pray, *cogente Domino*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The most of the same events are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 993, thus:

"A. D. 993" [*recte*, 1000]. "Bryan Borowe went with great power to the North, rested a night at Tailtean, and from thence went to Ardmach, where he remained a sevenight, and offered ten guineas in gold" [*recte*, ten ounces of gold] "at the alter at Ardmach, and got none hostages of the Ulstermen. O'Donnell,

prince of Durless, was killed willfully by Hugh O'Neale, prince of Tyrone. Hymer of Waterford died. The Danes returned to Dublin again and yealded hostages to Bryan Borowe. Flahvertagh O'Canannan, prince of Tyrconnell, was killed by some of his own family. Ulgarge O'Kyerga did put out the eyes of his brother, Hugh O'Kyerga. Bryan Borowe, with a great army, accompanied with the Danes of Dublin, went towards Taragh, and sent a troop of Danish horse before them, who were mett by King Moyleseaghlyn, and he slew them all for the most part at Moybrey; and from thence Bryan went to Fearty-Neve, in Moybrey, and after some residence there returned to his country of Mounster, without committing any outrages, or contending with any."

<sup>e</sup> *Feara-Luirg*: i. e. the man of Lurg, now a barony in the north of the county of Fermanagh.

Εὐνοφολαδ, mac Concobair, τιγεαρνα Γαβρα, γ Ριόγβαρταν, mac Ουϊθερόιν, νέcc. Cpeach mór la piora Mumán i ndeisceart Míoe i nom Ianuairi, conur tarrpaiδ Aongur mac Carrpaiδ go nuathad dia muinuir, co farccabpat na gabála, γ ár εὐνο lair. Tócar Aeta luain do dénam la Maolpeachlainn mac Domnaill, γ la Catál mac Concobair. Tocar Aeta liacc do dénam la Maolpeaclainn co ndice lft na habann. Diarpmair Ua Lachtnáin, τιγίρνα Τεαβτα, do marbad lá a muinuir féirin.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, míle a haon. An tpeap' bliadain píct do Mhaoilechlainn. Colam, abb Imleacha Iubhair, [vécc]. Tprésí, mac Celecáin, ppióir Apta Macha, do marbad. Conaing Ua Fiachrach, abb Tíge Moctua, Cele, mac Suibne, abb Sláine, Catálán Ua Corcpáin, abb Daimínri, Maonach, airtipe Cñannra, γ Plann, mac Eogain aipobpíctm Leite Cuinn, vég. Maelmuar, mac Ουϊδgiolla, τιγίρνα Delbna bítpra, do écc. Siptiocc, mac Amlaoib, τιγίρνα Gall, do dol pop cpeich ino Ultaib ina longuib co po oipcc Cill Cleite, γ Inir Cumrepariδ, γ do bept bratgabail moir eiptib uile. Slóiccfo lá hAod, mac Domnaill Uí Néill co Taillctin, γ luir pop cula po píct, γ caoncompac. Cpeachad Connaet beóp la hAod, mac Domnaill. Cearnaacán, mac Plann, τιγίρνα Luigne, do dol i Bfínnmaiz pop cpeich, γ po marbad é la Muipéírtach Ua Ciarda, tánairi Cairppe. Slóiccfo lá brian co nGalluib, co Laiécnib, γ co pfpíuib Mumán co hAé Luain, co po heimipt-

The family name, O'Maelduin, is now anglicised Muldoon, without the prefix Ua, or O'.

<sup>1</sup> *The causeway of Ath-liag.*—This is imperfectly given by the Four Masters. It should be: "The causeway, or artificial ford of Ath-liag" [at Lanesborough], "was made by Mael-seachlainn, King of Ireland, and Cathal Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, each carrying his portion of the work to the middle of the Shannon."

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1000. A change of abbots at Ard-miach, viz., Maelnuire mac Eocha, instead of Mnregan of Bohdovnai; Fergall mac Conaing, king of Ailech, died. Nell O'Royrke killed by Kindred-Owen and Conell. Maelpoil, Coarb of

Fechin, *mortuus est*. An army by Mounstermen into the south of Meath, where Aengus mac Carrai mett them, rescued their praies, and committed theire slaughter. The battle" [*recte*, the causeway] "of Athlone by Maelsechlainn and Caell O'Conor."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Most of the same events are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 994, as follows:

"A. D. 994" [*recte*, 1001]. "They of the borders of Munster came to the neather parts of Meath, and there made a great preye, and were overtaken by Enos mac Carrhie Calma, who tooke many of their heads. Ferall mac Conyng, prince of Aileagh, died. Neale O'Royrck was killed by Tyrconnell, and Hugh O'Neale of Tyrone. Moylepoyle, Bushopp of Clonvicknose,

and Hugh Ua Neill. Ceannfaeladh, son of Conchobhar, lord of [Ui-Conaill] Gabhra, and Righbhardan, son of Dubhcron, died. A great depredation by the men of Munster in the south of Meath, on the Nones of January; but Aenghus, son of Carrach, with a few of his people, overtook them, so that they left behind the spoils and a slaughter of heads with him. The causeway of Ath-Luain was made by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, and by Cathal, son of Conchobhar. The causeway of Ath-liag<sup>f</sup> was made by Maelseachlainn to the middle of the river. Diarmaid Ua Lachtnain, lord of Teathbha, was killed by his own people.

The Age of Christ, 1001. The twenty-third year of Maelseachlainn. Colum, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair, [died]. Treinfher, son of Celecan, Prior of Ard-Macha, was slain. Conaing Ua Fiachrach, Abbot of Teach-Mochua; Cele, son of Suibhne, Abbot of Slaine; Cathalan Ua Corcraín, Abbot of Daimhinis; Maenach, Ostiarius<sup>g</sup> of Ceanannus; and Flann, son of Eoghan, chief Brehon<sup>h</sup> of Leath-Chuinn, died. Maélmhuidh, son of Duibhghilla, lord of Dealbhna-Beathra, died. Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, set out on a predatory excursion into Ulidia, in his ships; and he plundered Cill-cleithe<sup>i</sup> and Inis-Cumhscraigh<sup>k</sup>, and carried off many prisoners from both. An army was led by Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Neill, to Tailtin; but he returned back in peace and tranquillity. Connaught was plundered by Aedh, son of Domhnall. Cearnachán, son of Flann, lord of Luighne, went upon a predatory excursion into Fearnmhagh; and he was killed by Muircheartach Ua Ciardha, Tanist of Cairbre. A hosting by Brian, with the foreigners<sup>l</sup>, Leinstermen, and Munstermen, to Ath-Luain, so

and Cowarb of Saint Feichyn, died. King Moyleseaghlyn, and Cahall O'Connor of Connought, made a bridge at Athlone over the Synan. Dermott O'Lahtna, prince of the land of Teaffa, was killed by some of his own men. King Moyleseaghlyn made a bridge at Ath-Lyag" [now Lanesborough] "to the one-halfe of the river."

<sup>g</sup> *Ostiarius*, ἀρσιππε : i. e. the porter and bell-ringer.—See Petrie's *Round Towers*, pp. 377, 378.

<sup>h</sup> *Chief Brehon* : i. e. chief judge.

<sup>i</sup> *Cill-cleithe*.—Now Kilclief, in the barony of

Lecale, and county of Down.—See note under A. D. 935.

<sup>k</sup> *Inis-Cumhscraigh* : i. e. Cumhscrach's Island, now Inishcourcey, a peninsula formed by the western branch of Loch Cuan, near Saul, in the county of Down.—See Harris's *History of the County of Down*, p. 37; *The Dublin P. Journal*, vol. i. pp. 104, 396; and Reeves's *Eccles. Antiq. of Down and Connor*, &c., pp. 44, 93, 379.

<sup>l</sup> *With the foreigners*.—Since Brian conceived the ambitious project of deposing the monarch, Maelseachlainn, he invariably joined the Danes against him, and this is sufficient to prove that

micchib lair Uí Néill an deirceirt, 7 Connaçta, co po gairb a ngialla. Do ðeachaib ðrian 7 Maolreachlainn iarrpin co ffsairb Epeann iompu etir phiora Miðe. Connachtaib Muimnschaib, Laigmu, 7 Gallairb, go pangattar Dun Dealgá 1 Conaillibh Murteimne. Do riacet Aod, mac Domnaill Uí Néill, ríogðarína Epeann, Eoçairb, mac Arðgair, rí Ulað, co nUltoib, go Cenel Conaill, 7 Eoçain, 7 co nAipgiallaib ina noáil gur an maigin céona, 7 ní r pelecprtar rícha rein, co po rccarrat po opað, gan giallaib, gan gabail, gan oipccne gan aittíre. Meiríschán, .i. mac Cuind, tígíuna Gailíng, 7 ðroðub, .i. mac Diarmata, do manbað lá Maelreachlainn. Caemclúð abbaðh 1 nArð Macha .i. Maolmuire, mac Eochaða 1 monaðh Mhuireiccéin ó bhoitð Domnaigh. Slóigib la ðrian go hAçt cliaç, co pug gialla Miðe 7 Connaçt.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, míle a bó. An céð bliaðain do ðhrian, mac Cindéittig, mic Lopcán ór Epinn hi ríge, lxxxi bliaðain a aoir an tan pin. Dunchað Ua Manchán, comarba Caoimgin, Flanchað Ua Ruairðíne, comarba Ciapáin mic an tpaoir do Chopca Moccha a çenél. Eoçan, mac Ceallairg, Aip-çindeach Aipð ðriscán, Dongal, mac ðeoain, abb Tuama Gpéine, [ðécc]. Cpeach mór la Donnchað, mac Donnchaða Finn, 7 la hUib Méit, co po oipccprb Land Léipe, conur tarrpað Catal mac Labpaða, 7 conur tairpçtar pir ðríg co paomíð porpa, 7 co parccaibpior a ngabáil, co po lað a nár iarom etir epgabáil 7 marbhaðh, im Shionach Ua hUapgypa, tígíuna Ua Meit. Do poçair don Catal, mac Labpaða aghairb ino aghairb 7 Lopcán

the subjugation of the Danes was not Brian's chief object. The Munster writers, with a view of exonerating Brian from the odium of usurpation, and investing his acts with the sanction of popular approval, have asserted that he had been, previously to his first attack upon the monarch, solicited by the king and chieftains of Connaught to depose Maelseachlainn, and become supreme monarch himself; but no authority for this assertion is to be found in any of our authentic annals.

<sup>m</sup>*Dun-Dealgan*.—Now Dundalk, in the county of Louth.

<sup>n</sup>*An army, &c.*—It is stated in the Royal Irish

Academy copy of these Annals that this entry is from *Leabhar Lecain*. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“ A. D. 1001. An army by Bryan to Athlone, that he carried with him the pledges of Connaght and Meath. The forces of Hugh mac Donell into Taltien, and went back in peace. Trenir mac Celegan, Secnap of Ardmach, killed by Macleginn mac Cairill, king of Fernvay. The praies of Connaght with Hugh mac Donell. Merlechan, king of Galeng, and Broda mac Diarmada, *occisi sunt*, by Maelsechlainn. Colum, Airchinnech of Imlech Ivair, and Cahalan, Airhinnech of Daivinis, *mortui sunt*. Cernachan

that he weakened the Ui-Neill of the South and the Connaughtmen, and took their hostages. After this Brian and Maelseachlainn, accompanied by the men of Ireland, as well Meathmen, Connaughtmen, Munstermen, and Leinstermen, as the foreigners, proceeded to Dun-Dealgan<sup>m</sup>, in Conaille-Muirtheimhne. Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Neill, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, and Eochaidh, son of Ardghar, King of Ulidia, with the Ulidians, Cinel-Conaill, Cinel-Eoghain, and Airghialla, repaired to the same place to meet them, and did not permit them to advance further, so that they separated in peace, without hostages or booty, spoils or pledges. Meirleachan, i. e. the son of Conn, lord of Gaileanga, and Brodubh, i. e. the son of Diarmaid, were slain by Maelseachlainn. A change of abbots at Ard-Macha, i. e. Maelmuire, son of Eochaidh, in the place of Muireagan, of Both-Domhnaigh. An army<sup>n</sup> was led by Brian to Ath-cliaith; and he received the hostages of Meath and Connaught.

The Age of Christ, 1002. The first year of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, son of Lorcan, in sovereignty over Ireland. Seventy-six years<sup>o</sup> was his age at that time. Dunchadh Ua Manchain, successor of Caeimhghin; Flannchadh Ua Ruaidhine, successor of Ciaran, son of the artificer, of the tribe of Corca-Mogha; Eoghan, son of Ceallach, airchinneach of Ard-Breacain; [and] Donnghal, son of Beoan, Abbot of Tuaim-Greine, [died]. A great depredation by Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh Finn, and the Ui-Meith, and they plundered Lann-Leire; but Cathal, son of Labhraidh, and the men of Breagha, overtook and defeated them, and they left behind their booty; and they were afterwards slaughtered or led captive, together with Sinnach Ua hUarghusa, lord of Ui-Meith. Cathal, son of Labhraidh, and Lorcan, son of Brotaidh, fell fighting

mac Flainn, king of Luigne, went to Fernvai for booty, where Murtagh O'Kiargay, heyre of Carbry, was killed. Forces by Bryan and Maelseachlainn to Dun Delgan, .i. Dundalk, to seek hostages, but returned with cessation" [φορμα].—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Of these entries the Annals of Clonmacnoise contain only the two following:

"A. D. 995" [*recte*, 1002]. "Moylemoye mac Dowgill, prince of Delvin Beathra (now called Mac Coghlan's Countrey), died. Columbe, abbot

of Imleach, died."

<sup>o</sup> *Seventy-six years*.—See A. D. 925, where it is stated that Brian, son of Kennedy, was born in that year; and that he was twenty-four years older than King Maelseachlainn, whom he deposed. This is very much to be doubted, for, according to the Annals of Ulster, Brian, son of Kennedy, was born in 941, which looks more likely to be the true date. He was, therefore, about sixty-one years old when he deposed Maelseachlainn, who was then about fifty-three.

mac bhrótaí. Donngal, mac Duindcothaigh, tigherna Gaillíng, do marbhadh lá Tíotan, mac builecarraig, (no Tíotan mac builecarraig), mic Maolbóra, tigherna Bli Cúl ina éig buídein. Ceallac, mac Diarmada, tigherna Oirraíge, do marbaíó lá Donnchad, mac Giolla-pátraicc, lá mac brátaí a aithar. Aed, mac Uí Conniacla, tigherna Tebba, do marbhadh ó Uí Conaille. Concobar, mac Maolsechlainn, tigherna Corca Modruad, 7 Aicher Ua Traigtech, do marbaíó lá fíraib Uí Maill, co rochaib óile. Aed, mac Eichitighern, do marbaíó 1 n-beriois Bli na móire Maeóóg, lá Maol na mbo.

Aoir Criorc, míle a trí. An dara bliadain do bhrían. Congur, mac bheargal, comarba Cairnigh, d'fí ina aithre 1 n-Árd Macha. Dubhláine Ua Lorcáin, abb Imlícha Iubhair, décc. Eochad Ua Flannagáin, airchinneach lír aoidb Árd Macha, 7 Cluana Fíachna, 7 fíaoi fíneúra Gaoidéal, décc. Sloighb la brian 7 la Maolsechlainn a tuairceir Connac co traig neotáile do dol timcheall Éireann, co ro toirneirce Uí Néill an tuairceir impu. Donnall, mac Flannagáin, tigherna fí Bli 13, dég. Iarnán,

<sup>p</sup> *Conchobhar*.—He was the progenitor after whom the family of O'Conchobhair, or O'Conor, of Corcomroe, in the west of the county of Clare, took their hereditary surname.

<sup>a</sup> *Mael-na-mbo* : i. e. chief of the cows. His real name was Donnchadh, and he was the grandfather of Murchadh, after whom the Mac Murroughs of Leinster took their hereditary surname.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year :

"A. D. 1002. *Brienu regnare incepit*. Flanncha O'Ruain, Coarb of Kiaran ; Duncha O'Manchan, Coarb of Caemgin ; Donngal mac Beoan, Airchinnech of Tuomgrene ; Owen mac Cellay, Airchinnech of Ardbrekan, *quieverunt in Christo*. Sinach O'hUargusa, king of Meith" [Uí-Meith], "and Cahal mac Lavraa, heyre of Meath, fell one with another" [*rectè*, fell the one by the other]. "Ceallach mac Diarmada, king of Ossory ; Hugh O'Coniacla, king of Tehva ;

Conor mac Maelsechlainn, king of Coremurua ; and Acher, surnamed of the feet," [were] "all killed. Hugh mac Echtiern killed within the oratory of Ferna-more-Maog."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The accession of Brian to the monarchy of Ireland is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 996 ; but the translator has so interpolated the text with his own ideas of the merits of Brian, as to render it useless as an authority. His words are :

"A. D. 996. Bryan Borowe took the kingdom and government thereof out of the hands of King Moyleseaghlyn, *in such manner as I do not intend to relate in this place*." [Tighernach says, "επε μεαβιλ," i. e. *per dolum*.—Ed.] "He was very well worthy of the government, and reigned twelve years, the most famous king of his time, or that ever was before or after him, of the Irish nation. For manhood, fortune, manners, laws, liberality, religion, and other

face to face. Donnghal, son of Donncothaigh, lord of Gaileanga, was slain by Trotan, son of Bolgargait (or Tortan, son of Bolgargait), son of Maelmordha, lord of Feara-Cul, in his own house. Ceallach, son of Diarmaid, lord of Osraighe, was slain by Donnchadh, son of Gillaphadraig, the son of his father's brother. Aedh, son of O'Coinfhiacra, lord of Teathbha, was slain by the Ui Conchille. Conchobhar<sup>p</sup>, son of Maelseachlainn, lord of Corca-Modhruadh; and Aicher Ua Traighthech, with many others, were slain by the men of Umhall. Aedh, son of Echthighern, was slain in the oratory of Farna-mor-Maethog, by Mael-na-mbo<sup>q</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 1003. The second year of Brian. Aenghus, son of Breasal, successor of Cainneach, died on his pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Dubhshlaine Ua Lorcaín, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair, died. Eochaidh Ua Flannagain<sup>r</sup>, airchinneach of the Lis-aeidheadh<sup>a</sup> of Ard-Macha, and of Cluain-Fiachna<sup>t</sup>, the most distinguished historian of the Irish, died. An army was led by Brian and Maelseachlainn into North Connaught, as far as Traigh-Eothaile<sup>u</sup>, to proceed around Ireland; but they were prevented by the Ui-Neill of the North. Domhnall, son of Flannagan, lord of Feara-Li, died. Iarnan, son of Finn, son of

good parts, he never had his peere among them all; though some chroniclers of the kingdome made comparisons between him and Con Kedcagh, Conarie More, and King Neale of the Nine Hostages; yett he, in regard of the state of the kingdome, when he came to the government thereof, was judged to bear the bell from them all."

<sup>r</sup> *Eochaidh Ua Flannagain*.—Connell Mageoghegan, who had some of his writings, calls him "Eoghie O'Flannagan, Archdean of Armagh and Clonfeaghna."—See note <sup>b</sup>, under A. M. 2242; and extract from *Leabhar-na-hUidhri*, in Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 103, 104. O'Reilly has given no account of this writer in his *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers*.

<sup>a</sup> *Lis-aeidheadh*: i. e. Fort of the Guests.

<sup>t</sup> *Cluain-Fiachna*.—Now Clonfeakle, a parish in the north of the county of Armagh. The

ancient parish church stood in the townland of Tullydowey, in a curve of the River Blackwater, on the north or Tyrone side.—See the Ordnance Survey of the County of Tyrone, sheet 62. Joceline calls this church *Cluain-fiacaíl* in his *Life of St. Patrick*, c. 87; but in the Taxation of 1306, and in the Registries of the Archbishops Sweteman, Swayne, Mey, Octavian, and Dowdall, it is called by the name Cluain-Fiachna, variously orthographied, thus: "Ecclesia de Clonfecyna"—*Taxation*, 1306; "Ecclesia parochialis de Clonfekyna,"—*Regist. Milo Sweteman*, A. D. 1367, fol. 45, *b*; "Clonfeguna,"—*Reg. Swayne*, A. D. 1428, fol. 14, *b*; "Clonfekena,"—*Reg. Mey*, i. 23, *b*, iv. 16, *b*; "Clonfekena,"—*Reg. Octavian*, fol. 46, *b*; "Clonfekena,"—*Reg. Dowdall*, A. D. 1535, p. 251.

<sup>u</sup> *Traigh-Eothaile*.—A large strand near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.—See note <sup>p</sup>, under A. M. 3303.

mac Finn, mic Duibgiolla, do marbaid do Chorc, mac Aeda, mic Duibgiolla  
 i ndorpar deirtearige Galinne, tria meabail. Diar dia muinntir féin do mar-  
 bað an Chuirc rin po céadóir, co po mórad ainm Dé ⁊ Móconócc dé rin.  
 brian, mac Maolruanaid, tigfina Iaréar Connacht, do marbaid lá a muinn-  
 tir feirín. Dá Ua Canannáin do marbaid do Ua Maoldoraidh. Muirfeach,  
 mac Diarmada, tigfina Ciarráige Luachra, dé. Naebán, mac Mailéia-  
 ráin, príméir Eireann décc. Cath Craoibe tulcha eittir Ultaib ⁊ Cenel  
 nEogain, co raoinid for Ultaibh. Do éir ann Eochaid, mac Ardgar, pí  
 Ulað, ⁊ Dubtuinne a bráear, ⁊ da mac eodaða .i. Cúuiliú, ⁊ Domnall,  
 Gaibidh, tigfina Ua nEatach, Giollapátraic, mac Tomaltaig, Cumur-  
 each, mac Flaitéar, Dublanga, mac Aeda, Catál, mac Etrach, Conene,  
 mac Muiréirteigh, ⁊ forglá Ulað aréina, ⁊ po riact an iomguin co Dún  
 Eatach, ⁊ co Druim bó. Donnchað Ua Longrich, tigfina Daib Araide, ⁊  
 rioghdaína Ulað, do marbaidh arnabáirach la Cenel nEogain. Aod, mac  
 Domnall Uí Néill, tigearna Oilig, ⁊ rioghdaína Eireann do éuitim hi prié-  
 guin an éata, irin cúicead bliadain décc a flaitéar, ⁊ in naomað bliadhain  
 fichte a aoiri. Imarpecc eittir Taðg Ua Ceallai⁊ co nUib Máine, ⁊ co  
 fíraibh iarthair Míche hi foiréir Uib Máine, ⁊ Uí Fiachrach Aídhne co  
 nIaréar Connacht ina fóiréir, dú hi eittir Giollaceallai⁊, mac Comal-  
 táin i Cléirig, tigearna Ua Fiachrach, Concubair, mac Ubbáin, ⁊ Ceandao-  
 lað, mac Ruaidrí, ⁊ pochaídhne oile. Do ceap dín Finn mac Maicáin  
 tanairi Ua Máine i priotguin. Domnall, mac Flannaccáin, tigearna Fí-  
 lí, décc. Maodaan, mac Aengusa, toiréac Gaillíng mbécc, ⁊ Fí-  
 cCúl do marbaid.

\* *Gailinne*.—Now Gallen, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

\* *Craebh-tulcha* : i. e. the Spreading Tree of the Hill. This is probably the place now called Crewe, situated near Glenavy, in the barony of Upper Massareene, and county of Antrim.

\* *Dun-Eathach*.—Now Duneight, in the parish of Blaris, or Lisburn, on the River Lagan.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., pp. 47, 342.

\* *Druim-bo* : i. e. Hill of the Cow, now Dunbo, a townland containing the ruins of an ancient

Irish Round Tower, situated in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Upper Castlereagh, and county of Down.—*Ibid.*, p. 342, note 1.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

"A. D. 1003. Aenghus mac Bresail, Coarb of Cainnech, in Ardmach, *in peregrinatione quievit*. Eocha O'Flannagan, Airchinnech of Lissoige" [at Ardmach] "and Cluoan Fiachna, cheife poet and chronicler, 68 *anno etatis sue obiit*. Gillakellai mac Comaltan, king of Fiachrach Aigne; and Bryan mac Maelruanai, *occisi*



Duibhghilla, was slain by Corc, son of Aedh, son of Duibhghilla, in the doorway of the oratory of Gailinne<sup>w</sup>, by treachery. Two of his own people slew this Corc immediately, by which the name of God and Mochonog was magnified. Brian, son of Maelruanaidh, lord of West Connaught, was slain by his own people. The two O'Canannains were slain by O'Maeldoraidh. Muireadhach, son of Diarmaid, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra, died. Naebhan, son of Maelchiarain, chief artificer of Ireland, died. The battle of Craebh-tulcha<sup>x</sup>, between the Ulidians and the Cinel-Eoghain, in which the Ulidians were defeated. In this battle were slain Eochaidh, son of Ardghair, King of Ulidia, and Dubhtuinne, his brother; and the two sons of Eochaidh, i. e. Cuduiligh and Domhnall; Gairbhídh, lord of Ui-Eathach; Gillapadraig, son of Tomaltach; Cumuscach, son of Flathrai; Dubhshlangha, son of Aedh; Cathal, son of Etroch; Conene, son of Muirheartach; and the most part of the Ulidians in like manner; and the battle extended as far as Dun-Eathach<sup>y</sup> and Druim-bo<sup>z</sup>. Donnchadh Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, and royal heir of Ulidia, was slain on the following day by the Cinel-Eoghain. Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Neill, lord of Oileach, and heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, fell in the heat of the conflict, in the fifteenth year of his reign, and the twenty-ninth of his age. A battle between Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh with the Ui-Maine, and the men of West Meath assisting the Ui-Maine [on the one side], and the Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne aided by West Connaught [on the other], wherein fell Gillaceallaigh, son of Comhaltan Ua Cleirigh, lord of Ui-Fiachrach; Conchobhar, son of Ubban; Ceannfaeladh, son of Ruaidhri, and many others. Finn, son of Marcan, Tanist of Ui-Maine, fell in the heat of the conflict. Domhnall, son of Flannagan, died. Madadhan, son of Aenghus, chief of Gaileanga-Beaga and Feara-Cul, was slain.

*sunt.* Donell mac Flannagan, king of Fer-Li; and Mureach mac Diarmada, king of Ciarraighe Luachra, *moriuntur*. The battle of Krivtelcha, between Ulster and Kindred-Owen, where Ulstermen were overthrowne. Eocha mac Ardgar, king of Ulster, there killed. Duvtuinne, his brother, his two sons, Cuduly and Donell, and the slaughter of the whole army both good and bade, viz., Garvith, king of O'Nehach; Gilpatrick mac Tomaltay; Cumascach mac

Flathroy; Duvslanga mac Hugh; Cahalan mac Etroch; Conene mac Murtagh, and most of Ulstermen; and pursued the slaughter to Dunechdach and to Drumbo, where Hugh mac Daniell, king of Ailech, was killed; but Kindred-Owen saith that he was killed by themselves. Donncha O'Longsi, king of Dalnarai, killed by Kindred-Owen, *per dolum*. Forces by Bryan to Traohaila to make a circuit, untill he was prevented by Tyrone. Two O'Canannans killed by O'Mul-

Αοιρ Οριορτ, μίλε α σεαταρ. Άν τρσίρ βλιαδαν δο δηριαν. Οομνall, mac Μαιενιαδθα, abb Μαιιριτρεαχ δυίτε, επρcop γ ρήόιρ.ναεή επίθε. S. Αεό ρήριεζινο γ abb Τρέροιτε, επρcop, eccnaiò, γ ολιέρεαχ, δέcc. Ιαρ νοήγθεαθαδ i nΑρδο Macha, co nonóιρ γ co ναιρμιδιν μόιρ. Αρ occá éccaine πο ράιόδ,ο,

Άν τεccnaiò an τάιρδο επρcop,  
 Άν ναεή Όε, co ρειδ νοελθα,  
 Ρο ραιτ uainn α nabpalacht,  
 Οτ λυδ Αοδ α ταεδ Τήμπα.  
 Ναδ μαρ Αεοδ von δρεαζμάιζ binn,  
 Co ηgelblaiò γλινo γλέτε ρανo  
 Εαρρα an γλέ gemm γλεοήνο γρινn,  
 Τεαρδα leiγeano Ερεann anò.

Μαολβρίcchde Υα Ριμήθα, abb Ιαε, δέcc. Οομnall mac Νέιλλ, abb Cille Λαμπαίγε, δέcc. Ροζαρταχ, abb Λειτέγλινne γ Σαίγρε, δέcc. Μυιρσδach, τήγίρνα Conaille, do μαρβαδ lá Μυζδορναδ. Σιolla Comgail, mac Αρδζαιρ, γ α mac, γ δά céo μαρπον ρύ do μαρβθαδ do Μθαολρυνααδ, mac Αρδζαιρ αζ copnañ ριγε Υλαδ. Σλόιγθεαδ lá δριαν, mac Cindeioid γ copraibh δειρceipr Ερεann imme co Cenel nEogain γ co hUltoip, do éuinγiò γiall. Αρεαδ λοδαρ δαρ Μιθε co mbattar αιόce i τΤαιλτιν. Όταρ ιαρoñ co mbάτταρ ρέctmwin occ Αρδο Macha, co ραρcaib δριαν χχ uncca δόρ πορ αλτόιρ Αρθα Μαάα. Όταρ ιαρ ριν i nΌail nΑραιθε, co tucpat αιττιρε Όal nΑραιθε, γ Όal Ριαταχ αρέcθα. Ινγειρci, τήγίρνα Conaili, do μαρβαδ. Ατη cliath do λορccaδ lá Δειρceipr δρfζ hí ταυθε. Ινoρfoh Λειτε Cαταιλ lá Ρλαιτθεαρταχ Υα Νέιλλ, γ Αοδ, mac Tomaltaiζ, τήγίρνα Λειτε Cαταιλ,

doray. Duvslane O'Lorkan, Airchinnech of Imlech Ivair, *quievit*. Maelsechlainn, king of Tarach, fell off his horse, that he was like to die."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

\* *From the side of Teamhair*.—This alludes to the position of Trefoid, now Trevet, in Meath. This passage is incorrectly translated by Dr. O'Connor, which is the less excusable, as Colgan renders it correctly (*Trias Thaum.*, p. 297)

as follows :

"A. D. 1004. *Sanctus Aidus Scholasticus, seu Theologiae Lector, Abbas Trefotensis* (in Media) *Episcopus, Sapiens, et Peregrinus, Ardmachae in vita sanctimoniâ, cum magno honore sepultus decessit. Cujus Epitaphium his Hibernicis versibus descriptum ibidem legitur.*" [Here he gives the Irish verses as printed above in the text.] "Qui versus latine redditi talem exhibent sensum :

The wise man, the archbishop,  
The saint of God of comely face,—  
Apostleship has departed from us,  
Since Aedh departed from the side of Teamhair<sup>a</sup>,  
Since Aedh of sweet Breaghinhagh liveth not,  
Of bright renown, in sweet verses sung ;  
A loss is the gem, shining and pleasant,  
The learning of Ireland has perished in him.

5 D .

do mairbad lair. Raoinis oc Loch Bricrenn na pflaibisrtach for Uib Eatach 7 for Ultaib, hi torchair Artan, mozdanna Ua neatach do mairbad.

Aoir Criorc, misle a cuicc. An cferamhaib bliadain do bhran. Pingen, abb Rora Cre, decc. Dunchaib, mac Dunaicche, ppleigin Cluana mic Noir, 7 a hangoirie iarrin, cno a riasla, 7 a rncair, decc. Sn ril Cuinn na mboet epide. Maolpuanaib, mac Aeda Uí Dubda, tighina Ua Riapac Muirice, 7 a mac .i. Maolschlaimn, 7 a bratair .i. Sebnadac mac Aeda, de. Creach mor la flaitibisrtach, mac Muiricisrtach la tighina nAiligh hi Conaillib Muirtemne, conur tarrad Maolschlaimn, ri Tmipach, co pparccanbrst dā cēd uioib eitir mairbad 7 ergabail im tighina Ua Riapach Aroa ppa. Catat, mac Dunchaib, tighina Thileng mor, do mairbad. Ecmilid Ua hAitide, tighina Ua neatach, do mairbad la hUltaib pēir.

Slaocht luibair Cluana mic Noir, 7 luibair an Oilen .i. Oilen na naom for Loch Ribh.

Morpuaccheaib pfi nEreann la brian, mac Cinnēitigh, do cuingid gill co Cenel Conaill 7 Eogam. Aris lotar dar lar Connacht for Ear Ruaid, dar lar Tipe Conaill, tria Cenel neogam, for Pstair campā i nDal Riada 7 i nDal nAraide, i nUltaib, i Conaill muirtemne co torpactat tar im lucchnaib co dealach uin. Lottar imorrio Laigin dar brisa foear dia

<sup>c</sup> *Loch-Bricrenn*.—Now Loughbrickland, in the county of Down.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 832, pp. 447, 448, *supra*.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

"A. D. 1004. Hugh O'Flannagan, Airchinnech of Maine-Colum Cill" [now Moone, in the south of the county of Kildare.—ED.]; "Ragnal mac Gofray, king of Ilands; Conor mac Daniell, king of Loch Behech; Maelbryde O'Rimea, Abbot of Aei; Donell mac Macnia, Airchinnech of Mainister, *in Christo mortui sunt*. Gilcomgail, king of Ulster, killed by Maelruanay, his owne brother. Hugh mac Tomaltay killed by Flavertagh O'Neil, the day he spoyled Lecale.

Muregan of Bothdonay, Coarb of Patrick, in the 72nd yeare of his age, died. Hugh of Treod, cheife in learning and prayer, *mortuus est*, in Ardmach. A battle between the men of Scotland at Monedir, where the king of Scotland, Cinaeth mac Duiv, was slaine. An overthrow at Lochbrickrenn given to Ulstermen and O'Nehachs, where Artan, heyre of Ehaches, fell. Great forces by Bryan, with the lords and nobility of Ireland about him, to Ardmach, and left 20 ounces of gold upon Patrick's altar, and went back with pledges of all Ireland with him."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>d</sup> *Book of Cluain-mic-Nois*.—This is probably the chronicle translated into English by Connell

Leath-Chathail, was slain by him. A battle was gained at Loch-Bricrenn<sup>e</sup>, by Flaithbheartach, over the Ui-Eathach and the Ulidians, where Artan, royal heir of Ui-Eathach, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1005. The fourth year of Brian. Finghin, Abbot of Ros-Cre, died. Dunchadh, son of Dunadhach, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, and its anchorite afterwards, head of its rule and history, died; he was the senior of the race of Conn-na-mbocht. Maelruanaidh, son of Aedh Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Muirisge, and his son, i. e. Maelseachlainn, and his brother, i. e. Gebhennach, son of Aedh, died. A great prey was made by Flaithbheartach, son of Muircheartach, lord of Aileach, in Conaille-Muirtheimhne; but Maelseachlainn, King of Teamhair, overtook him [and his party], and they lost two hundred men by killing and capturing, together with the lord of Ui-Fiachrach Arda-sratha. Cathal, son of Dunchadh, lord of Gaileanga-Mora, was slain. Echmhilidh Ua hAitidhe, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by the Ulidians themselves.

*Extract from the Book of Cluain-mic-Nois<sup>a</sup>, and the Book of the Island<sup>e</sup>, i. e. the Island of the Saints, in Loch Ribh.*

A great army was led by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, into Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, to demand hostages. The rout they took was through the middle of Connaught, over Eas-Ruaidh, through the middle of Tir-Conaill, through Cinel-Eoghain, over Feartas Camsa<sup>f</sup>, into Dal-Riada, into Dal-Araidhe, into Ulidia, into Conaille-Muirtheimhne; and they arrived, about Lammas, at Bealach-duin<sup>g</sup>. The Leinstermen then proceeded southwards across Breagha

Mageoghegan in 1627; but this passage is not to be found in the translation.

<sup>a</sup> *The Book of the Island*.—This was a book of annals, which were continued by Augustin Magraidin to his own time, A. D. 1405. Ware had a part of these annals, with some additions made after Magraidin's death.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Writers of Ireland*, p. 87; Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 5; and Archdall's *Monast. Hib.*, p. 442. These annals have not been yet identified, if extant.

<sup>f</sup> *Feartas-Camsa*: i. e. the ford or crossing of

Camus. This was the name of a ford on the River Bann, near the old church of Camus-Macosquin.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 147; and Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., pp. 342, 388, and note <sup>z</sup>, under A. D. 938, p. 639, *suprà*.

<sup>g</sup> *Bealach-duin*.—The place of this name already referred to at the years 770, 778, 868, 969, is the present Castlekieran, near Kells, in Meath. But from the references to the sea and the plain of Bregia in this passage, it would appear that the Bealach-duin here mentioned

ττίρ, 7 Ȣaill por muiρ τιμέεall ταιρ δια νόύν. ΜuiρnιȢ ιμορρο, 7 ΟρραιȢε, 7 Connaćta ιαρ πυτ μίȢε ριαρ δοćum α τίρε. Ro ġiaλλρατ, ιμορρο UlaĩȢ dono ρεćτρα, αćτ ní τυκρατ ġéill Conaill 7 EoȢain. Maol na mbó, τιȢεαρνα Ua CennρelaiȢ, do μαρβαȢ lá α Chenél ρéin. MaolpuanaĩȢ, mac AρoȢair, ρί UlaȢ, do μαρβαȢ la MaȢaȢán, mac Doĩnnaill, ιαρ mbeĩt leiȢ blaȢȢain αρριȢε an ćóicciȢ. MaȢaȢán, mac Doĩnnaill, ρί UlaȢ, do μαρβαȢ don Topc, .i. DuȢtuinne, por láρ Dúine LeathȢlaiρi, ταιρ τυρτυȢaȢ naom̃ nEρĩñ. DuȢtuinne, .i. an Topc, ρί UlaȢ, do μαρβαȢ, τρέ ριορταĩȢ Dė 7 Ράττραicc lá ΜuiρeaȢać mac MaȢaȢáin, α νοȢoȢail α αταρ. Μuiρeccen boćτ o Ģhoĩth DoĩnnaĩȢh, comorba Ράττραicc, dėȢ. SechtmoȢat blaȢȢhain α aoĩρ.

Αοĩρ Cριορτ, míle α ρé. An ćúicceaȢ blaȢȢhain do Ģhρian. Ceano-ρaolaȢ, αιρchinneach Oρoma móĩρ Moćolmócc, Caĩceap, mac MaenaĩȢ, abb Mungapaτ, 7 Ceallach Ua MĩnoȢoρáin, αιρchinnech CopcαιȢε, dēcć. Ρiachia Ua Ρócapta, ρaccapτ Cluana ρĩρτα Ģρénainn, dēcć. Αρ dó do ρáĩȢeaȢ,

Do neoch panaccpa po Eρino,  
Eoĩρ achavh 7 ćill,  
Noćan ρuaρap uacht na τepca,  
Co panacc Cluain ρĩρτα ρino.  
Α Chρĩρτ ní ρccéρmaĩρ hi ρeȢȢa  
ManbaȢ Ρiachia an Ģeρla biñ.

ȢuaȢal Ua Maolmacha, ρaoĩ 7 comorba Ρhάττραicc ι Μuĩain, 7 Ro-Ȣapτach Ua hAĩlȢuρa, ancoĩρe Cluana mic Nóĩρ do ěcc. Do ĢρĩȢȢmaĩmbh α ćenél. Ȣρénĩρĩ Ua ĢaĩȢeallán, τιȢȢĩna OapτραιȢε, do μαρβαȢ lá Cenel

was in the present county of Louth. It is probably intended for Bealach-Duna-Dealgan, i. e. the road or pass of Dundalk.

<sup>b</sup> *The foreigners*: i. e. the Danes, who were Brian Borumha's allies, and who assisted him in deposing Maelseachlainn II., and in weakening the power of the Northern Ui Neill.

<sup>i</sup> *Westwards*.—The writer is not very accurate here in describing the points of the compass. Westwards will apply to the men of Connaught, but not to those of Ossory, who dwelt southwards of the point of their dispersion.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1005. Armeach mac Coscraĩ, bushop and scribe of Ardmach, and Fingune, Abbot of Roscre, *mortui sunt*. Maelruanaĩ O'DuȢdai, his sonn, Maelsechlainn, and his cosen, Gevennach, *mortui sunt*. Echmili O'Haty, king of Onehach, by Ulster, Maelruanaĩ mac Flannagan, by the Conells, and Cahalan, king of Galeng, *occisi sunt*. Forces about Ireland by Bryan, into Connaught, over Esroe, into Tir-Conell, through Kindred-Owen, over Fertas-Camsa, in Ulster, in Aenach-

to their territory, and the foreigners<sup>b</sup> by sea round eastwards [southwards ?] to their fortress. The Munstermen also and the Osraighi went through Meath westwards<sup>i</sup> to their countries. The Ulidians rendered hostages on this occasion ; but they [Brian Borumha and his party] did not obtain the hostages of the races of Conall and Eoghan. Mael-na-mbo, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was killed by his own tribe. Maelruanaidh, son of Ardghar, King of Ulidia, was slain by Madadhan, son of Domhnall, after being one-half year in the government of the province. Madadhan, son of Domhnall, King of Ulidia, was killed by the Torc, i. e. Dubhtuinne, in the middle of Dun-Leathghlaise, in violation of the guarantees of the saints of Ireland. Dubhtuinne, i. e. the Torc, King of Ulidia, was slain, through the miracles of God and Patrick, by Muireadhach, son of Madadhan, in revenge of his father. Muiregen Bocht, of Both-Domhnaigh, successor of Patrick, died ; seventy years his age.

The Age of Christ, 1006. The fifth year of Brian. Ceannfaeladh, airchinneach of Druim-mor-Mocholmog ; Caicher, son of Maenach, Abbot of Mungairid ; and Ceallach Ua Meanngorain, airchinneach of Corcach, died. Fiachra Ua Focarta, priest of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, died. Of him was said :

Of all I traversed of Ireland,  
Both field and church,  
I did not get cold or want,  
Till I reached the fair Cluain-fearta.  
O Christ, we would not have parted in happiness,  
Were it not for Fiachra of the sweet language.

Tuathal Ua Maoilmacha, a learned man, and comharba of Patrick in Munster ; and Robhartach Ua hAilghiusa, anchorite of Cluain-mic-Nois, died ; he was of the tribe of Breaghmhaine. Trenfhear Ua Baigheallain<sup>k</sup>, lord of Dar-

Conaill until Lammas, to Bealach Maoin" [*rectè*, *duin*], "until they submitted to Patrick's reliques" [*rectè*, to Patrick's clergy], "and to his coarb, Maelmuire mac Eochaa. Battle betwene Scotsmen and Saxons, where Scottsmen were discomfitted, with a great slaughter of their good men. Maelnambo, king of Cinnselai, killed by his owne" [*a suis occisus est*]. "Gilcomgaill,

mac Ardghair, mic Madugan, king of Ulster, killed by his brother, Maelruanai mac Ardghair." —*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>k</sup> *Trenfhear Ua Baoigheallain*.—This name would now be anglicised Traynor O'Boylan. The O'Boylans, now Boylans, were chiefs of Dartry-Coininse, the present barony of Dartry, in the county of Monaghan, adjoining Lough Erne.

Conaill por Loch Erne. Cúconnacht, mac Dunaohaiḡ, ταιορεχ Síl nAnm-  
cáda, do marbada la Murchaḡ mac ḡrian. Ua Dúngalaḡ imorro tiḡsrna  
Murccraḡe típe por marb hi pparraoh Lothra. Muirḡhach, mac Cri-  
ocháin, do páccbaíl comarbaḡ Cholaim Chille ar Ōhia. Áenuaḡucchaḡ  
aenaiḡ Taillcḡn lá Mailechloinn, ḡ pḡrdoimnach do oirḡneadh hí comarḡbur  
CholaimChille a comarḡle pḡr nEpeann ipin aenacḡ rin. Soirccél mórCholaim  
Chille do ḡubḡoio ipin oḡḡe arin epḡoḡ iarpḡarach an doimḡiace mórChḡn-  
anna. Pḡimḡino iarpḡar doḡhain ar aoi an cūmḡaiḡh ḡaenḡa, ḡ a pḡḡbaíl  
ḡia pḡcḡt aḡhaḡ por ḡḡb mḡoḡaibh iap nḡaitḡ ḡé a ḡir, ḡ pḡoḡ taiḡir.  
Slóḡḡf la Flaiḡḡḡḡḡach Ua Néill co hUlḡaiḡ, co ḡḡucc pḡcḡ naiḡḡḡe uadh-  
aibh, ḡ co po marb tiḡsrna Leithe Caḡail .i. Cúulaḡ mac Aenḡara. Doim-  
nall, mac Ōuibḡuinne, pí Ulaḡ, do marḡbaoh lá Muirḡḡac, mac Maḡuḡáin, ḡ  
do Uarḡaḡt Sléibe Puaḡ. Airḡḡḡach, mac Corccraḡḡ, eppcop, ḡ pccḡḡḡḡḡ  
Arḡa Macha, do écc.

Αοιρ Cḡioḡt, mile a pḡacḡt. An pḡirḡḡ bliadaḡn do ḡḡrian. Muirḡḡach  
pḡf eppcop, mac ḡḡáḡar Ainḡḡḡe ḡoiḡt, do mḡcāḡ i nuaimh i nḡailenḡaibh  
Coraḡnḡ. Pḡrḡoimnach, comarḡba Cholaim Chille hi cCḡnandur, ḡ Paḡḡna,  
comarḡba Pḡḡḡm Cluana hloḡairḡ, ḡécc. Pḡḡḡḡḡḡ Ua Pḡachra, abb Tiḡe  
Mochua, ḡ Tuataḡ Ua Concḡḡar, comarḡba Pḡonḡain, ḡécc. Maolḡairpe  
Ua ḡeaparaḡn, comarḡba Caimḡḡ, ḡ Céleḡar, mac Ōuinḡcuan, mic Cin-  
neiḡḡḡḡ, abb Tḡḡe ḡa ḡḡair, ḡḡḡ. Maḡḡm pḡa nAonḡur, mac Capraḡḡ,  
pori PḡḡaiḡCeall, ḡḡ i ḡḡoḡḡar Ōemun ḡaḡlaḡ Ua Maolḡuaḡḡh. Secc

<sup>1</sup> *The Great Gospel*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1006. Codicem Evangeliorum Divi Columbæ gemmis et auro cælatum quidam latrunculi è Basilica majori Kenunnasensi de nocte furantur: et post duos menses auro et cælatione exutus, reperitur sub cespitibus."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 508.

This splendid manuscript of the Gospels is now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.—See the *Miscellany of the Irish Archaeological Society*, vol. i. p. 127.

<sup>m</sup> *Erdomh*: i. e. the *porticus*, sacristy, or lateral building, attached to the great church of Kells.

—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 433 to 438.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1006. Maelruana mac Ardgair killed by Madagan mac Donell. Cellach O'Mennogaran, Airchinnech of Cork, *quievit*. Trener O'Boyllan, king of Dartry, killed by Kindred-Connell at Loch Erne. Madagan mac Donell, king of Ulster, killed by Tork, in St. Bride's Church, in the midst of Dundalehglas. Cuconnacht mac Dunai killed by Bryan, *per dolum*. An army by Flahvertach O'Neill into Ulster, that he brought seven pledges from them, and



traighe, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill on Loch-Eirne. Cuconnacht, son of Dunadhaigh, chief of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by Murchadh, son of Brian [Borumha]. Ua Dunghalaigh, lord of Muscraighe-thire, slew him in the vicinity of Lothra. Muireadhach, son of Crichan, resigned the successorship of Colum Cille for the sake of God. The renewal of the fair of Tailltin by Mael-seachlainn; and Feardomhnach was appointed to the successorship of Colum Cill, by advice of the men of Ireland. The Great Gospel<sup>1</sup> of Colum Cille was stolen at night from the western Erdomh<sup>m</sup> of the great church of Ceanannus. This was the principal relic of the western world, on account of its singular cover; and it was found after twenty nights and two months, its gold having been stolen off it, and a sod over it. An army was led by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill into Ulidia, and carried off seven hostages from them, and slew the lord of Leath-Chathail, i. e. Cuuladh, son of Aenghus. Domhnall, son of Dubh-tuinne, King of Ulidia, was slain by Muireadhach, son of Madudhan, and Uarghaeth of Sliabh Fuaid. Airmeadhach, son of Cosgrach, Bishop and scribe of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 1007. The sixth year of Brian. Muireadhach, a distinguished bishop, son of the brother of Ainmire Bocht, was suffocated in a cave<sup>a</sup>, in Gaileanga of Corann. Feardomhnach, successor of Finnen of Chuain-Iraird, died. Finshnechta Ua Fiachra, Abbot of Teach-Mochua; and Tuathal O'Conchobhair, successor of Finntan, died. Maelmaire Ua Gearagain, successor of Cainneach; and Ceileachair, son of Donnucuan, son of Ceinneidigh, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, died. A victory was gained by Aenghus, son of Carrach, over the Feara-Ceall, wherein fell Demon Gatlach Ua Maelmhuaidh. Great frost and

killed the king of Lecale, Cu-Ula mac Aengusa. Forces by Bryan into Kindred-Owen to Dune-rainn, nere Ardmach, and brought with him Criciden, Coarb of Finnen Maibile, who was captive from Ulster with Kindred-Owen. The Turk, king of Ulster, killed by Mureach mac Madugan, in revenge of his father, by the power of God and Patrick. Mureach mac Crichain renounced" [*rectè*, resigned] "the Coarbship of Colum Cill for God. The renewing of the faire of Aenach Taillten by Maelsechlainn. Ferdov-nach" [was installed] "in the Coarbship of

Columkill by the advice of Ireland in that faire. The book called Soscel mor, or Great Gospel of Colum Cill, stolen."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The entry relating to the stealing of the Gospel of St. Columbkille is left imperfect in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, but in O'Connor's edition the passage is complete, and agrees with the text of the Four Masters.

<sup>a</sup> A cave.—This is probably the cave of Keshcorran, in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo, connected with which curious legends still exist among the peasantry.

inór 7 pneaáta ó ocht lo Ianuari co Cáirc. Muireadach, mac Duibtuinne, ní Ulaó.

Aoir Crioirt, míle a hocht. An ríctmaó bliadhain do dhriain. Caatal, mac Carplura, comarba Caimiúg, Maelmuire Ua hUchtaín, comarba Cfhannra, décc. Echtiúearn Ua Góirínúilla, décc. Duibcoblaiúg, inúgn riú Connaéct, bín dhriain, mic Cinneitciúg, décc. Taóúg Dubhúileac, mac riú Connaéct, do marbaó la Connmaicnió. Gurrán, mac Uí Trearrach, ciúgnna Ua mbarpce, décc. Maóúdan, ciúgnna Sil nAnmchaóda, do marbaó lá a bhrátair. Slóighé bín lá Flaitébsitach Ua Néill go ríora bhrégh, co tucc boíoma inór. Maíom for Connaéctaió ría ppsraíó bpeirne. Maíom óna for pparaió bpeirne ría Connaéctaió. Cloéna, mac Aonúra, ppsíu ríle Eireann ina aimíur, décc. Gurán, mac Trísraíúg, ciúgnna Ua mbarpce, do écc.

Aoir Crioirt, míle a naoi. An toctmaó bliadhain do dhriain. Conaing, mac Aeóagáin, eppcop, décc hi cCluain mic Nóir. Do Muíóópnaió Maíúgn a chenél. Cpuonmaol eppcop décc. Secannlán Ua Dúngaláin, abb Dúin Lúglairi, do óallaó. Diarmait, comarba Deapraígh, Muiríóach, mac Mochloingriúg, airéinneach Mucnaíma, Maolpuéain Ua Cfhéail do muinnitir Inri Paitélsno, ppsíu ríoi iaréair doíain ina aimíur, 7 ciúgnna Eóganachta Locha Léin, décc iar ndeíúéshaió. Marcán, mac Cinnéitciúg, cño cléipeac Muman, décc. Comarba Colaim mic Cpuonéainn, .i. Típe óa úlar, Inri Cealtpra, 7 Cille Dalua, do écc. Caatal, mac Concóbair, ní Connaéct, décc iar bphainn. E rin Mac mic Taidécc an tuir. Deapbail, inúgn Taíúg,

° *Muireadhach*.—This is inserted in a modern hand, and is left imperfect. The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1007. Ferdovnach, Coarb of Kells, vizt. Cenannas; Celechair, mac Duncuan mic Cinedi, Coarb of Colum mac Crivthainn; and Maelmuire, Coarb of Caimnech, in *Christo dormierunt*. Mureach mac Madugan, heyre of Ulster, killed by his own. Fachtna, Coarb of Finian of Clon-Iraird, *quievit*. Great frost and snow from the first" [*recte*, sixth] "Id. of January untill Easter."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

° *Tadhig Dubhshuileach*: i. e. Teige, Thaddæus,

or Timothy, the Black-eyed.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1008. Extream revenge by Malsechlainn upon Lenster. Cahal mac Carlusa, Coarb of Caimnech; and Maelmuire O'Huchtan, Coarb of Kells, *mortui sunt*. Maelan-in-gai-moir, .i. of the great speare, king of O'Dorhainn, killed by Kindred-Owen in Ardmach, in the midst of Trian-mor, for the uprising of both armyes. Donneha O'Cele blinded by Flahvertach at Inis-Owen, and killed him after. An overthrow given to Connaght by Brefnymen; and another by Connaglit given them. An army by Flah-

snow from the eighth of the Ides of January till Easter. Muireadhach<sup>o</sup>, son of Dubhtuinne, King of Ulidia, [was slain].

The Age of Christ, 1008. The seventh year of Brian. Cathal, son of Carlus, successor of Cainneach; Maelmuire Ua hUchtain, comharba of Ceananus, died. Echthighearn Ua Goirmghilla, died. Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of the King of Connaught, and wife of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, died. Tadhg Dubhshuileach<sup>p</sup>, son of the King of Connaught, was slain by the Conmaicni. Gussan, son of Ua Treassach, lord of Ui-Bairrche, died. Madudhan, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by his brother. An army was led by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill against the men of Breagha, and carried off a great cattle spoil. A battle was gained over the Conmaicni by the men of Breifne. A battle was gained over the men of Breifne by the Connaughtmen. Clothna, son of Aenghus, chief poet of Ireland in his time, died. Gusan, son of Treasach, lord of Ui-Bairche, died.

The Age of Christ, 1009 [*recte* 1010]. The eighth year of Brian. Conaing, son of Aedhagan, a bishop, died at Cluain-mic-Nois; he was of the tribe of the Mughdhorna-Maighen. Crunnmael, a bishop, died. Scannlan Ua Dunghalain, Abbot of Dun-Leathghlaise, was blinded. Diarmaid, successor of Bearrach; Muireadhach, son of Mochloingseach, airchinneach of Mucnamh; Mael-suthain Ua Cearbhaill, [one] of the family of Inis-Faithleann<sup>a</sup>, chief doctor of the western world in his time, and lord of Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein<sup>r</sup>, died after a good life. Marcan<sup>e</sup>, son of Ceinneidigh, head of the clergy of Munster, died. The comharba of Colum, son of Crimhthainn, i. e. of Tir-da-ghlas, Innis-Cealtra and Cill-Dalua, died. Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of Connaught, died after penance; he was the grandson of Tadhg of the Tower. Dearbhail,

vertach O'Neill to the men of Bregb, from whom he brought many cowes. Maelmorra, king of Lenster, gott a fall, and burst" [broke] "his legg. Duvchavlay, daughter to the king of Connaght, wife to Bryan mac Cinnedy, *mortua est*. The oratory of Ardmach this yeare is covered with lead" [*Oratorium Ardmacha in hoc anno plumbo tegitur*]. "Clothna mac Aengusa, chief poet of Ireland, died."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>a</sup> *Inis-Faithleann*.—Now Innisfallen, an island in the Lower Lake of Killarney, in the county of Kerry, on which are the ruins of several ancient churches.

<sup>r</sup> *Eoghanacht Locha-Lein*.—A territory in the county of Kerry, comprised in the present barony of Magunihiy, in the south-east of that county.

<sup>e</sup> *Marcan*.—He was a brother of Brian Borumha.

mic Catail, décc. Catail, mac Duibdara, tigherna Fíermanach, décc. Muirfhaic hUa hAeda, tigherna Murrpaise, [décc]. Slóighfó lá brian co Claenloch Sléibe Fuait, co pucc aittire Cenél Eoghain 7 Ulað. Aod, mac Cuinn, riochdamna Oilig, 7 Donnucan, tigherna Muğdorn, do marbað.

Aoir Crioirt, míle a deich. An nomað bliaðain do brian. Muirfhaic, mac Críocháin, comarba Colaim Cille, 7 Aðamnáin, rasoí, 7 eppcop, 7 mac oicce, físpileigino Arpa Macha, 7 áðbar comarba Phattpaice, décc iarran cšpamað bliaðain reačtmodat a aoiri a u. Calainn Ianuari, aithe Sačairn do ionnraðh, 7 po haðnaicfó co nonóir, 7 go nairmicitin ipin doimlacc mór i nArp Macha ap bélaib na halcópa. Flano Ua Donnchaða, comarba Oenna, décc. Flaitbearpach Ua Cetenen, comarba Tighernaig, ríhóir, 7 ruí eppcop, do guin ó físpais bpeirne, 7 a écc iari rin ma cill peirrin hi Cluain Eoar. Dubčach, mac Iarnám, aipcndeach Deapmaige, Dálach Dírirt Tola, comarba Féene 7 Tóla, rcpibmğ toğaiðe, Pachta, comarba Fíndein Cluana hlorairp, décc. Slóiccheað lá brian co Mağ Coraimn, co pucc leir tigherna Ceneóil Conaill .i. Maelpuanað Ua Maoldoparð, ppa réir, go Cfmn Corað. Maelpuanað Ua Domnaill, tigherna Ceneóil Luigðeach, do

<sup>1</sup> *Feara-Manach*.—Now Fermanagh.

<sup>2</sup> *Claenloch*.—Situatcd near Newtown-Hamilton, in the county of Armagh.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1009. Cahal mac Conor, king of Connaght" [*in penitentia moritur*]; "Mureach O'Hugh, king of Muskry, and Cahal mac Duvdara, king of Fermanach, *mortui sunt*. Maelsuhain O'Cerval, chiefe learned of Ireland, and king of Eoganacht Locha-Lein. Markan mac Cinnedy, Coarb of Colum mac Crivhainn, of Inis-Celtra, and Kildalua, and Mureach mac Mochloingse, Airchinnech of Mucknav, *in Christo dormierunt*. Hugh mac Cuinn, heyre of Ailech, and Duncuan, king of Mugorn, *occisi sunt*. Forces by Bryan to Claenloch of Sliave-Fuaid, that he got the pledges of Leth Cuinn, .i." [the northern] "half of Ireland. *Estas torrida. Autumnus fructuosus*. Scannlan O'Dungalain, prince

of Dundalehglas, was forcibly entred into his mansion" [*recte*, was forcibly entered upon in his mansion], "himself blinded after he was brought forth at Finavar by Nell mac Duvthuinne. Dervaille, Teg mac Cahal's daughter, *mortua est*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"On Saturday night.—These criteria clearly show that the Annals of the Four Masters, as well as the Annals of Ulster, are antedated at this period by one year. In the year 1010, the fifth of the Calends of January, or 28th of December, fell on Friday, as appears from the order of the Dominical letters, and of the cycle of the moon. But in the next year, 1011, the fifth before the Calends of January, or 28th of December, fell on Saturday.

<sup>3</sup> *Oenna*: i. e. Endeus of Killeany in Aranmore, an island in the bay of Galway.

<sup>4</sup> *Magh-Corrann*.—Not identified.

<sup>5</sup> *Ceann-Coradh*: i. e. Head of the Weir, now

daughter of Tadhg, son of Cathal, died. Cathal, son of Dubhdara, lord of Feara-Manach<sup>t</sup>, died. Muireadhach Ua hAedha, lord of Muscraige, [died]. An army was led by Brian to Claenloch<sup>a</sup> of Sliabh-Fuaid, and he obtained the hostages of the Cinel-Eoghain and Ulidians. Aedh, son of Conn, royal heir of Oileach; and Donnucuan, lord of Mughdhorna, were slain.

The Age of Christ, 1010 [*rectè* 1011]. The ninth year of Brian. Muireadhach, son of Crichan, successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan, a learned man, bishop, and virgin, lector of Ard-Macha, and intended successor of Patrick, died after the seventy-fourth year of his age, on the fifth of the Calends of January, on Saturday night<sup>w</sup> precisely; and he was buried with great honour and veneration in the great church of Ard-Macha, before the altar. Flann Ua Donnchadha, successor of Oenna<sup>x</sup>, died. Flaithbheartach Ua Cethenen, successor of Tighearnach, a [venerable] senior and distinguished bishop, was mortally wounded by the men of Breifne; and he afterwards died in his own church at Cluain-Eois. Dubhthach, son of Iarnan, airchinneach of Dearthach; Dalach of Disert-Tola, successor of Feichin and Tola, [and] a distinguished scribe; [and] Fachtna, successor of Finnen of Cluain-Iraird, died. An army was led by Brian to Magh-Corrann<sup>y</sup>, and he took with him the lord of Cinel-Conaill, i. e. Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraigh, in obedience, to Ceann-Coradh<sup>z</sup>. Maelruanaidh Ua Domhnaill<sup>a</sup>, lord of Cinel-Luighdheach, was slain by the men

anglicised Kincora. This was the name of a hill in the present town of Killaloe, in the county of Clare, where the kings of Thomond erected a palace. It extended from the present Roman Catholic chapel to the brow of the hill over the bridge; but not a vestige of it remains. The name is still retained in Kincora Lodge, situated not far from the original site of Brian Borumha's palace.—See *Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill*, p. 46.

<sup>a</sup> *Ua Domhnaill*.—Now *anglicè* O'Donnell. This is the first notice of the surname Ua Domhnaill to be found in the Irish annals. This family, who, after the English invasion, became supreme princes or kings of Tirconnell, had been previously chiefs of the cantred of Cinel-

Luighdheach, of which Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal, was the principal church and residence. They derive their hereditary surname from Domhnall, son of Eigneachan, who died in the year 901 (see p. 563, *suprà*), who was son of Dalach, who died in 868,—who was the youngest son of Muircheartach, son of Ceannfaeladh, son of Garbh, son of Ronan, son of Lughaidh, from whom was derived the tribe-name of Cinel-Luighdheach, son of Sedna, son of Fearghus Ceannfoda, i. e. Fergus the Long-headed, son of Conall Gulban, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland in the beginning of the fifth century. For the extent of Cinel-Luighdheach, see note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 868, p. 513, *suprà*.

marbhad lá ríraib Maige hIthe. Oengur Ua Lapáin, tigfírna Cenél nEnda, do marbhad lá Cenel nEoghain na hIní. Murchad, mac brian, co bfríraib Mumán, co Laignibh, co nUibh Néill an déirceir, 7 co bFlaibéiríach, mac Muiréiríach, tigfírna Oibh co nozaib an Fhochla do iondriadh Chénel Luighdeach, go puccraic epí céo do bpoib 7 cpeach mór do indilbh. Domnall, mac brian, mic Cindeidigh, mac rígh Eireann, dég. Slóicéib lá Flaibéiríach Ua Néill, co Dún Eatach, co po loirc an dún, 7 co po bpoir an baile, 7 do beir aicirpe ó Niall mac Duibhthinne. Ad, mac Maegamna, ríogdamna Cairil, décc. Paelán, mac Dunlaigh, tigfírna Ua mbuidé, décc.

Aoir Cmoir, míle a haon décc. An deachmad bliadain do bhrían. Teom mór .i. cnuc, 7 trígait 1 nArb Macha o Shamain co bealtainne co nebletar dpongh mór do rruicib, 7 do macaib leiginn, im Chindpholad an trabaill, eppcop, angcoipe, 7 aileir, im Maolbriúe mac an Ghobann, ríleiginn Arb Macha, 7 im Scolaiúe mac Cléirén uaral raccap Arb Macha. Aobaétar rom don teomain rin, 7 poáide oile amaille rruú. Marbán, abb Lucchmairh, Cian, comarba Caimigh, Caoncomrac Ua Scannlái, aircindeach Daimíre, Maclónain, abb Rora Cpe, 7 Condmach Ua Tompaí, racap, 7 toirach ceileabapá Cluana mic Nóir, dég. Slóighib la Flaibéiríach mac Muiréiríach hí Cenel Conaill, co puacht Magh cCíctne. Rug bógaib mór, 7 do deochair plán dia tich. Slóighib lá Flaibéiríach mac Muiréiríach doirí 1 Cenel Conaill co puacht Druim clabh 7 Traict nEotúle, dú in po marbhad Niall, mac Giollapac-

<sup>b</sup> *Cinel-Enda*.—A territory lying between Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly, in the present county of Donegal.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under 1175.

<sup>c</sup> *The Cinel-Eoghain of the Island*: i. e. of Inis-Eoghain, now the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1010” [*rectè*, 1011]. “Dunaach in Colum Cill’s in Ardmach; Flaihvertagh O’Cehinan, Coarb of Tiarnach, cheife bushop and anchorite, killed by Bresnemen in his owne cittie. Mureach O’Crichan, Coarb of Colum Cill, and Lector of Ardmach, in *Christo mortuus*

*est*. Flavertach O’Neill, king of Ailech, with the young men of the Fochla, and Murcha Bryan’s sonn, with Mounstermen, Lenster, and the south O’Nells, spoyled Kindred-Copell, from whence they brought 300 captives, with many cowes. Bryan and Maelsechlainn againe in campe at Anaghduiv. Maelruanay O’Donell, king of Kindred-Lugach, killed by the men of Magh-Itha. Aengus O’Lapan, king of Kindred-Enni, killed by Kindred-Owen of the Iland. Hugh mac Mathgamna, heyre of Cashill, *mortuus est*. An army by Flaivertach O’Neill against mac Duvthuinne to Dun-Echach, burnt the said Dun, broocke the towne, and tooke Nell mac

of Magh-Ithe. Oenghus Ua Lapain, lord of Cinel-Enda<sup>b</sup>, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain of the Island<sup>c</sup>. Murchadh, son of Brian, with the men of Munster, the Leinstermen, with the Ui-Neill of the South, and Flaithbheartach, son of Muircheartach, lord of Oileach, with the soldiers of the North, to plunder Cinel-Luighdheach, and they carried off three hundred and a great prey of cattle. Domhnall, son of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, son of the king of Ireland, died. An army was led by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill to Dun-Eathach; and he burned the fortress, and demolished the town, and he carried off pledges from Niall, son of Dubhthuinne. Aedh, son of Mathghamhain, royal heir of Caiseal, died. Faelan, son of Dunlaing, lord of Ui-Buidhe, died.

The Age of Christ, 1011 [*rectè* 1012]. The tenth year of Brian. A great malady<sup>d</sup>, namely, lumps and griping, at Ard-Macha, from Allhallowtide till May, so that a great number of the seniors and students died, together with Ceanu-faeladh of Sabhall, bishop, anchorite, and pilgrim; Maelbrighde Mac-an-Ghobhann, lector of Ard-Macha; and Scolaighe, son of Clercen, a noble priest of Ard-Macha. These and many others along with them died of this sickness. Martin, Abbot of Lughmhadh; Cian, successor of Cainneach; Caencomrac Ua Scannlain, airchinneach of Daimhinis; Maclonain, Abbot of Ros-Cre; and Connmhach Ua Tomhrair, priest and chief singer of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. An army was led by Flaithbheartach, son of Muircheartach, into Cinel-Conaill, until he arrived at Magh-Cedne<sup>e</sup>; he carried off a great prey of cows, and returned safe to his house. An army was led by Flaithbheartach, son of Muircheartach, a second time into Cinel-Conaill, until he reached Druim-cliabh and Tracht-Eothaile<sup>f</sup>, where Niall, son of Gillaphadraig, son of Fearghal, was slain, and

Duvthuinne's pledges. An army by Bryan to Macorainn, and carried with him the king of Kindred-Conell close" [prisoner] "to Cenn-Cora, i. Maelruanai O'Maeldorai." Dalach of Disert-Tolai, Coarb of Fechin" [*bona senectute*], "*in Christo mortuus est.*"—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>d</sup> A great malady.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1011. Ardmacha a festo omnium Sanctorum usque ad initium Maii, magna mortalitate infestatur; quâ Kennfailadius de Saballo, Episcopus, Anachoreta et Peregrinus;

Maelbrigidus Macangobhann, Scholasticus, seu Lector Ardmachanus; Scolagius, filius Clercheni, nobilis Præbyter Ardmachanus, et alii innumeri Seniores et studiosi Ardmachani interierunt."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298.

<sup>e</sup> Magh-Cedne.—Now Moy, a plain situated between the rivers Erne and Drowes, in the south of the county of Donegal.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under A. D. 1301.

<sup>f</sup> Tracht-Eothaile: i. e. the Strand of Eothaile, now Trawohelly, a great strand near Ballysaddare, in the county of Sligo.





Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh was defeated; but no [other] one was lost there. An army was led, in their absence, by Maelseachlainn into Tir-Eoghain, as far as Magh-da-ghabhal<sup>g</sup>, which they burned; they preyed as far as Tealach-Oogh<sup>h</sup>, and, having obtained spoils, they returned back to his house. An army was afterwards led by Flaithbheartach, till he arrived at Ard-Uladh<sup>i</sup>, so that the whole of the Ardes was plundered by him; and he bore off from thence spoils the most numerous that a king had ever borne, both prisoners and cattle without number. A battle was gained over Niall, son of Dubhtuinne, i. e. the battle of the Mullachs<sup>k</sup>, by Niall, son of Eochaidh, son of Ardghar, where many were slain, together with Muircheartach, son of Artan, Tanist of Ui-Eathach; and he afterwards deposed Niall, son of Dubhtuinne. Ailell, son of Gebhenach, royal heir of Ui-Maine, died. Crinan, son of Gormladh, lord of Conaille, was killed by Cucuailgne.

The Age of Christ, 1012. The twelfth year of Brian. Mac-Maine, son of Cosgrach, comharba of Cill-Dalua<sup>l</sup>, [died]. The Prior of Saighir was killed. Cian Ua Geargain, successor of Cainneach, [and] Dearbhail, daughter of Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, [i. e.] daughter of the King of Ireland, died. Domhnall, i. e. the Cat, royal heir of Connaught, was killed by Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh; and Magh-Aei was totally plundered and burned by him, after defeating and slaughtering the Connaughtmen. A great depredation was committed by Ualgharg Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, and the son of Niall O'Ruairc, and the men of Teathbha in Gaileanga; but a few good men of the household of Maelseachlainn overtook them, and being at that time intoxicated after drinking, they [imprudently] gave them battle, through pride. There were

yet by Flavertach into Ard-Ula, and spoyled and gott the greatest bootyes that ever king had there, both men and chattle, that cannot be numbered. Forces by Bryan into Magh-Murthevni, that he gave freedom to Patrick's churches by that voyage. A discomfiture of Nell mac Duvthuinne by Nell mac Eochaa, where Murtagh mac Artan, heyre of Onebachs, was killed, and mac Eochaa reigned after. Caenchorack O'Scanlan, Airchinnech of Daivinis;" [and] "Macklonan, Airchinnech of Roscree, *mortui sunt*. Aengus, Airchinnech of Slane, killed by

the heyre of Duva" [οο μαρτυροο Αιρϋιννεχ Ουδωο, i. e. was killed by the airchinnech of Dowth]. "Crinan mac Gormlaa, king of the Conells, killed" [by Cucuailgne].—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>l</sup> *Cill-Dalua*: i. e. the Church of St. Lua, Dalua, or Molua, who erected a church here about the beginning of the sixth century; now *anglicè* Killaloe, a well-known town, the head of an ancient bishop's see, situated on the western bank of the River Shannon, in the south-east of the county of Clare.

Maolrfehlainn, 7 Dubtaicligh Ua Maolcallann, tighfna Dealbna bice. Donnchað mac Donnchaða Finn, ríogðamna Tshnpach, Cfhnaacán, mac Flainn, tighfna Luigne, Shán Ua Leacan, tighfna Thailfh, 7 rochaide ele amaille fhu. Maolrfehlainn iapañ dia tarrachtain, co fparcabaða occa na gabála, 7 topeair Ualgarce Ua Ciarrða, tighfna Coirpre, co rocaidib ele cenmotápoñ. Slóigfða mópa lá Maolrfehlainn hi cepté Thall, go po loirce an típ go hEðar co tarrpað Sierruce, 7 Maolmópuha ceich dia cepeach-aib, co po mapbrae dá céndib im Flann mac Maoleachlann, im mac Lorcáin mic Echtierrin, tighfna Ceneoil Meachair, 7 rochaide oile, 7 ar eiride maðm an Thraignein. Comð dia cuimnuccað po ráidib im pañ,

Ní má lópa Luan for feacht, fip Míde fpi forimteét,  
báttar pailte Tholl po clor, occ an Thraignéñ don tuar.

Slóicfða lá Plaitbhrach, lá tighfna nAiligh, co Maighin attaeð 1 taeð Cfhannra, co parpaib Maolpeaclainn an zealach dá. Thollamoconna, mac Fogarpanigh, tighfna veirceire bpih, foglaigh Thall, 7 tuile opðain airtir Eireanð, vécc. Cfhch lá Murchað, mac brian, hi Laigniu, co po aippe an típ go Thlñ dá locha, 7 co Cill Maighneann, go po loirce an típ uile, 7 co pucc gabála mópa, 7 bpoib diairniðe. Longur mór do teacht dona Thallaibh ipin Munain, co po loircefe copcach, aét po díogail Dia an gníom pin forpa po céndoir, ár po mapbað Amblaib mac Sierrucea .i. mac tighfna Thall, 7 Matgamañ mac Dubhgoill, 7 Sochaide oile lá Catal mac Domnaill, mic Duibdoairfhñ. Muipéhrach, mac Aða Uí Néill, do mapbhath lá Dál Riada co nopuig oile amaille fhu. Cogað mór eittir Thallaib, 7 Thaoi-dealaib. Slóigfða lá brian co hAé an Cairéim, 7 po gabh forbair, 7 donaðh and fpi pé teópa míoip for Thallaibh. Daingin iomða do déanñ lá brian,

<sup>m</sup> *O' Maelchallann*.—Now *anglicè* Mulholland, without the prefix O'. There were several distinct families of this name in Ireland.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., pp. 370 to 375.

<sup>n</sup> *Dealbhna-Beag*.—Now the barony of Fore, or Demifore, in the north-west of the county of Meath.

<sup>o</sup> *Edar*.—Otherwise called Beann-Edair, which

is still known throughout Ireland as the Irish name of the Hill of Howth, in the county of Dublin.

<sup>p</sup> *Draighnen*.—Now Drinan, near Kinsaly, in the county of Dublin.

<sup>q</sup> *Maighen-Attaed*: i. e. Attaedh's little plain. This would be anglicised Moynatty; but the name is obsolete.

<sup>r</sup> *Cill-Maighneann*.—Now Kilmainham, near

slain in it Donnchadh, son of Maelseachlainn; Dubhtaichligh Ua Maelchallann<sup>m</sup>, lord of Dealbhna Beag<sup>n</sup>; Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh Finn, royal heir of Teamhair; Cearnachan, son of Flann, lord of Luighne; Seanan Ua Leochain, lord of Gaileanga; and many others along with them. Maelseachlainn afterwards overtook them [with his forces], and the spoils were left behind to him; and Ualgharg Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, and many others besides them, were slain. Great forces were led by Maelseachlainn into the territory of the foreigners, and he burned the country as far as Edar<sup>o</sup>; but Sitric and Maelmordha overtook one of his preying parties, and slew two hundred of them, together with Flann, son of Maelseachlainn; the son of Lorcan, son of Echthigern, lord of Cinel-Meachair; and numbers of others. This was the defeat of Draighnen<sup>p</sup>; in commemoration of which this quatrain was composed:

Not well on Monday on the expedition did the Meathmen go to  
overrun;

The foreigners, it was heard, were joyful of the journey at the  
Draighnen.

An army was led by Flaithbheartach, lord of Aileach, to Maighen-Attaed<sup>a</sup>, by the son of Ceanannus; and Maelseachlainn left the hill [undisputed] to him. Gillamochonna, son of Foghartach, lord of South Breagha, plunderer of the foreigners, and flood of the glory of the east of Ireland, died. A depredation by Murchadh, son of Brian, in Leinster; he plundered the country as far as Gleann-da-locha and Cill-Maighneann<sup>r</sup>, and burned the whole country, and carried off great spoils and innumerable prisoners. A great fleet of the foreigners arrived in Munster, so that they burned Corcach; but God immediately took vengeance of them for that deed, for Amhlacibh, son of Sitric, i. e. the son of the lord of the foreigners, and Mathghamhain, son of Dubhghall, and many others, were slain by Cathal, son of Domhnall, son of Dubhdabhoireann. Muircheartach, son of Aedh O'Neill, was slain by the Dal-Riada, with a number of others along with him. A great war between the foreigners and the Gaoidhil. An army was led by Brian to Ath-an-chairthinn<sup>a</sup>, and he there encamped, and laid siege to the foreigners for three months. Many fortresses were erected by

Dublin.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 782, p. 389,  
*suprà*.

<sup>a</sup> *Ath-an-chairthinn*: i. e. Ford of the Rock.  
Situation unknown.

.i. Caṡair Cinn coraḃ, 7 Inis Gaill Duib, 7 Inis Locha Saighlín. Laiḡen 7 Ghoill 1 gcoccaḃ for ḃhrían, 7 ḃhrían occ imcóméḃ for Muḃam oc Slerḃ Maḃce, 7 laiḡin do mḃraḃ lair co hAṡ eliaṡ. Oḡḡain díomḃr for Conaillib lá Maelsechlainn i ccionaiḃ páraḡṡe Fínḃraidiḡ Pháṡṡraice, 7 ḃhríte ḃaṡ-lae Páṡraic ó Conaillib .i. ó macaib Concuaillḡe.

Aoir Cḡíort, míle aṡpí décc. Rónan, comarḃa Fécin, Flaṡṡeapṡach mac Domnaill, .i. do Chloinn Cholmáin, comarḃa Ciapáin 7 Fínḃein, 7 Cono Ua Diuḡraḃ, comarḃa Caoimḡin, décc. Coirḡe Fial, mac Caṡail, ancoirḡe ḡlinne dá locha, Naḃman Ua Seimcínḃ décc. Dá anḡcoirḡe iasṡíḃe. Dunlang, mac Tuṡaṡail, pí Laiḡín, décc. Coirḡe, mac Cleirḡeinn, tiḡḡina Ua Fíḃḡeintí, do mḃraḃ 1 meḃail lá Maolcolaim Caonḡaḡeach. Iomairḡe

<sup>1</sup> *Cathair-Cinn-coradh*: i. e. the Stone Fort of Kincora at Killaloe.—See note under A. D. 1010, *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Inis-Gaill-duibh*: i. e. the Island of the Black Foreigner. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, at the year 1016, that this was the name of an island in the Shannon, but it has not been yet identified. It was probably another name for the King's Island at Limerick.

<sup>3</sup> *Inis-Locha-Saighlean*.—Unknown to the Editor. Keating mentions the first establishment of surnames, and the following erections by Brian Borumha, from whom the O'Briens of Munster took their hereditary surname of Ui Briain, i. e. Nepotes Briani.

"Ille præterea primus instituit, ut cuique genti certum cognomen, inderetur, quò exploratiùs esset ex quâ stirpe quæque familia propagaretur: cognomina enim antea in incerto vagabantur, et in longâ majorum serie contextendâ consistebant. Templum etiam Laonense, ac Templum Insulæ Celtrachæ condidit: obeliscumque Tuamgrenense" [cloigṡeac Tuama ḡnéine] "restauravit. Multos quoque pontes construxit, et vias publicas lapide struxit. Multa propugnacula, et insulas firmis munitientis vallavit. Cassiliau etiam, Cennabradham,

Insulam Lochkeensem" [? Loch Cre juxta Roscrea] "Insulam Lochgairensem" [Lough Gur], "Dunearchmagham" [Bruree], "Duniasgum" [hodie Cahir], "Duntreliagum" [Duntryleague] "Dungrottum" [Dunrod in valli de Gleann Eatharlach ad radices Montis de Sliabh Grod in agro Tipperariensi], "Duncliachum" [in vertice collis de Knockany] "Inisangalldubhum, Insulam Lochsaighlensem, Rossium Regum, Keanchoram, et universæ Momoniæ portus [municipia?] munit. Adeo acuratâ Regni administratione, ac severâ disciplinâ Brianus usus est, ut fæminam unam ab aquilonari Hiberniæ plagâ ad australem progressam annulum aureum in propatulo gestantem nemo attingere, vel minima violatione afficere ausus fuerit."—Dr. Lynch's Translation of Keating's *History of Ireland*, p. 251.

These places are all known except Inis-an-Ghoill Duibh, and Inis-Locha Saighleann.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1012. Forces by Maelsechlainn into Tirconell" [*rectè*, into Conaille-Muirhevni], "in revenge of forcing" [*rectè*, the profanation of the] "Finnfai of Patrick, and breacking Patrick's Crosstafe in the contention of Maelmuire and Bryan. A great army by Uolgarg O'Ciar-gai, king of Carbury, and by Nell O'Royrk's

Brian, namely, Cathair-Cinn-coradh<sup>t</sup>, Inis-Gaill-duibh<sup>a</sup>, and Inis-Locha-Saighleann<sup>v</sup>, [&c.] The Leinstermen and foreigners were at war with Brian; and Brian encamped at Sliabh Mairge, to defend Munster; and Leinster was plundered by him as far as Ath-cliath. A great depredation upon the Conailli by Maelseachlainn, in revenge of the profanation of the Finnfaidheach, and of the breaking of Patrick's crozier by the Conailli, i. e. by the sons of Cucuailgne.

The Age of Christ, 1013 [*rectè* 1014]. Ronan, successor of Fechin; Flaithbheartach, son of Domhnall, i. e. of the Clann-Colmain, successor of Ciaran and Finnen; and Conn Ua Diugraidh, successor of Caeimhghin, died. Cairbre Fial<sup>r</sup>, son of Cathal, anchorite of Gleann-da-locha, [and] Naemhan Ua Seinchinn, died; these were both anchorites. Dunlang, son of Tuathal, King of Leinster, died. Cairbre, son of Cleirchen<sup>v</sup>, lord of Ui Fidhgeinte, was treacherously slain by Maelcoluim Caenraigheach<sup>z</sup>. A battle between the

sonn, into Galeng, and were mett by the good men of Maelsechlainn's houshold, after drinking that howre, and through drunknes they gave them battle by pryde, whereby fell there Duncha mac Dunchaa Finn, heyre of Tarach; Cernachan mac Floinn, king of Luigne; Senan O'Leogan, king of Galeng, and many more. Maelsechlainn afterwards came upon them, rescued the prayes, and killed Uolgarg O'Ciardai, king of Cairbre, and many more. An army by Flavertach, king of Ailech, as farr as Ed, neare Kells, and Maelsechlainn avoyded the hill for him. Gilla-Mochonna, king of Descert Bregb, died in Maelseachlainn's house after tipling. He was the man that made the Genties" [*rectè*, the Galls] "plough by theire bodies, and two of them by their tayles harowing after them. An overthrow to the men of Meath by Genties" [*rectè*, by the Galls] "and Lenster at Draynan, where 150 of them were slaine about Flann mac Maelsechlainn. An army by Bryan to Athkyrhynn, where he remayned for three months. Great forces with Murcha mae Bryan into Lenster, that he spoyled the country to Glendaloch, and to Killmanane, and burnt all the cuntry, and caryed away great prayes and

innumerable captives. The slaughter of the Genties" [*rectè*, Galls] "by Cahall, mac Donnchaa, mic Duvdavoirenn, where Sitrick, sonn to king of Galls, and Mahon mac Duvaill mac Awlaiv, and others, were slaine. A discomfiture of Connaght by O'Maeldorai, where Donell mac Cahell, surnamed Catt, heyre of Connaght, was lost. Murtagh mac Hugh O'Nell killed by Dalriaday. Many [de]fences made by Bryan, viz. the City of Cinnchora, Inis-Galduv, and the Iland of Loch Saylenn. Lenster and Genties" [Galls] "made warre with Bryan. The forces of Mounster and Bryan at Mountaine Marci, and spoyled Lenster to Dublin. Flann, sonn of Maelsechlainn by Genties" [*rectè*, Galls] "of Dublin."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>z</sup> *Cairbre Fial* : i. e. Carbry the Hospitable or Munificent.

<sup>v</sup> *Cleirchen*.—He was the ancestor of the family of O'Cleirchen, now pronounced in Irish O'Cleireachain, and anglicised Cleary and Clarke, a name still extant in the county of Limerick.

<sup>z</sup> *Maelcoluim Caenraigheach* : i. e. Malcolm of Kenry, now a barony in the north of the county of Limerick. Dr. O'Connor incorrectly translates this : "Malcolumba tributi regii (exactore

εἴτετιρ' Ὑῖβ' Ἐατάχ φέρειν .i. εἴτετιρ' Ἐιαν, mac Maolmhuaid, γ' Ὀμννall mac  
 Οὐιδόαδβοιρφνδ, co ττορῆαιρ ann Ἐιαν, Κατάλ, γ' Ρογῆallach, τρι μεic Μαοιλ-  
 μναιδ co νάρ μόν impu. Σλόicεῖδ lá Donnchaδ, mac Ὀριαν, i νδειρceιρτ  
 Εἰρεανν, γο po μαρβh Κατάλ, mac Ὀμννall, γ' co τtucc γialla ó Ὀhom-  
 nall. Σλόighead lá Ḃallaid γ' la Laiγνib hι Μιδε, γ' ιαρριν hι mδpῑγαιb, co  
 po oipcepῑτ Τῑpmonn Pεicene, γ' puccpατ bpaτ ιomδa, γ' ιmδile δiαιpμιδε.  
 Σλόighead lá Ὀριαν, mac Cinnεictig, mic Λopcaín, lá pῑγ Εἰρεανν, γ' lá Μαοιλ-  
 pῑschlainn mac Ὀμννall, lá pῑγ Τῑmpach, co hAc cliaτ. Ro ttonoιlpiot  
 γoιll ιαρῑταιρ eoppa ιmδ aγaiδ Ὀpμian γ' Μαοιλpῑschlainn, γ' do bepῑpατ deic  
 céo γo λῑpεachaid leó. Pεachap cαth epóδa, amnar, aγγapib, aιγiδ, aιμiap-  
 mapαch, ctoppα da na pῑῑτ paimail ipin aιmpip pin, hι cCluain tapb, ipin  
 Aoihe pῑa cCáipce do ponnpaδ. Topῑcαιp ipin ccaτ pin Ὀριαν mac Cιndéictig,  
 áipopῑ Epῑnn, Auyupῑτ ιαρῑταιρ Eoppa uile epíde, ipin ocῑmáδ bliaδain ap  
 ceitpe pῑctib a aoiῑ; Mupchaδ mac Ὀριαν, pῑoγδamῑna Εἰρεανν ipin tpeap  
 bliaδain pῑpατ a aoiῑ, Conaing, mac Duinncean, mac bῑáτap do Ὀpμian,  
 Toipdealbáic mac Mupchaδ, mic Ὀριαν, Moela, mac Ὀμννall, mic Pao-

vel custode),” taking Caenpaige, the name of a tribe, to be cain pῑγδa, i. e. royal tribute.

<sup>a</sup> *The Ui-Eathach*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Mahonys and O'Donohoes of south Munster.

<sup>b</sup> *Cian, son of Maelmhuaidh*: i. e. Kean, son of Molloy. He is the ancestor of the family of O'Mahony.

<sup>c</sup> *Domhnall, son of Dubh-da-bhoireann*: i. e. Donnell, or Daniel, son of Duv-Davoran. He was the ancestor of the O'Donohoes. Both these chieftains fought at the battle of Clontarf, and the Four Masters have therefore misplaced this entry.

<sup>d</sup> *Termonn-Feichine*: i. e. asylum Sancti Feichini, the Termon, or Sanctuary of St. Feichin, now Termonfeckin, in the barony of Ferard, and county of Louth.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 966; and Archdall's *Monas. Hib.*, p. 491.

<sup>e</sup> *Cluain-tarbh*: i. e. the Plain, Lawn, or Meadow of the Bulls, now Clontarf, near the city of Dublin. In Dr. O'Connor's edition this is headed

“Cath Coradh Cluana tarbh,” which is translated “*Prælium Heroicum Cluantarbhæ*,” but it simply means “Battle of the Fishing Weir of Cluain tarbh.” The Danes were better armed in this battle than the Irish, for they had one thousand men dressed in armour from head to foot. In a dialogue between the Banshee Oeibhill, or Oeibhinn of Craglea, and the hero, Kineth O'Hartagan, the former is represented as advising the latter to shun the battle, as the Gaeidhil were dressed only in satin shirts, while the Daues were in one mass of iron:

“Céimzeaca pῑóil ap pῑol nḂaeidil,  
 Ip Ḃoill na n-aonḂpóin iarpainn.”

<sup>f</sup> *In the eighty-eighth year of his age*.—This is also stated to have been Brian's age in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as well as the Annals of Innisfallen, and other accounts of this battle. But the Annals of Ulster state that Brian was born in the year 941, according to which he was in the seventy-third year of his age when he was

Ui-Eathach<sup>a</sup> themselves, i. e. between Cian, son of Maelmhuaidh<sup>b</sup>, and Domhnall, son of Dubh-da-bhoireann<sup>c</sup>, in which were slain Cian, Cathal, and Roghallach, three sons of Maelmhuaidh, with a great slaughter along with them. An army was led by Donnchadh, son of Brian, to the south of Ireland; and he slew Cathal, son of Domhnall, and carried off hostages from Domhnall. An army was led by the foreigners and Leinstermen into Meath, and afterwards into Breagha; and they plundered Tearmonn-Feichine<sup>d</sup>, and carried off many captives and countless cattle. An army was led by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, son of Lorcan, King of Ireland, and by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, King of Teamhair, to Ath-cliath. The foreigners of the west of Europe assembled against Brian and Maelseachlainn; and they took with them ten hundred men with coats of mail. A spirited, fierce, violent, vengeful, and furious battle was fought between them,—the likeness of which was not to be found in that time,—at Cluain-tarbh<sup>e</sup>, on the Friday before Easter precisely. In this battle were slain Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, monarch of Ireland, who was the Augustus of all the West of Europe, in the eighty-eighth year of his age<sup>f</sup>; Murchadh, son of Brian, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, in the sixty-third<sup>g</sup> year of his age; Conaing, son of Donnchuan, the son of Brian's brother; Toirdhealbhach, son of Murchadh<sup>h</sup>, son of Brian; Mothla, son of Domhnall, son of Faelan<sup>i</sup>, lord of the Deisi-

slain, and this seems correct.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 106, note 3; and *Ogygia*, p. 435, where O'Flaherty has the following remarks on the reign and death of Brian Borumha:

“Brianus Boromæus ex Heberi progenie, ut superiùs capite 83, è rege Momoniæ R. H. duodecim annis: Cruento Danorum Cluantarvensi prælio prope Dublinium, Anno ætatis 88, cum Murchado filio annorum 63, et Tordelvacho Murchadi filio annorum 15, aliisque multis proceribus occubuit feria 6 Parasceves, ut habent Dungallenses annales et Ketingus: Octava Paschali ætatem attingente, ut in Scotochronico; sed accuratius apud Marianum Scotum in Chronico ita traditur; *Brianus Rex Hiberniæ Parasceve Paschæ, sexta feria 9 Calendas Maii, manibus et mente ad Deum intentus necatur. Quibus omnibus annis 1014, et dies 23 Aprilis apertè*

designatur.”

<sup>g</sup> *Sixty-third*.—This should probably be fifty-third, or, perhaps, forty-third. The eldest son of Murchadh was fifteen years old at this time, according to the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*. This looks very like the truth: the grandson was fifteen, the eldest son forty-three, and Brian himself seventy-three.

<sup>h</sup> *Toirdhealbhach, son of Murchadh*.—“Terrence, the king's grandchild, then but of the age of 15 years, was found drowned neer the fishing weare of Clontarfe, with both his hands fast bound in the hair of a Dane's head, whom he pursued to the sea at the time of the flight of the Danes.”—*Ann. Clon*.

<sup>i</sup> *Faelan*.—He was the progenitor after whom the O'Faelains, or O'Phelans, of the Desies, took their hereditary surname. This Mothla was

lám, τῖςῖνα na nDéiri Múman, Eoéa mac Dunaohaiḡ, .i. plaié Cloinne Sḡannlám, Níall Ua Cuinn, ḡ Cúóúliḡ, mac Cínóéιττῖḡ, τῖrí coeiméιḡ ḡhriain, Táoḡ Ua Ceallaiḡ, τῖςῖνα Ua Máine, Maolpuanaíó na paíope Ua hEíóin, τῖςῖνα Aíóne, ḡeḡeannach, mac Dubacáin, τῖςῖνα Feapmaiḡe, mac ḡea-tḡaiḡ, mic Muirfohaiḡ Chlaoin, τῖςῖνα Ciappaiḡe Luachra, Dóinnall, mac uiaipmaḡa τῖςῖνα Copca ḡhaipeíó, Scannlám, mac Caḡail, τῖςῖνα Eoḡanaḡḡa Loéa Leín, ḡ Dóinnall, mac Eímíne, mic Cainóḡiḡ, moipmaíop Maíri i nAlbain. Ro meáḡaíó iapaín an caḡ τῖria neapḡ caḡaiḡḡe, ḡ cῖpoáḡḡa, ḡ ionmbuaíḡḡe

the first who was called O'Faelain, i. e. *Nepos Foilani*.

<sup>1</sup> *Níall Ua Cuinn*.—He is the ancestor of the O'Quins of Muintir-Iffernain, a distinguished sept of the Dal-gCais, who were originally seated at Inchiquin and Corofin, in the county of Clare. The Earl of Dunraven is the present head of this family.

<sup>1</sup> *Three companions*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, these are called "three noblemen of the king's bed-chamber." In the translation of the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen they are called "Brian's three companions, or aid-de-camps."

<sup>m</sup> *Tadhg O'Ceallaigh*: i. e. Teige, Thaddæus, or Timothy O'Kelly. From him all the septs of the O'Kellys of Hy-Many are descended. According to a wild tradition among the O'Kellys of this race, after the fall of their ancestor, Teige Mor, in the battle of Clontarf, a certain animal like a dog (ever since used in the crest of the O'Kellys of Hy-Many), issued from the sea to protect his body from the Danes, and remained guarding it till it was carried away by the Ui-Maine.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 99. There is a very curious poem relating to this chieftain, in a fragment of the Book of Hy-Many, now preserved in a manuscript in the British Museum, Egerton, 90. It gives a list of the sub-chiefs of Hy-Many, who were cotemporary with Tadhg Mor O'Ceallaigh, who is therein stated to have been the principal

hero in the battle, next after Brian; and it adds that he did more to break down the power of the Danes than Brian himself. According to the tradition in the country the Connaughtmen were dreadfully slaughtered in this battle, and very few of the O'Kellys, or O'Heynes, survived it.

<sup>n</sup> *Maeldruanaidh na Paidri O'hEidhin*: i. e. Mulrony O'Heyne of the Prayer. He was the first person ever called O'Heidhin, as being the grandson of Eidhin, the progenitor of the family, brother of Maelfabhaill, from whom the O'Heynes, now Hynes, chiefs of Hy-Fiachrach-Aidhne, in the county of Galway, are descended.—See *Genealogies &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 398.

<sup>o</sup> *Dubhagan*.—He was descended from the Druid Mogh Roth, and from Cuanna Mac Cailchine, commonly called Laech Liathmhuine.—See note i, under A. D. 640, p. 258, *suprà*. From this Dubhagan descends the family of the Ui Dubhagain, now Duggan, formerly chiefs of Fermoy, in the county of Cork, of whom the principal branch is now represented by the Cronins of Park, near Killarney, in the county of Kerry, who are paternally descended from the O'Dubhagains of Fermoy.

<sup>p</sup> *Mac Beatha, son of Muireadhach Claen*.—He was evidently the ancestor of O'Conor Kerry, though in the pedigrees the only Mac Beatha to be found is made Mac Beatha, son of Conchobhar, but it should clearly be Mac Beatha, son of Muireadhach Claen, son of Conchobhar, the progenitor from whom the O'Conors Kerry



Mumhan; Eocha, son of Dunadhach, i. e. chief of Clann-Scannlain; Niall Ua Cuinn<sup>k</sup>; Cuduiligh, son of Ceinneidigh, the three companions<sup>l</sup> of Brian; Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh<sup>m</sup>, lord of Ui Mainc; Maelruanaidh na Paidre Ua hEidhin<sup>n</sup>, lord of Aidhne; Geibheannach, son of Dubhagan<sup>o</sup>, lord of Feara-Maighe; Mac-Beatha<sup>p</sup>, son of Muireadhach Claen, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra; Domhnall, son of Diarmaid<sup>q</sup>, lord of Corca-Bhaiscinn; Scannlan, son of Cathal<sup>r</sup>, lord of Eogh-anacht-Locha Lein; and Domhnall, son of Eimhin<sup>s</sup>, son of Cainneach, great steward of Mair in Alba. The forces were afterwards routed by dint of battling,

derive their hereditary surname. Daniel O'Connor Kerry, of the Austrian service, is one of the representatives of this family. The following are also of the O'Connor Kerry sept: Daniel Conner, Esq., of Manche, in the county of Cork; Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., who is son of the late Roger O'Connor Kierrie, Esq., of Dangan Castle, author of the *Chronicles of Eri*; Daniel Conner, Esq., of Ballybriton; and William Conner, Esq., of Mitchels, Bandon, county of Cork; also William Conner, Esq., late of Inch, near Athy, in the Queen's County, author of "*The True Political Economy of Ireland*," &c., who is the son of the celebrated Arthur Condorcet O'Connor, General of Division in France, now living, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, who is the son of Roger Conner, Esq., of Connerville, son of William Conner, Esq., of Connerville, son of Mr. Daniel Conner, of Swithin's Alley, Temple Bar, London, merchant, and afterwards of Bandon, in the county of Cork, son of Mr. Cornelius Conner of Cork, whose will is dated 1719, son of Daniel Conner, who was the relative of O'Connor Kerry. This Cork branch descends from Philip Conner, merchant, of London, to whom his relative, John O'Connor Kerry, conveyed Asdee by deed, dated August, 1598.

<sup>q</sup> *Domhnall, son of Diarmaid*.—This Domhnall was the progenitor of the family of O'Domhnall, or O'Donnell, of East Corca Bhaiscinn, now the barony of Clonderalaw, in the present county of Clare. According to Duaid Mac Fir-

bis's genealogical work, a Bishop Conor O'Donnell of Raphoe was the nineteenth in descent from this Domhnall. The editor does not know of any member of this family. The O'Donnells of Limerick and Tipperary, of whom Colonel Sir Charles O'Donnell is the present head, are descended from Shane Luirg, one of the sons of Turlough of the Wine O'Donnell, prince of Tirconnell, in the beginning of the fifteenth century.

<sup>r</sup> *Scannlan, son of Cathal*.—He was the ancestor of a family of O'Cearbhaill, who had been lords or chieftains of Eoghanacht-Locha-Lein, before the O'Donohoes, a branch of the Ui-Eathach Mumhan, dispossessed them.

<sup>s</sup> *Domhnall, son of Eimhin*.—He was chief of the Eoghanachts of Magh Geirrginn, or Marr, in Scotland, and descended from Mainè Leamhna (the brother of Cairbre Luachra, ancestor of the O'Moriartys of Kerry), son of Core, son of Lughaidh, son of Oilioll Flannbeg, son of Fiacha Muilleathan, son of Eoghan Mor, son of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster, and common ancestor of King Brian, and of this Domhnall of Marr, who assisted him against the common enemy.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81.

"In Cluantarvensi prælio ad annum 1014, a Briani regis Hiberniæ parte desideratos legimus Donaldum filium Evini filii Canichi Mormhaor Mair, et Muredachum Mormhaor Leavna: ab hoc priscos Marriæ Comites, Cairbreo Picto Satos; ab illo Levinia Comites Manii Levinii posteris oriundos censendum est."—p. 384.

ma Maolpreaclainn ó Thulcanó co hAé chait pop Galluib agur Laiġnib, 7  
 topcair Maolmórda, mac Murchada, mic Finn, ní Laiġn, 7 mac Brogarbáin  
 mic Concoðair, tanairi Ua Fáilġe, 7 Tuatal, mac Uġairne, ríogðarına Laiġn,  
 7 ár diairimide do Laiġnib amaille friú. Topchair Dubhgall, mac Am-  
 laoihb, 7 ġiollaciaráin mac ġluimairn, dá tanairi ġall, 7 Siġhpriġ, mac  
 Uoðair, iarla Inri hoic, Brogar, toipeach na nDanmarcc, 7 bá héiride po  
 marbð ġrian. Ro machtaic lucht na deich cétt lúipeach inle annairn, 7

<sup>t</sup> *By Maelseachlainn.*—This fact is suppressed in all the Munster accounts of this action, which state that Maelseachlainn did not take any part in the battle. The Munster writers, and among others Keating, introduce Maelseachlainn as giving a ludicrous account of the terrors of the battle, in which he is made to say that he did not join either side in consequence of being paralysed with fear by the horrific scenes of slaughter passing before his eyes.

“Malachiam Midie Regem a Cluantarfensi pugnâ reducem, mense post pugnam exacto, Colmanorum Gentis Primores sciscitantur quonam pacto illud prælum gestum fuerit; et ille, nec lapso de cœlis angelo (inquit) rationem quâ illa pugna inita fuerit, nuncianti fidem vos adhibere putem. Quod ad me attinet, nec similem unquam vel vidi vel audivi, imo in hominis situm esse potestate non credo quâvis verborum delineatione illam vel leviter adumbrare, aut illius effigiem animo vel cogitatione formare. Quæ mihi parebant acies decertantibus se non immiscuerunt; sed pugnâ iniri cœptâ, trans agellum sepimento circumdatum secesserunt, et paulo eminus a conflictu dissiti, spectatores se pugne præbuerunt: cum interim, strictis in ictum telis ad certamen utrinque ambæ acies concurrerunt, eo splendore protegentes capita parmæ, et vibrata dextris tela micuerunt, ut candescentium mergorum, littora catervatim æstu accedente circumvolantium, specimen dererint, et ita fulgor armorum oculos nostros perstrinxit, et hebetavit, ut eos rectâ in pug-

nantes convertere non potuimus. Insuper cæ-  
 sorum cincinni acutissimâ gladiatorum acie quasi  
 abrasi, et levissimo quoque vento validius per-  
 flante in nostra tela perferebantur. Et si alteri  
 parti opem ferre statueremus, arma nostra inter  
 se mutuò implexa ita tenebantur, ut ea vel ex-  
 pediendi satis tempestivè, vel distringendi po-  
 testas nobis erepta fuerit. Atque hinc liquet,  
 quanquam Brianum Malachias in hoc prælum  
 comitatus fuerit acie se decertaturum ab illius  
 parte præ se ferens, clandestina, tamen ante hoc  
 prælum, cum Danis pacta iniisse, suas se copias  
 pugnâ subtracturum, et neutrius se partibus  
 addicturum. Kineloni et Kinel-Conelli huic cer-  
 tamini non interfuerunt, suas tamen operas  
 ultrò ad hoc bellum Briano detulerunt, sed ob-  
 latam opem ille respuit, et cum multas res hac-  
 tenus, experts eorum subsidii, præclarè gesserit,  
 hoc etiam se facinus, illis in subsidium non ad-  
 scitis, aggressurum affirmavit.”—*Lynch's Trans-*  
*lation of Keating's History of Ireland*, pp. 260,  
 261.

This passage was abstracted by Keating from the historical tract already referred to, called *Cath-Chluana-tarbh*, which is a Munster production full of prejudice against the dethroned Maelseachlainn; but the northern annalists acknowledge no treachery on the part of this prince, whom they describe as a true patriot and magnanimous hero. The Dalcassian writers, however, in order to exalt by a comparison the character of the popular hero, Brian, did not hesitate to blacken unjustly the fame of his injured

bravery, and striking, by Maelseachlainn<sup>t</sup>, from Tulcainn<sup>u</sup> to Ath-cliaith, against the foreigners and the Leinstermen; and there fell Maelmordha<sup>w</sup>, son of Murchadh, son of Finn, King of Leinster; the son of Brogarbhan, son of Conchobhar<sup>x</sup>, Tanist of Ui-Failghe; and Tuathal, son of Ugaire<sup>y</sup>, royal heir of Leinster; and a countless slaughter of the Leinstermen along with them. There were also slain Dubhghall, son of Amhlacibh, and Gillaciarain, son of Glunaiarn, two tanists of the foreigners; Sichfrith, son of Loder, Earl of Innsi hOrc<sup>z</sup>; Brodar, chief of the Danes of Denmark, who was the person that slew Brian. The ten hundred in armour<sup>a</sup> were cut to pieces, and at the least three thousand of the

competitor.—See Moore's *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 108, where the author has made the proper use of this passage in the Annals of the Four Masters, in vindicating the character of Maelseachlainn.

<sup>u</sup> *Tulcainn*.—Now the Tolka, a small river which flows through the village of Finglas, and, passing under Ballybough Bridge and Annesley Bridge, unites with the sea near Clontarf.

<sup>w</sup> *Maelmordha*.—He was not the ancestor of the Mac Murroughs, or Kavanaghs, as generally supposed, but was the father of Bran, the progenitor after whom the Ui Broin, or O'Byrnes of Leinster, have taken their hereditary surname.

<sup>x</sup> *The son of Brogarbhan, son of Conchobhar*.—This should be Brogarbhan, son of Conchobhar. He is the ancestor of O'Conor Faly.

<sup>y</sup> *Tuathal, son of Ugaire*.—This is a mistake, because Tuathal, son of Ugaire, died in 956. It should be, as in the Annals of Innisfallen, Mac Tuathail, i. e. "the son of Tuathal, son of Ugaire," or "Dunlaing, son of Tuathal, son of Ugaire." This Tuathal was the progenitor after whom the Ui-Tuathail, or O'Tooles of Ui-Muirreadhaigh, Ui-Mail, and Feara-Cualann, in Leinster, took their hereditary surname.

<sup>z</sup> *Insi-hOrc*: i. e. the Orcades, or Orkney Islands, on the north of Scotland.

<sup>a</sup> *The ten hundred in armour*.—In the Niala Saga, published in Johnston's *Ant. Cello-Scand.*,

a Norse prince is introduced as asking, some time after this battle, what had become of his men, and the answer was, that "they were all killed." This seems to allude to the division in coats of mail, and is sufficient to prove that the Irish had gained a real and great victory. According to the *Cath-Chluana-tarbh*, and the account of this battle inserted in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, thirteen thousand Danes and three thousand Leinstermen were slain; but that this is an exaggeration of modern popular writers will appear from the authentic Irish annals. The Annals of Ulster state that seven thousand of the Danes perished by field and flood. The Annals of Boyle, which are very ancient, make the number of Danes slain the one thousand who were dressed in coats of mail, and three thousand others. The probability, therefore, is, that the Annals of Ulster include the Leinstermen in their sum total of the slain on the Danish side, and in this sense there is no discrepancy between them and the Annals of Boyle, which count the loss of the Danes only. In the Chronicle of Ademar, monk of St. Eparchius of Angouleme, it is stated that this battle lasted for three days; that all the Norsemen were killed; and that crowds of their women in despair threw themselves into the sea; but the Irish accounts agree that it lasted only from sun-rise to sun-set on Good-Friday.

αναρ λυγα δε τοπερατταρ επι μίλε δο Θhallaib ann. Αρ δο βάρ θhriam,  
 γ von caé rin δο ράιδεαθ an ρann,

Τρί βλιαθνα δέcc μίλε μυαθ, ó ġhnaip Cρίopε, ní cop cian,  
 Δο βλιαθnaib ρoin, ρεğða an ρann, ġo po láθ ár Θall im θhriam.

Λυθ ερα Maelmuire mac Eocáðach, comarba Páττpαιcc, co ρpυιéib  
 γ mionθαib co Sopρ Colaim Chille, co ττuccpατ αρ copp θhriam, ριğ Epeann,

<sup>b</sup> *Sord-Choluim-Chille*.—Now Swords, in the county of Dublin. Ware says that, according to some, the bodies of Brian and his son, Murchadh, as well as those of O'Kelly, Doulan O'Hartegan, and Gilla-Barred, were buried at Kilmainham, a mile from Dublin, near the old stone cross.—See *Dublin P. Journal*, vol. i. p. 68.

The most circumstantial account of the battle of Clontarf accessible to the Editor is that given in the *Cath-Chluana-tarbh*, from which, and from other romantic accounts of this great battle, a copious description has been given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen compiled by Dr. O'Brien and John Conry; but it has been too much amplified and modernized to be received as an authority. It also gives the names of chieftains as fighting on the side of Brian, who were not in the battle, as Tadhg O'Connor, son of Cathal, King of Connaught; Maguire, prince of Fermanagh, &c. These falsifications, so unworthy of Dr. O'Brien, have been given by Mr. Moore as true history, which very much disfigures his otherwise excellent account of this important event. It is stated in the Annals of Clonmacnoise that "the O'Neals forsooke king Brian in this battle, and so did all Connought, except" [Hugh, the son of] "Ferall O'Rourke and Teige O'Kelly. The Lynstermen did not only forsake him, but were the first that opposed themselves against him of the Danes' side, only O'Morrey" [O'Mordha, or O'More] "and O'Nollan excepted."

The following chiefs are mentioned in the

account of the battle of Clontarf in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, as fighting in the second division of Brian's army, viz.: Cian, son of Maelmuaidh, son of Bran (ancestor of O'Mahony); and Domhnall, son of Dubhdabhoireann (ancestor of O'Donohoe), who took the chief command of the forces of the race of Eoghan Mor; Mothla, son of Faelan, king of the Desies; Muircheartach, son of Anmchadh, chief of the Ui-Liathain; Scannlan, son of Cathal, chief of Loch-Lein; Loingseach, son of Dunlaing, chief of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra; Cathal, son of Donnabhan, chief of Cairbre Aebhdha; Mac Beatha, son of Muireadhach, chief of Ciarraigh-Luachra; Geibheannach, son of Dubhagan, chief of Feara-Maighe-Feine; O'Cearbhaill, king of Eile; another O'Cearbhaill, king of Oirghialla, and Mag Uidhir, king of Feara-Manach.

This account omits some curious legendary touches respecting Oebhinn (now Aoibhill), of Craigliath (Craglea, near Killaloe), the Leanan Sidhe, or familiar sprite of the Dal-gCais, which are given in the romantic story called *Cath-Chluana tarbh*, as well as in some Munster copies of the Annals of Innisfallen, and in the Annals of Kilronan, and also in some ancient accounts of the battle in various manuscripts, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. It is said that this banshec enveloped in a magical cloud Dunlaing O'Hartagain (a chief hero attendant on Murchadh, Brian's eldest son), to prevent him from joining the battle. But O'Hartagain, ne-

foreigners were there slain. It was of the death of Brian and of this battle the [following] quatrain was composed :

Thirteen years, one thousand complete, since Christ was born, not long  
since the date,  
Of prosperous years—accurate the enumeration—until the foreigners  
were slaughtered together with Brian.

Maelmuire, son of Eochaidh, successor of Patrick, proceeded with the seniors and relics to Sord-Choluim-Chille<sup>b</sup>; and they carried from thence the body of

vertheless, made his way to Murchadh, who, on reproaching him for his delay, was informed that Oeibhinn was the cause. Whereupon O'Hartagain conducted Murchadh to where she was, and a conversation ensued in which she predicted the fall of Brian as well as of Murchadh, O'Hartagain, and other chief men of their army:

“Τυιτρίδ Μυρχαδ, τυιτρίδ Θριαν,  
ιρ τυιτρίδ υιλε αρ αον ριαν,  
βα δεαργ αν μαζ ρο αμάραε,  
ός ερπιλ ρε γο νόρσοόλαε.

Murchadh shall fall; Brian shall fall;  
Ye all shall fall in one litter;  
This plain shall be red to-morrow with  
thy proud blood !”

Mr. Moore, who dwells with particular interest on this battle, and who describes it well, notwithstanding some mistakes into which he has been led by Dr. O'Connor's mistranslations, has the following remarks on the Irish and Norse accounts of it, in his *History of Ireland* :

“It would seem a reproach to the bards of Brian's day, to suppose that an event so proudly national as his victory, so full of appeals, as well to the heart as to the imagination, should have been suffered to pass unsung. And yet, though some poems in the native language are still extant, supposed to have been written by

an Ollamh, or Doctor, attached to the court of Brian, and describing the solitude of the halls of Kincora, after the death of their royal master, there appears to be, in none of these ancient poems, an allusion to the inspiring theme of Clontarf. By the bards of the north, however, that field of death, and the name of its veteran victor, Brian, were not so lightly forgotten. Traditions of the dreams and portentous appearances that preceded the battle formed one of the mournful themes of Scaldic song; and a Norse ode of this description, which has been made familiar to English readers, breathes, both in its feeling and imagery, all that gloomy wildness which might be expected from an imagination darkened by the recollections of defeat.”  
—Vol. ii. pp. 128, 129.

This battle is the theme of an Icelandic poem, translated by the English poet, Gray, “The Fatal Sisters.”—See Johnson's *Antiquitates Celto-Scandicæ*, Hafn., 1786.

The Annals of Ulster give the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1013” [*al.* 1014]. “*Hic est annus octavus circuli Decimnovenalis et hic est 582 annus ab adventu Sancti Patricii ad baptizandos Scotos.* St. Gregorie's feast at Shrovetide, and the Sunday next after Easter, in Summer this yeare, *quod non auditum est ab antiquis temporibus.* An army by Bryan, mac Cinnedy, mic Lorkan, king

γ κορρ Μυρχαῖδ α μέιρ, γ εῖνδ Conaing, γ εῖνν Moēla. Δαί ιμορρο, Μαολ-  
μαιρε co na raṃaḃ acc aipe na ccorp co nonóir γ co naipmictin móir, γ po  
haḃnaicit iapaṃ in Aṛḃ Macha in alaḃ nuí. Iomaipecc eitir dā mac  
ḃhriain, .i. Donnchaḃ γ Taḃḡ. Muídeḃ for Donnchaḃ, γ do fuir ann Ru-  
aḃḃr Ua Donnaccáin, tighḃna Aṛaḃh, γ rochaide oile amaille fḃur. Slóighḃ  
lá hUa Maolḃoraḃ, γ lá hUa Ruairc hī Maḃc nAoi, co po marḃḃat  
Domnall, mac Caḃail, γ co po inḃirḃḃ an maḡ, γ co puccrat ḡalla Connaḃt.

Αοῤ Cḃíorḃt, míle α εῖταιρ décc. An céḃ ḃliaḃain do Mhaolḃeacḃlainn  
Móir, mac Domnall, or Eḃinn iap marḃḃḃ ḃhriain, mic Cinneitḃḡ. Ronán,  
coṃarḃa Fecín, γ Colum Ua Flannaccáin, abb Main Choluin Chille,  
Conaing, mac Fḃinḃ, abb Dairḃe Móir γ Leitḃ Moḃoemocc, décc. Muirḃḃ-  
ḃach Ua Lorcáin, aipḃinḃeacḃ Loḃra, décc. Níall, mac Deapḡḡáin, aipḃin-  
neacḃ Munḡairḃe, do marḃḃḃ. Donnḡal mac Ua Chanḃene, aipḃhinneacḃ  
Tipe da ḡlar, [ḃéḡ]. Muirḃḃḃḃḃḃ, mac Muirḃḃḃḃḃḃ Uí Néill, do marḃḃḃḃ  
lá Conḃḃḃar Ua Domhnalláin, tighḃna Ua Tuirḃḃr. Donnchaḃ Ua ḡoarḡ,

of Ireland, and by Maelsechlainn mac Donell, king of Tarach, to Dublin. Lenster great and small gathered before them, together with the Galls of Dublin, and so many of the Gentiles of Denmark, and fought a courageous battle between them, the like [of which] was not seene. Gentiles and Lenster dispersed first altogether, in which battle fell of the adverse part of the Galls" [*in quo bello ceciderunt ex adversa caterva Gallorum*], "Maelmora mac Murcha, king of Leinster; Donell mac Ferall" [*rectè*, Donell O'Ferall of the race of Finnhadh Mae Garchon], "king of the Fortuaths, .i. outward parts of Lenster; and of the Galls were slaine, Duvall mac Aulaiv; Siuchrai mac Lodar, Earle of Innsi Hork; Gilkyran mac Gluniarn, heyre of Galls; Ottir Duv; Suartgar; Duncha O'Herailv; Grisene, Luimni, and Aulaiv mac Lagmainn; and Brodar, who killed Bryan, .i. cheife of the Denmark Navy, and 7000, betwen killing and drowning: and, in geveing the battle, there were lost of the Irish, Bryan mac Kennedy, Archking of Ireland, of Galls and Welsh, the Cesar of the

North-west of Europe all; and his sonn, Murcha, and his grandsonn, Tirlagh mac Murcha, and Conaing, mac Duncuan, mic Cinedy, heyre of Mounster; Mothla, mac Donell, mic Faelain, king of Dessyes in Mounster. Eochaa mac Dunaai, Nell O'Cuinn, and" [Cuduiligh] "mac Kinnedy, Bryan's three bedfellowes; the two kings of O'Mani O'Kelli; and Maelruanai O'Heyn, king of Aigne; and Gevinach O'Duvagan, king of Fermai; "Magveha mac Muireaiklyn, king of Kerry Luochra; Daniell mac Dermada, king of Corcabascin; Scannlan, mac Cahal, king of Eoganacht Lochlen; Donell mac Evin, mic Cainni, a great *murmor* in Scotland" [*rectè*, morrmoer of Marr in Scotland], "and many more nobles. Maelmuire mac Eocha, Patrick's Coarb, went to Sord Colum Cill, with learned men and reliques in his company, and brought from thence the body of Bryan, the body of Murcha, his sonn, the heads of Conaing and Mothla, and buried them in Ardmach, in a new tombe [i nulaḃḃ nuí]. Twelve nights were the people and reliques" [*rectè*, clergy] "of Patrick at the

Brian, King of Ireland, and the body of Murchadh, his son, and the head of Conaing, and the head of Mothla. Maeltuired and his clergy waked the bodies with great honour and veneration; and they were interred at Ard-Macha in a new tomb. A battle between the two sons of Brian, i. e. Donnchadh and Tadhg. Donnchadh was defeated, and Ruaidhri Ua Donnagain, lord of Aradh, and many others along with him, fell in the battle. An army was led by Ua Maeldoraidh and O'Ruairc into Magh-Aei; and they slew Domhnall, son of Cathal, and plundered the plain, and carried off the hostages of Connaught.

The Age of Christ, 1014 [*rectè* 1015]. The first year of Maelseachlainn Mor, son of Domhnall, over Ireland, after the killing of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh. Ronan, successor of Fechin; Colum Ua Flannagain, Abbot of Maein-Choluim-Chille<sup>c</sup>; and Conaing, son of Finn, Abbot of Doire-mor<sup>d</sup> and Liath-Mochaemhog<sup>e</sup>, died. Muirheartach Ua Lorcaín, airchinneach of Lothra, died. Niall, son of Dearggan, airchinneach of Mungairit, was killed. Donnghal Macua Chantene, airchinneach of Tir-da-ghlas, [died]. Muirheartach, son of Muirreadhach Ua Neill, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Domhnallain<sup>f</sup>, lord of Ui-Tuirtre.

wake of the bodies, *propter honorem Regis positi*. Dunlaing mac Tuohall, king of Lenster, died. A battle betwene Kyan mac Maيلمuai and Donell mac Duvdavorenn, where Kyan, Cahell, and Ragallach, three sons of Maيلمuai, were killed. Teige mac Bryan put Duncha mac Bryan to flight, where Roary O'Donnagan, king of Ara, was slaine. An army by O'Maeldorai and O'Royrk into Magh Naei, where they killed Donell mac Cahall, and spoyle the Magh" [i. e. the Maghery, or plain of Connaught], "and caryed ther captives; *licet non in eadem vice*. Dalnarai dispersed by Ulster, where many were killed. Flavertach mac Donell, Coarb of Kyaran and Finnen; and Ronan, Coarb of Fechin; and Conn O'Digrai, *in Christo dormierunt*. The annals of this year are many."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>c</sup> *Maein-Choluim-Chille*.—Now Moone, an old church, near which are the remains of a very ancient cross, called St. Columbkil's Cross, in the barony of Kilkea and Moone, in the south

of the county of Kildare.

<sup>d</sup> *Doire-mor*: i. e. *Nemus Magnum*, now Kilcolman, in the barony of Ballybritt and King's County. The exact situation of this church is pointed out in the Life of St. Mochoemhog, or Pulcherius, as follows: "*Ipse enim*" [Colmanus] "*erat in suo monasterio quod Scoticè dicitur Doire-mor, id est, nemus magnum; et est positum in Mumuniensium et Lageniensium; sed tamen positum in regione Mumuniensium, in regione scilicet Eile.*"—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 960; and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, ad xi. Mart., p. 591.

<sup>e</sup> *Liath-Mochaemhog*.—Now Leamakevoe, near Thurles, in the barony of Elyogarty, and county of Tipperary.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under A. D. 655, p. 266, *suprà*.

<sup>f</sup> *Conchobhar O'Domhnallain*.—This would now be anglicised Conor O'Donnellan, or Cornelius Donolan. This family is of a different race from the O'Donnellans of Ballydonnellan in Hy-Many, in the county of Galway.

τιγςρνα Χιαναέτα Γλιννε Γερινν, do μαρβαδ. Γιollaερίτ mac Néill, mic Dublaich, do μαρβαδ lá Maolrfehlainn. Muiréρίtach, mac Anmchara, τιγςρνα Ua Liatáin do μαρβhadh lá Mathghamain, mac Maoilmuaid. Meanma, mac τιγεαρνα Ua Cairn, décc. Donnchaδ, mac Aoδa δicc Uí Maoileachlainn, do μαρβhadh lá Gallaid. Maolípu, mac τιγςρνα Ua Maine, do μαρβαδ occ lubar Arnun lá pφraib Tíetba. Mac Raγnaill mic Iomair, τιγςρνα Puirt Láirge, do μαρβαδ lá hUib Liatáin. Cú Dub, mac Maolrabaill, τοιρεαδ Cairrge δpachaige do μαρβαδ lá Síλ Taidg i mδrífaiδ. Slóighíδ lá Doínnall, mac Duibdaδoiríno, co Luimneach. Oδ mac δriam .i. Donnchaδ γ Taidg ap a chíno. Pφítar iomairícc ítoppa. Maíom pop deircept Eireann, γ do éuit ann Doínnall co pochaíδib amaille pφip. Slóigeaδ lá hUa Néill .i. lá Flaitéρίtach co pφraib Míde γ δrífime ilLaiγnib, co po oircc an típ co Leiréglinn, co tucc gabála γ bpoio co po μαrβ τιγςρνα Ua mδuíde γ poéaíde ele. Slóicéíδ lá Maolreclainn γ lá hUa Néill, γ lá hUa Maolδopaíδ co hAé chiaé, co po loircept an dún, γ gach apaíde ó dún amac do éaiγib, γ do δeoóatari iapoí in Uib Cheinnpelaíγ co po aircept an típ uile, γ tuccpat ilmíle do δpaíte γ innib co tapuppét cpech dia épeachaíδ ann go po μαrβéta opoγ mór díob im mac piγ Connaéτ, .i. an Sléanaé, γ cop aγbaδ ann Congalach, mac Concobaip, τιγςρνα Ua Pailge, γ Γiollacolaim Ua hAγda τιγςρνα Tíetba, γ poéaíde apéína. Slóighíδ lá Maolreclainn γ lá hUa Néill, γ lá Maolδopaíδ, γ lá hUa Ruairc ilLaiγnib, co tuccpat gíalla Laiγín γ do παδpat piγe Laiγín do Dhonn-

<sup>s</sup> *Donnchadh O'Goaigh.*—*Anglicè* Donough O'Goey, or Denis Gough.

<sup>h</sup> *Dubhlaech.*—"A. D. 1008. Gillechrist mac Neale O'Dowley was killed by the king."—*Ann. Clon.* He is the progenitor from whom the family of O'Dubhlaeichs, or Dooleys of Fertullagh in Westmeath, took their hereditary surname. They are of the race of Feidhlimidh, son of Enna Ceinnsealaigh, and from their ancestor, Oilíoll, seventh in descent from Feidhlimidh; Rath-Oilealla, in Ui-Feidhlimthe, was called.—See Duaid Mac Fírbis's Genealogical work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 239.

<sup>i</sup> *Anmchadh.*—He is the progenitor after

whom the O'Anmchaidhs of Ui-Liathain, in the now county of Cork, took their hereditary surname. They are descended from Eochaidh Liathanach, third son of Daire Cearba, son of Oilíoll Flannbeg, son of Fiacha Muilleathan, King of Munster in the third century.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, pp. 380, 381.

<sup>k</sup> *Meanma.*—He was son of Aedh, son of Enda, son of Eissidh, son of Sida an-Eich-Bhuidhe, the ninth in descent from Caisin (*a quo* Uicaisin), the ancestor of the Mac Namaras of Thomond.

<sup>l</sup> *Iubhar Arnun:* i.e. Arnun's yew tree. This is probably the place now called Cill-Iubhair,



Donnchadh Ua Goaigh<sup>g</sup>, lord of Cianachta Glinne Geimhin, was slain. Gilla-christ, son of Niall, son of Dubhlaech<sup>h</sup>, was slain by Maelseachlainn. Muirchear-tach, son of Anmchadh<sup>i</sup>, lord of Ui-Liathain, was slain by Mathghamhain, son of Maelmhuaidh. Meanma<sup>k</sup>, son of the lord of Ui-Caisin, died. Donnchadh, son of Aedh Beag O'Maelseachlainn, was slain by the foreigners. Maelisá, son of the lord of Ui-Maine, was slain at Iubhar Arnun<sup>i</sup>, by the men of Teathbha. The son of Raghnaill, son of Imhar, lord of Port-Lairge, was slain by the Ui-Liathain. Cudubh, son of Maelfabhail, chief of Carraig-Brachaidhe, was slain by the race of Tadhg in Breagha<sup>m</sup>. An army was led by Domhnall, son of Dubhdabhoireann, to Luimneach. The two sons of Brian, namely, Donnchadh and Tadhg, met him, [and] a battle was fought between them, wherein the [people of the] south of Ireland were defeated, and Domhnall fell, and numbers along with him. An army was led by Ua Neill, i. e. by Flaithbheartach, with the men of Meath and Breagha about him, into Leinster; and he plundered the country as far as Leithghlinn, carried off spoils and prisoners, and slew the lord of Ui-mBuidhe<sup>n</sup>, and many others. An army was led by Maelseachlainn, Ua Neill, and Ua Maeldoraidh, to Ath-cliath; and they burned the fortress, and all the houses outside the fortress<sup>o</sup>; and they afterwards proceeded into Ui-Ceinnsealagh, and plundered the whole territory, carrying off many thousand captives and cattle. A party of his marauders were overtaken, and a great number of them killed, together with the son of the King of Connaught, i. e. Sleghanach; and there were also lost Conghalach, son of Conchobhar, lord of Ui-Failghe; Gillacoluim Ua hAghdha, lord of Teathbha, and many others also. An army was led by Maelseachlainn, Ua Neill, Ua Maeldoraidh, and O'Ruairc, into Leinster; and they carried off the hostages of Leinster, and gave the kingdom

i. e. church of the yew, *anglicè* Killure, in the barony of Kilconnell, and county of Galway.

<sup>m</sup> *Race of Tadhg in Breagha*: i. e. the Cianachta Breagh, descended from Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilíoll Olum.

<sup>n</sup> *Ui-mBuidhe*.—A sept seated in the barony of Ballyadams, Queen's County. The church of Killabban was in their territory.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 617; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 213, note <sup>n</sup>.

<sup>o</sup> *Outside the fortress*.—"A. D. 1008" [*rectè*, 1015]. "King Maelseaghlyn, O'Neale, and O'Moyledorie, with their forces, went to Dublin and burnt all the houses therein, from the Forte out, and from thence they went to O'Keanseallye, in Lynster, which they preyed, harried, and spoyled, and took divers captives with them, among whom Congalach mac Connor, King of Affalie, was taken, and Gilla-Colum O'Hugh, prince of Teáffa."—*Ann. Clon.*

cuan, mac Dunlaing, 7 po indripte Orraige, 7 tucraat airceine diuime 7 braitte iomda. Cpsch mór lá Maolpoartaig 1 nDál cCair, conur tarraid Donnáad, mac brian co nDál cCair co paeimú porpariúde, 7 torcáir ann mac Ruaidrí 1 Donnaccáin, 7 mac Uí Chaataláin, 7 daoine oile beor, 7 do bíre Maolpoartaig na gabala lair iaram. Ad Ua Ruairc, .i. mac ren Físgail, tighina bpeirne, 7 riođdaimna Connaét, do marbad lá Tadg an eich gíl mac Caatáil mic Concobair, lá riđ Connaét, acc Loch Néill 1 Maigh Aoi, a noiođail Domnaill a bpatar. An Sleđanach Ua Maoilrechláinn do marbad la hUib cCennrelaig. Cindeirig mac Físgail, tighina Laoigiri, décc. Ad mac Taidec mic Mupáda Uí Cheallaiđ, tighina Ua Maine do marbad 1 cCluain mic Nóir. Siollacripte, mac Néill, mic Dublaiđ, do marbad la Maoilpschloinn, mac Domnaill. Dúngal Ua Donnchaí do dul ar cpeich do hArađ eliac sup po marbad Fínd mac Ruaidrí Uí Dhonnagáin, tighina Arađ 7 Ua cCuanach lair.

Aoir Cpiopte, míle a cúicc décc. An dapa bliadain do Mhaoilschlainn. Flannaccán, mac Conaing poraircinnec Arađ Macha, 7 Muirđior, aircinn-neach Uir Aoidéad, décc. Diarmaitte, Ua Maoiltelea, comarba Comgail, 7 Eithne, ingín Uí Suairte, comarba bpiđhde, décc. Airbđrtach, mac Coiridobroin, airchinnech Ruir ailitir, 7 Maoilpatraicé Ua Sluađadaig, raii Epeann, décc. Mac liacc .i. Muircđrtach, mac Concđrtach árv ollam Epeann an tan rin, décc. ba hé céu pánn Mic liacc anro,

<sup>p</sup> *Loch Neill*: i. e. Niall's Lake. There is no lough now bearing this name in Magh-Aei, or Plain of Connaught.

<sup>a</sup> *Aradh Cliach*.—A territory in the east of the county of Limerick. The church of Kiltcealy and the hill of Knockany are referred to in ancient documents as in this territory.

<sup>r</sup> *Uí-Cuanach*.—Now the barony of Coonagh, in the county of Limerick. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under the year 1015, which corresponds with 1014 of the Annals of the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1015. Dónell, son of Duvdavorén, killed by Donogh mac Bryan in battle. Flaver-tagh O'Nell came into Meath to assist Maelsechlainn. Maelsechlainn after went into Lenster

with an army and spoyled them, and brought great booties and pledges with him. Nell mac Ferall mic Conaing, *a suo genere occisus est*. Murtagh mac Mureach O'Nell killed by the O'Tuirties. Duncha O'Goai, king of Kyanacht, killed by Kindred-Owen. Murtagh O'Loreán, airchinneach of Lothra; Cernach mac Cabasaí, Airchinnech of Dunleghlaise. Nell mac Dercan, Airchinnech of Mungaret" [Mungret, near the city of Limerick]. "Dungal O'Cainten, Airchinnech of Tirdaglas, *in Christo dormierunt*. Hugh O'Royrke, king of Brefni, killed by Teige, king of Connaght, deceitfully, at Loch-Nell, in Magh-Aei, rescuing the crostaffe of Iesus, whereby he lost" [the prerogative of] "any of his posterity to raighe, his sonn Hugh excepted

of Leinster to Donnucan, son of Dunlaing; and they plundered Osraighe, and carried off innumerable preys and many prisoners. A great depredation by Maelfothartaigh in Dal-gCais; and Donnchadh, son of Brian, and the Dal-gCais, overtook him, but these were defeated, and the son of Ruaidhri Ua Donnagain, the son of Ua Cathalain, and other persons also, were slain; and Maelfothartaigh afterwards bore away the spoils. Aedh O'Ruairc, i. e. the son of Sen-Fearghal, lord of Breifne, and royal heir of Connaught, was slain by Tadhg of the White Steed, son of Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of Connaught, at Loch Neill<sup>p</sup>, in Magh-Aei, in revenge of Domhnall, his brother. The Sleghe-nach Ua Maelseachlainn was slain by the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Ceinneidigh, son of Fearghal, lord of Laeighis, died. Aedh, son of Tadhg, son of Murchadh Ua Ccallaigh, lord of Ui-Maine, was slain at Cluain-mic-Nois. Gillachrist, son of Niall, son of Dubhlaech, was slain by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall. Dunghal Ua Donnchaidh went on a predatory excursion into Aradh Cliach<sup>q</sup>, and Finn, the son of Ruaidhri Ua Donnagain, and Ui-Cuanach<sup>r</sup>, were slain by him.

The Age of Christ, 1015 [*rectè* 1016]. The second year of Maelseachlainn. Flannagan, son of Conaing, Fos-airchinneach of Ard-Macha; and Muirgheas, airchinneach of Lis-aeidheadh<sup>s</sup>, died. Diarmaid Ua Maeltelcha, successor of Comhghall; and Eithne, daughter of Ua Suairt, successor of Brighid, died. Airbheartach, son of Cosdobhroin, airchinneach of Ros-ailithir; and Maelpadraig Ua Sluaghadhaigh, the [most] learned of Ireland, died. Macliag<sup>t</sup>, i. e. Muircheartach, son of Cuceartach, chief poet of Ireland at that time, died. The following was Macliag's first quatrain:

only. Flavertach mac Donell, coarb of Kyaran, Finnen, Cronan, and Fechin, *quievit*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>s</sup> *Lis-aeidheadh*: i. e. Fort of the Guests.—This was the name of the hospital or house of the guests at Armagh.

<sup>t</sup> *Macliag*.—He was chief poet and secretary to Brian Borumha, and is said to have written a life of that celebrated monarch, of which copies were extant in the last century; but no copy of this work is now known to exist.—See Mac Curtin's *Brief Discourse in Vindication of the*

*Antiquities of Ireland*, pp. 214, 217; O'Halloran's *History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 148. He also wrote several poems still extant, for some account of which the reader is referred to O'Reilly's *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers*, pp. 70–72, and Hardiman's *Irish Minstrelsy*, vol. ii. p. 208, where a short poem of Mac Liag's is published, with a versified translation.

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise Mac-Liag is called "Arch-Poet of Ireland, a very good man, and one that was in wonderful favour with king Bryan."

Μυρρέφταχ δέε, mac Maoilceptaig, baol acc iongaire na mbó,  
 Α ré ar inbpaic nach ar iomlaic, tabair pgnach pindpaic dó.

ba hé a pann dñófnach annro,

Α éluic ата i cind maðair, dot ip ní teccait capaitt,  
 De do né tu do ding dang ar dít pcenter an palann.

Slóicéfb lá Maelpeclainn ino Ultoib, go tucc gialla Ulað laip.  
 Giollacolaum Ua hAgðai, tigfina Tífbá, do marbhadh ó mac Duinn, mic  
 Donngaile, i nDruim páite. Macraic, mac Muiríohaið Claoin, tigfina  
 Ciarraiðe Luacra, do marbað. Donnucan, .i. an baethan, mac Dunlaing.  
 tigfina Laiðh, 7 Taðg Ua Riain, tigeapna Ua nDóna, do marbað lá  
 Donnchað, mac Giollapatraice, i Leithglionn iar ndéanam dóib cotaið 7  
 comluig i túr laoi. Moling po cairngir innro,

Donn durgin, agur an rigbaro puibneð,  
 Típrat commono i nGlino Gírig, nír nain comluigi epodepig.

.Dúndaléglapp do lorccað uile cona daimliacc, 7 cona cloictech do éne  
 déait. Cluan mic Nóir, 7 Cluan fípta dñénainn, 7 Cñannur do lorccað.  
 Caé eittip Ultaib 7 Dal nAraide, 7 po ppaimeað for Dal nAraide pia  
 Niall mac Eocáda, 7 do put ann Donnall mac Lomgrið, tigfina Dal  
 nAraide, 7 Niall mac Duibtuinne, mac Eocáda mic Ardgar aiðrí Ulað, 7  
 Concobar Ua Donnalláin, tigfina Ua Tuirtri, 7 apail amalle ppu.  
 Slóighfb lá Maolpeachlainn i nOrraiðib, go po inoir Orraiðe, 7 do pað

<sup>a</sup> *The salt.*—It is added, in an interlined gloss in the Stowe copy of these Annals, that women were dividing salt by the bell: “mna po bázap oc pcinuð palann don éluic.”

<sup>a</sup> *Druim-raite.*—There is a place of this name, now *anglicè* Drumrat, in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo; but the place here referred to was probably in Westmeath.

<sup>a</sup> *O'Riain.*—Now Ryan. This family is still numerous in Idrone, and throughout Leinster; but they are to be distinguished from the O'Mulryans, now Ryans, of Owny O'Mulryan,

in Tipperary. Both are of the race of Cathair Mor, King of Leinster and monarch of Ireland in the second century; but their pedigrees are different. The Ui-Drona descend from Drona, fourth in descent from Cathair Mor. The O'Mulryans of Owny-O'Mulryan descend from Fergus, son of Eoghan Goll, son of Nathi, son of Crimthainn, son of Enna Ceinnsealach, son of Labhraidh, son of Breasal Bealach, son of Fiacha Baiceadha, son of Cathair Mor.

<sup>a</sup> *Donn Durgen.*—It is stated in an interlined gloss, in the Stowe copy, that by this Moling

Muircheartach Beag, son of Maelcertach, who has been herding the cows,

It is more worthy that he retaliates not,—give him a handful of findraip.

His last quatrain was this :

O Bell, which art at the head of my pillow, to visit thee no friends come ;

Though thou makest thy “ding dang,” it is by thee the salt<sup>a</sup> is measured.

An army was led by Maelseachlainn into Ulidia, and carried off the hostages of the Ulidians. Gillacolum Ua hAghdhai, lord of Teathbha, was slain by the son of Donn, son of Donnghal, at Druim-raite<sup>w</sup>. Macrath, son of Muireadhach Claen, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra, was killed. Donnucuan, i. e. the Simpleton, son of Dunlaing, lord of Leinster, and Tadhg Ua Riain<sup>x</sup>, lord of Ui-Drona, was slain by Donnchadh, son of Gillaphadraig, at Leithghlinn, after they had made friendship, and taken a mutual oath in the beginning of the day. Moling delivered this prophecy :

Donndurgen<sup>y</sup>, and the royal Bard<sup>z</sup> of lances,

Shall violate friendship at Glinngerg<sup>a</sup>; mutual oaths shall not prevent bloodshed.

Dun-da-leathghlas was totally burned, with its Daimhliag<sup>b</sup> and Cloictheach<sup>c</sup>, by lightning. Cluain-mic-Nois, Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, and Ceanannus, were burned. A battle between the Ulidians and the Dal-Araidhe, wherein the Dal-Araidhe were defeated by Niall, son of Eochaidh ; and wherein fell Domhnall, son of Loingseach, lord of Dal-Araidhe ; Niall, son of Dubhtuine, son of Eochaidh, son of Ardgar, ex-king of Ulidia ; and Conchobhar Ua Domhnallain, lord of Ui-Tuirtri, and others along with them. An army was led by Maelseachlainn into Ossory ; and he plundered Osraighe, and carried off spoils and

predicted “Donnucuan.”

<sup>y</sup> *The royal Bard* : i. e. “Tadhg.”—*Gloss.*

<sup>a</sup> *Glinn-Gerg* : i. e. “Leithghlinn.”—*Gloss.*

<sup>b</sup> *Daimhliag* : i. e. the great stone-church, or cathedral.

<sup>c</sup> *Cloictheach* : i. e. the steeple, or round tower belfry. This steeple was pulled down at the re-erection of the church of Down ; but a drawing of it is preserved, and will be published in the Second Part of Petrie's *Round*

γαβαλα γ βραιτε λαιρ, γ πο μαρβ Δύνγαλ mac Σιollaπαδραϊcc mic Donn-  
chaða γ ποcαιδε οίλε. Slóiccéð lá Maolpeaclainn in Oipraigib doipóiri co  
po inoir lē an tíre, γ tucc a ngialla. Do deochaid iaram in Uaib Ceind-  
relaig, co por inoipartair, γ tucc a mbuar γ a mbraitte. Connachta do  
arccain, γ do bpiuð Cindópað γ Cille dá lua. Pii muían do opzain Inri  
Cloépaann γ Inri bó pinne. Zebeudach, mac Aeða, tigéina Ua Máine, do  
marbáð lá hUib Maine péirin. Maoliora, mac Flanvaccaín, do marbáð.  
Maíom piae ηEilibh por Eoγanaét Cairil, dú i ttopcáir Domnall, Ua Dom-  
nall, píoγðamína Chairil, γ Domnall, Ua Ruaidri, tigéina Apat, γ pochaide  
oile.

Aoir Cpiope, míle a pé décc. An tpeap bliaðain do Mhaoileaclainn.  
Diarmait Ua Maoltealca, comarba Comgaill, eaccnað poipece pccpibnóð,  
γ eaprcop, décc. Caencompac Ua buíein, pep leiginn Glinne hUirpín, décc.  
Ceallach Ua Maolmíde, aipcíndech Opoma paitte, dég. Oengur, mac  
Flainn, aipcínveac Láinde Léipe, γ Diarmait Ua Maolmaoðóg, abb Glinne  
hUirpen, décc. Conomach, pfpieiginn γ abb Achaid Upglair, do marbáð la  
hUib baipriche. Oengur mac Carrpaig Calma, píoγðamína Teampach tuip  
opdain Epeann, décc do tpeazait. Pfpígal, mac Domnall, mic Concoðair,  
píoγðamína Ailigh, do marbáð lá Cenel Eoγain paðéin. Cond, mac Conco-  
ðair, mic Eigneacháin, décc. Donoðath, mac Donnoða Uí Congalaig, píoγ-

*Towers and Ancient Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland.*

<sup>d</sup> *Ceann-coradh and Cill-Dalua*: i. e. Kincora and Killaloe. "A. D. 1009 [*recte*, 1016]. "Connoughtmen broke down Killaloe and Kykorey (King Bryan's Manour-house), and took away all the goods therein."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>e</sup> *Inis-Clothrann and Inis-bo-fine*.—These are islands in Lough Ree, an expansion of the River Shannon, between Athlone and Lanesborough. —See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 719. Inis-Bo-finne, i. e. *insula Vacca Albæ*, belongs to the parish of Noughaval, barony of Kilkenny west, and county of Westmeath.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under the year 1016:

"A. D. 1016. Flannagan mac Conaing, Air-

chinnech of Ardmach; and Murges, Airchinnech of Lisaei, *mortui sunt*. Ethne Nyn-Suairt, Coarb of Brigitt" [*Eihne, O'Swarte's daughter abbess of Kildare.—Ann. Clon.*]; "and Diarmaid mac Maeltelcha, Comarb of Comgall, died. Mac-Liag, high poet of Ireland, *mortuus est*. Battle between Ulster and Dalnaraí; and Dalnaraí were vanquished, where fell Donell O'Longsy, king of Dalnaraí, Nell mac Duvthuinne, and Conor O'Donallan, king of O'Turtry, and many more. Nell mac Eocha was victor. Coscrach, mac Mureai, mic Flann, king of the men of Magh-Itha, *a suis occisus est*. Duncuan mac Dunlaing, king of Lenster, and Teg O'Rian, of Odróna, killed by Duncha mac Gillapatrik, in midst of Lethglinn. Dunlehlais all burnt. Cluon-mic-Nois, Clonfert, and Cenannus, .i.

prisoners, and slew Dunghal, son of Gillaphadraig, son of Donnchadh, and many others. An army was led again by Maelseachlainn into Osraighe; and he plundered half the territory, and carried off hostages. He subsequently proceeded into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, which he plundered, and carried off their cows and prisoners. The Connaughtmen plundered and demolished Ceann-coradh and Cill-Dalua<sup>d</sup>. The men of Munster plundered Inis-Clothrann and Inis-bo-fine<sup>e</sup>. Gebhennach, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Maine, was slain by the Ui-Maine themselves. Maelisa, son of Flannagan, was killed. A victory was gained by the Eili over Eoghanacht-Chaisil, where Domhnall, grandson of Domhnall, royal heir of Caiseal, and Domhnall, grandson of Ruaidhri, lord of Aradh, and numbers of others, were slain.

The Age of Christ, 1016 [*rectè* 1017]. The third year of Maelseachlainn. Diarmaid Ua Maeiltealcha, a distinguished wise man, scribe, and bishop, died. Caencomhraic Ua Baithin, lector of Gleann-Uisean, died. Ceallach Ua Maelmidhe, airchinneach of Druim-raithe, died. Oenghus, son of Flann, airchinneach of Lann-Leire; and Diarmaid Ua Maelmaedhog, Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, died. Connmhach, lector and Abbot of Achadh-Urghlais<sup>f</sup>, was slain by the Ui-Bairrche. Oenghus, son of Carrach Calma, royal heir of Teamhair, pillar of the dignity<sup>g</sup> of Ireland, died of the cholic. Fearghal, son of Domhnall, son of Conchobhar, royal heir of Aileach, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain themselves<sup>h</sup>. Conn, son of Conchobhar, son of Eigneachan, died. Donnchadh, son

Kells, burnt. Airvertach mac Coise-Doveran, airchinnech of Roshaillehir, died. Peace in Ireland."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

At the year 1009 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which corresponds with 1015 of the Annals of the Four Masters, the following entry occurs:

"There was great scarcity of Corne and victuals this year in Ireland, insoemuch that a hoope was sold for no lesse than five groates, which came (as my author sayeth) to a penny for every barren" [cake].

<sup>f</sup> *Achadh-Urghlais*.—Otherwise called Achadh-arghlais and Acheadh-finghlais, now Agha, a townland containing the ruins of a very ancient church, in the barony of Idrone East, and county

of Carlow, about four miles to the east of Old Leighlin.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 352; and also Lanigan's *Eccl. Hist. of Ireland*, vol. ii. pp. 228, 230, where Lanigan incorrectly describes the situation of this church as on the west of the River Barrow, though it is expressly stated in the Life of St. Fintan, to be "in plebe Hua-Drona, contra civitatem Lethghleann in orientali parte fluminis Bearva."

<sup>g</sup> *Pillar of the dignity*.—"Enos mac Carry Calma, prince of Taragh, the joye of Ireland, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>h</sup> *The Cinel-Eoghain themselves*.—The Four Masters should have written this passage as follows: "Fearghal, son of Domhnall, son of Conchobhair, chief of the Cinel-Eoghain, and

δαίμνα Ερεανό, do μαρβαδ lá ρήραϊδ δρϊζ buodéin. Σιollaéρίρτ Ua Lorcáin, τϊζήνα Caille Follamain, do μαρβαδ hī cCnannur. Flann Ua Beice, τϊζήνα Ua Meit, do μαρβαδ. Μυρσάχ Ua Duibéoin, τϊζήνα Ua mic Uair dhρϊζ, do μαρβαδ lá Flaitébeartach Ua Néill. Ar do éabairt for Thallaib lá Maolreachtlainn i nOdba, dú i ttoréparattar ile. Gaethini Ua Mordha do μαρβαδ. Dubdaóirpenn Ua Riain do mharbhaoth.

Αοιρ Criorτ, míle a ρét décc. An cétamíad bliadain do Mhaolischlainn. Σορmgal mo Ard ailéin, pρim anmcápa Epeann, γ Cορpmac Ua Μιτιττεan, abb Acharó ablae, décc. Μυρσάχ Ultach, anmcápa Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Δραon, mac Mhaolmóρda, mic Μυρχαδa, ρί Laiζh, do dállaδ in Aét cliaét lá Σιτρiocc, mac Amlaoib a meabail, γ a écc dé. Congalach, mac Concoðair, mic Ρινδ, τϊζήνα Ua Ρailge, do écc. Maolán, mac Ecenig Uí Leoðain, τϊζήνα Θαίλhγ γ tuat Luicéne uile, do μαρβαδ do na Saitimb. Cearball, mac Maolmóρda, ρίogδαίμνα Laiζh do μαρβαδ i meabail. Coccad etip Maolischlainn γ hUí Néill an Tuairceirt, co ndeacattar Eoganaiγ tar Shab Ρuarτ po tuad. Cpeach lá Maolreac-

heir to the kingship of Aileach, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain themselves."

<sup>i</sup> *Gaethine Ua Mordha*.—This would be now anglicised Gahan O'More. This family took their hereditary surname after Mordha (*Majesticus*), son of Cinaeth, son of Cearnach, son of Ceinneidigh, son of Gaethine, the first chief of Laeighis, who attached the Three Comanus to Leix, who was the twenty-first in descent from Conall Cearnach, chief of the heroes of the Red Branch.

The Annals of Ulster give the following events under the year 1017:

"A. D. 1017. Aengus mac Carrai Calma *mortuus est*, being heyre of Tarach. Ferall, mac Donell, mic Conor, heyre of Ailech, killed by Kindred-Owen. Flann O'Bece, king of Meth" [i. e. Uí-Meith], "killed by his owne" [*a suis occisus est*]. "Cormack mac Lorcan" [king of Onehachs], "killed by the O'Trenas. Doncha mac Donchaa O'Congalai, heyre of Ireland, *a suis occisus est*. Mureach O'Duiveoin, king of the Mic Cuais of Bregh, killed by Flavertach O'Neil.

The slaughter of Lenster and Galls by Mael-sechlainn at Fodvai. Aengus mac Flainn, Airchinnech of Linn-Lere, and Cormack O'Maelmie, Airchinnech of Dromrath, *mortui sunt*. Gilkrist O'Lorkan, king of Coillfallavan, kild at Kells. Con, mac Conor, mic Egnechan, *mortuus est*. Glennaloch burnt for the most part."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>k</sup> *Ard-Oilean*: i. e. High Island; an island containing the ruins of a primitive Irish monastery, erected by St. Fechin, in the seventh century, off the coast of the barony of Ballynahinch, in the county of Galway. Colgan, in his Appendix to the Life of St. Endeus of Aran (*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 715), mistakes this for the island of Ara Chaemhain, in the bay of Galway; though in the Life of St. Fechin, pp. 135, 141, he describes it correctly, as: "Hæc insula est etiam in Oceano, distatque paucis leucis versus occidentem ab Imagia" [Omev].—See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Iar-Connaught*, p. 114, note ". Colgan translates this passage as fol-



of Donnchadh Ua Conghalaigh, [lord of Breagha, and] royal heir of Ireland, was slain by the men of Breagha themselves. Gillachrist Ua Lorcain, lord of Caille-Follamhain, was killed at Ceanannus. Flann Ua Beice, lord of Ui-Meith, was killed. Muireadhach Ua Duibheoin, lord of Ui-Mic-Uais-Breagh, was slain by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill. A slaughter was made of the foreigners by Maelseachlainn, at Odhbha, where many were slain. Gaeithini Ua Mordha<sup>i</sup> was slain. Dubhdabhoirenn Ua Riain was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1017 [*rectè* 1018]. The fourth year of Maelseachlainn. Gormghal of Ard-Oilean<sup>k</sup>, chief anmchara of Ireland; and Cormac Ua Mithidhein<sup>l</sup>, Abbot of Achadh-abhla<sup>m</sup>, died. Muireadhach Ultach, anmchara of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Braen<sup>n</sup>, son of Maelmordha, son of Murchadh, King of Leinster, was blinded by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, at Ath-cliath, through treachery; and he died in consequence. Conghalach, son of Conchobhar, son of Finn, lord of Ui-Failghe, died. Maelan, son of Egneach Ua Leocain, lord of Gaileanga and all Tuath-Luighne, was killed by the Saithni<sup>o</sup>. Cearbhall, son of Maelmordha, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by treachery. A war between Maelseachlainn and the Ui-Neill of the North, so that the Eoghanachs went northwards over Sliabh-Fuaid. A predatory excursion by Maelseachlainn into

lows: "A. D. 1017. S. Gormgalius de Ard-oilen, præcipuus Hibernorum Synedrus, sive spiritualis Pater, obiit."

<sup>l</sup> *O'Mithidhein*.—Now *anglicè* O'Meehin, or Meehin, without the prefix O'.

<sup>m</sup> *Achadh-abhla*: i. e. Field of the Apple-Trees, now Aghowle, or Aghold, in the barony of Shillelagh, and county of Wicklow, where are the ruins of an ancient monastic Irish church in good preservation.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 731. Archdall (*Monast. Hib.*, p. 731) erroneously places this monastery in the county of Wexford. It was anciently called Crosailech, and was founded by St. Finian of Clonard, who resided here for sixteen years, and who is still remembered as the patron of the parish. This place was never identified before by any of our modern antiquaries.

<sup>n</sup> *Braen*, son of Maelmordha, son of Murchadh.

—He is called Bran in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster,—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49,—which is the true name. He is the progenitor after whom the Ui-Brain, or O'Byrnes of Leinster, took their hereditary surname. His father, Maelmordha, was the principal Irish champion in opposition to Brian Borumha in the battle of Clontarf.

<sup>o</sup> *Saithni*.—A sept of the Cianachta, or race of Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilíoll Olum, seated in Fingal in Magh Breagh, in the east of ancient Meath.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69. After the establishment of surnames the chief family of this territory took the surname of O'Cathasaigh, now *anglicè* Casey. They were dispossessed by Sir Hugh de Lacy, who sold their lands.—See Giraldus's *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 24; see also *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 187, note <sup>o</sup>.

lainn go Fíopa Ceall, 7 cairtíir opoing don trluag la Fíopa Ceall 7 lá hEle, go po marbāð ann Domnall Ua Caindealbáin, tighína Ceneoil Laoḡaire, 7 Carr Míde, píctaire Maoilríchnaill, 7 Ua Clércéim, tighína Caille Pol-lamain do ḡuin, 7 a écc iar ríir. Flannaccán Ua Ceallaiḡ, 7 Congalach, mac Maoilríchlainn, do ḡuin irin maḡin céona. Ḣiollacolaim, mac Muiríḡaiḡ Uí Maoilreua, 7 Aed Ua hEpaḡáin, tighína Ua mḡrírail Macha, décc. Círnach Ua Mórḡa, tighína Laoḡíir, do marbāð. Muiríḡach, mac Muiríḡairigh, tighína Foḡart, do marbāð.

Aoir Crioirt, míle a hocht décc. An cúicceāð bliāðain do Mhaoileach-lainn. Domnall, mac Maoilríchnaill, mic Domnaill, comarba Fínnen, 7 Mocholmocc, décc. Onḡarcc Ua Maoileḡáin, rícnab, .i. ppíoir, Cluana mic Nóir, décc. hUa ḡroḡbáin, abb Ácuiḡ úir, do marbāð. Ceallḡara do uile loḡccāð do tene deairt, cenmoḡa aoin tḡḡ amáin. Oḡain Cíannra do Síeriucc, mac Ámlaoib, co nḢallaiḡ Áḡa chiat, co pugrat ḡabála Diaḡmíde 7 bḡairt, 7 po marbḡrat baoinc iomḡa pop lár na cille. Sepín Ciaráin do oḡain do Domnall mac Taiḡḡ, 7 a marbāð fein a cclno ríctmaine tria ríorḡaiḡ Dé 7 Ciaráin. Dá mac Maoilreacloinn, mic Maoilruanaib, Aḡḡar, 7 Aḡḡú, dá ríḡḡamḡna Oiliḡ do marbāð lá Cenél Eḡḡain ráḡéin. Maḡḡamain, mac Conaḡḡ, mic Duinncean, ríḡḡamḡna Muḡan, décc. Mac

<sup>p</sup> *Domhnall Ua Caindealbhain*.—Now *anglicè* Daniel O'Kindellan, or Quinlan. This family took their hereditary surname from Caindealbhan, son of Maelcron, the lineal descendant of Laeghaire mac Neill Naighiallaigh, the last pagan monarch of Ireland.—See the *Miscellany of the Irish Archaeological Society*, vol. i. p. 142; and note <sup>1</sup>, under the year 925, p. 619, col. 2, *suprà*.

"A. D. 922" [*rectè*, 927]. "Coyndelvan mac Moyleron, prince of the Race of Lagerius, died, of whom the sept of Moyntyrr-Kenydelan."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>q</sup> *Ua-Ceallaigh*: i. e. O'Kelly of Bregia, of the race of Diarmaid, son of Fearghus Ceirbheoil, monarch of Ireland from A. D. 544 till 565. Of the fallen state of this family Conell Mageoghegan writes as follows, in 1627, in his trans-

lation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at A. D. 778:

"They are brought so low now a days that the best Chroniclers in the kingdom are ignorant of their descents, for the O'Kellys are so common everywhere that it is unknown whether the dispersed parties of them be of the family of O'Kellys of Connaught or Brey, that scarcely one of the same family knoweth the name of his own great grandfather, and are turned to be meere churles and poore labouring men, so as scarce there is a few parishes in the kingdom but hath some one or other of those Kellys in it, I mean of Brey."

The year 1017 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 1018 of the Annals of Ulster, and 1011 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

[the territory of the] Feara-Ceall; and a party of the army was overtaken by the Feara-Ceall and the Eli, so that Domhnall Ua Caindealbhain<sup>9</sup>, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire, and Cass-Midhe, Maelseachlainn's lawgiver, were slain; and Ua Cleircein, lord of Caille-Follamhain, was wounded, and died after a short period. Flannagan Ua Ceallaigh<sup>9</sup>, and Conghalach, son of Maelseachlainn, were mortally wounded at the same place. Gillacolum, son of Muireadhach Ua Maeltrea, and Aedh Ua hEradain, lord of Ui-Breasail-Macha, died. Cearnach Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, was killed. Muireadhach, son of Muirchearach, lord of Fotharta, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1018 [*rectè* 1019]. The fifth year of Maelseachlainn. Domhnall, son of Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, successor of Finnen and Mocholmog, died. Ua Brodubhain, Abbot of Achadhur, was killed. Cill-dara was all burned by lightning, excepting one house only. Ceanannus was plundered by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, and the foreigners of Ath-cliaith; and they carried off innumerable spoils and prisoners, and slew many persons in the middle of the church. The shrine of Ciaran was plundered by Domhnall, son of Tadhg; and he himself was killed at the end of a week, through the miracles of God and Ciaran. Two sons of Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, Ardghar and Ardchu, both royal heirs of Aileach, were killed by the Cinel-Eoghain themselves. Mathghamhain, son of Conaing, son of Donnucan, royal heir of

"A. D. 1018. Gormgal in Ard-Olean, prime-soul-frend" [ḡorm-gal-anm-capa] "in Ireland, in *Christo quievit*. Bran mac Maelmorra, king of Lenster, blinded at Dublin by Sitrick mac Aulaiv. Maelan mac Egni O'Lorkan, king of Galeng and all Tuothluigne, killed *by an arrow*" [*rectè*, by the tribe of Saithni]. "An army by Kindred-Owen to Killfavrick, killed many, and imprisoned" [*recte*, lost]. "Gilchrist, mac Conaing, mic Congalai. Antrim spoyled by Fermanach. Donell O'Cynnelvan, king of Laoaire, and Casmie, heard" [Reácaipe] "to Maelseachlainn, killed by Ferkall and Ely, about a pray. The Comet permanent this yeare for 14 days in harvest. Gilcolum mac Mureai O'Maeltrea, and Hugh O'Heruan, king of O'Bressall-Macha, *mortui sunt*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1011" [*rectè*, 1018]. "Moriegh Ulagh, anchorite of Clonvicknose, died. Broen" [*rectè*, Bran] "mac Moylemorry, king of Lynster, had his eyes putt outt by the deceit of Sittrick. There appeared this year in the Autumne two shining Cometes in the Firmament, which continued for the space of two weeks. King Moyleseaghlyn, with a great army, went to Ferkall and Elye, where he tooke a great prey, and through the stordy résistance of the inhabitants of the said cuntry, in defence of their preys and libertys, Donnell O'Koyndelaine, prince of the Race of King Lagery, and Casmie, the king's Stewarde" [Reácaipe], "with many others, were slain. Congallach mac Moylemorry, prince of Lynster, was killed wilfully."—*Ann. Clon.*

Catarrnaiğ, mic Aöda do Uib Cairreni, do coimhionnraigeaö porí Dhonnchaö mac ðriain, co tparat beim do claidib ina éfnö, 7 ðarí a láim gur bñ an láim, .i. a ðarr ðear dé. Terna iaram mac ðriain, 7 po mapbaö mac Catarrnaiğ. Maolmorða, mac Maoimuaio, tanairí Dealbna, do mapbaö. Ua Geibhennaiğ, tanairí Ua Máine, do mapbaö. Flaitébsirtach Ua Néill do teaét a tTíri Conaill, go po hairceeaö lair Tíri nEöda, 7 Tíri Lucédaoh. Ruairí Ua hAilelláim, tighína Ua nEaéac, do mapbaö lá pìopa Bñinnmaige, 7 po mapbaö dá mac Cemneioğ .i. Congalach, 7 Giollamuire ina döögail po cédoir. Giollacaeimghin, mac Dunlaing, mic Tuatail, nigdaimna Laigñ do mapbaö do Laigñib buödeim .i. do Laoigir. Ailéni mac Oirrene, tighína Muğdorn, 7 oirrene Ua Catarrnaiğ, tighína Saithne, do mapbaö lá Gailean-gaib. Ruairí, mac Faoláim, tighína Foéart, do mapbaö.

Aoir Cúropt, míle a naoi décc. An reircaö bliadaim do Mhaolfehlainn. Maolmuiaio Ua Maolmuiaio, tighína Fearí cCeall, do mapbaö hí Maig Léne lá Muirébsirtach Ua Carrnaiğ. Slóiccö lá Maolreachtainn, 7 lá hUa Néill 7 lá Donnchaö mac ðriain, 7 lá hArt Ua Ruairce, co Sionainn, co tpuccat giolla Connaét do Mhaolfehlainn. Flaitébsirtach Ua hEöcáda do ðallaö lá Niall mac Eöcáda. Teapmann Fíndia do orğain ó Uib Faoláim. Dom-

<sup>r</sup> *Ua Geibhennaigh*.—Now anglicised Keaveny. This family descends from Geibhennach, son of Aedh, chief of Hy-Many, who was slain in 971. —See note under that year; and *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 62, 63.

<sup>s</sup> *Tír-Lughdhach*: i. e. the territory of the Cinel-Lughdhach.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under A. D. 868, p. 513, *suprà*.

<sup>t</sup> *Gillacaeimghin*: i. e. Servant of St. Coeimhgin, or Kevin. He was the grandson of Tuathal, the progenitor after whom the Ui-Tuathail, or O'Tooles of Leinster, took their hereditary surname. The O'Tooles descend from his brother Donn, or Donnucan, who was appointed king of Leinster by the monarch Maelsechlainn II., in 1015.

<sup>u</sup> *Ua Cathasaigh*.—Now O'Casey, or Casey, without the prefix O'.—See note on Saithne under A. D. 1017.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under the year 1019:

"A. D. 1019. Alen mac Ossene, king of Mugorn, and Ossen O'Cahasay, king of Saihni, killed by Galengs. Kildare all burnt by fyre, called *Tenediait*. Donell mac Maelsechlainn, Coarb of Finnen and Macolmog, *in Christo quievit*. Ardgar and Archu, mic Maelsechlainn, mic Maelruanai, two heyres of Ailech, *a suis occisi sunt*. Gilkyvin, heyre of Lenster, killed by his owne people. Mahon, mac Conaing, mic Duinnucan, heir of Mounster, died. Flavertach O'Nell came to Tyrconell, and preyed Tirlenna and Tirlugach. Roary O'Halelan, king of O'Nechach, killed by the men of Fernmai. The two sonns of Kennedy were killed in his revenge very soone, .i. Congalach and Gilmuire. A skyrnish given by O'Cassens about Donogh mac Bryan, that his right hand was cut off."

Munster, died. The son of Catharnach, son of Aedh of the Ui-Caisin, attacked Donnchadh, son of Brian, and gave him a stroke of a sword in his head and across the arm, so that he struck off his right hand, i. e. his right palm. The son of Brian afterwards escaped, and the son of Catharnach was slain. Maelmordha, son of Maelmhuaidh, Tanist of Dealbhna, was killed. Ua Geibhennach<sup>r</sup>, Tanist of Ui-Mane, was killed. Flaithbheartach Ua Neill came into Tir-Conaill, and plundered Tir-Enda and Tir-Lughdhach<sup>a</sup>. Ruaidhri Ua hAileallain, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by the men of Fearnmhagh; and the two sons of Ceinneidigh, namely, Conghalach and Gillamuire, were immediately slain in revenge of him. Gillacaemhghin<sup>t</sup>, son of Dunlaing, son of Tuathal, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by the Leinstermen themselves, i. e. by [the people of] Laeighis. Aileni, son of Oissene, lord of Mughdhorna; and Ossene Ua Cathasaigh<sup>u</sup>, lord of Saithne, were slain by the Gaileanga. Ruaidhri, son of Faelan, lord of Fotharta, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1019 [*rectè* 1020]. The sixth year of Maelseachlainn. Maelmhuaidh O'Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, was slain in Magh-Lena<sup>w</sup> by Muircheartach Ua Carraigh. An army was led by Maelseachlainn, Ua Neill, Donnchadh, son of Brian, and Art Ua Ruairc, to the Sinainn; and they gave the hostages of Connaught to Maelseachlainn. Flaithbheartach Ua hEochaidh<sup>x</sup> was blinded by Niall, son of Eochaidh. The Termon of Finnia<sup>y</sup> was plundered

[The] "Damliac of Dorow, i. a sanctified place" [*rectè*, the great stone church] "broken by Murtagh O'Carrai upon Maelmoi, king of Fercall, bringing him forth forcibly, and" [he was] "killed after."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice some of these events under the year 1012, as follows:

"A. D. 1012" [*rectè*, 1019]. "All the town of Kildare was burnt by a thunderbolt, but one house. Sittrick mac Awley of Dublin irreverently and without respect made havock of all the kings in the church of Kells, and killed many within the walles of the said church. The Shrine of St. Keyran was abused by Donnell mac Teige, who, by the miracles of St. Keyran, was killed within a week after. The son of one Caharnagh O'Cassine, in the territory of Tho-

mond, fell upon Donnogh mac Bryan Borowe, and gave him a blow in the head, and did cutt off his right hand. Donnogh escaped alive; the other was killed in that pressence. Moylemorry mac Moylemoye, prince of Delvyn, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>w</sup> *Magh-Lena*.—Now Moyleena, near Tullamore, in the King's County.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under A. D. 902, p. 564, *suprà*.

<sup>x</sup> *Ua-hEochaidh*.—Now O'Haughey, and sometimes anglicised Haughey, Haugh, Hoey, and even Howe. This family took their hereditary surname from Eochaidh, son of Niall, son of Eochaidh, son of Ardghar, who was the eighth in descent from Bec Boirche, King of Ulidia, who died in the year 716.—See p. 315, *suprà*.

<sup>y</sup> *The Termon of Finnia*: i. e. the Termon of

nall, mac Muiríochaiḡ, tighírna Ua Máine, do mairbāð. Aed Ua hInoipeach-taiḡ, tighírna Ua Méit, do mairbāð lá hUib Niallān. Cúluacra Ua Con-  
cōbair, tighírna Ciarraiḡe Luacra, do écc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, mīle piche. An pŕētmāð bliadain do Maoilŕhlainn. Corbmac Ua Fīno pui eppcop Mumian, dēcc. Ardmaccha do lorccað sup an pait uile, ḡan tŕharccain aoin tighē mte cenmoḡa an teach pŕeapττa namá, ḡ po lorcceti iol taiḡe ip na tpeaḡaiḡ, ḡ po lorccað in Doimliacc mōr, ḡ in Cloitēach co na cloccaiḡ, ḡ Daimliagḡ na Toe, ḡ Daimliacc an tŕŕabail, ḡ an tŕŕh catāoir ppoicŕτa, ḡ Carrat na nAbbað, ḡ a liubair i ttauḡiḡ na mac leiḡinn co momatt ōir, ḡ aipḡit, ḡ ḡach pŕoit apŕŕna. Ceall dapa co na dŕpτοiḡ do lorccað. Ḥlino da loḡa co na dŕptauḡiḡ do lorccað. Lorccað Cluana lōair, Ariand, Suir, ḡ Cluana mic Nōir. Scŕin Patτaicc, ḡ an Fīnnpōideach Patτaicc do opccain ō ingŕinnitib, ḡ lá hUa nAioit, ḡ lá hioḡtar Ua nEacḡac, co puccpatt un cēv bō leó. Maolmuire, mac Eochadā, comorba Patτaicc, cŕnō clēpēch iaptauir ttauipceipτ Eopra uile, ḡ tuile

Clonard in Meath, of which Finnia, or Finnen, was the patron saint.

\* *O h-Innreachtaiḡ*.—This name is now anglicised Hauratty, without the prefix O, in the original territory of Ui-Meith-Macha, in the county of Monaghan. In the south of Ireland the name Mac Innreachtaiḡ is anglicised Enright, without the prefix Mac, which disguises the Irish origin of the name.

\* *Culuachra*: i. e. *Canis Montis Luachra*: i. e. dog, hero, or fierce warrior of Sliabh Luachra.

\* *Except the library only*: literally, “save only the house of the manuscripts.” Colgan mistakes the construction of the language of this passage, and omits several items, in his *Annals of Armagh* (*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298), as follows. The errors and omissions are marked by brackets:

“A. D. 1020. Ardmacha tota incendio vastata usque ad arcem majorem in qua nulla domus fuit combusta” [*rectè*, servata] “præter Bibliothecam solam; sed” [*recte*, et] “plurimæ ædes sunt flammis absumptæ in tribus aliis partibus

civitatis et inter alia ipsum summum templum,” [turris cum suis campanis] “Basilica Toensis, Basilica Sabhallensis, Basilica vetus concionatoria” [*rectè*, rostrum vetus concionatorium, currus abbatialis]; “libri omnes studiosorum in suis domiciliis, et ingens copia auri et argenti, cum aliis plurimis bonis.”

But this passage is more correctly rendered by Mageoghegan in the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, and in the old translation of the *Annals of Ulster*.—*Vide infra*.

\* *Maolmuire*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1020. S. Moelmurius (sive quod idem est) Marianus, filius Eochodii, Comorbanus S. Patricii, caput Cleri Occidentalis Europæ, præcipuus, sacrorum Ordinum Occidentis, Doctor sapientissimus, obiit die tertio Junii, feria Sexta ante Pentecosten: et in ejus locum electus Comorbanus S. Patricii instituitur Amalgadius communi consensu cleri et populi.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298.

The most of the passages given by the Four

by the Ui-Faelain. Domhnall, son of Muireadhach, lord of Ui-Maine, was killed. Aedh Ua h-Innreachtaigh<sup>z</sup>, lord of Ui-Meith, was slain by the Ui-Niallain. Culuchra<sup>a</sup> Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra, died.

The Age of Christ, 1020. The seventh year of Maelseachlainn. Cormac Ua Finn, a distinguished Bishop of Munster, died. Ard-Macha was burned, with all the fort, without the saving of any house within it, except the library only<sup>b</sup>, and many houses were burned in the Trians; and the Daimhliag-mor was burned, and the Cloictheach, with its bells; and Daimhliag-na-Toe, and Daimhliag-an-tSabhaill; and the old preaching chair, and the chariot of the abbots, and their books in the houses of the students, with much gold, silver, and other precious things. Cill-dara, with its oratory, was burned. Gleann-daloch, with its oratories, was burned. The burning of Cluain-Iraird, Ara, Sord, and Cluain-mic-Nois. The shrine of Patrick, and the Finnfaidheach [a bell?] of Patrick, were robbed by the plunderers, by Ua hAidith, and [the people of] Lower Ui-Eathach; and they carried off with them seven hundred cows. Maelmuire<sup>c</sup>, son of Eochaidh, successor of Patrick, head of the clergy of all the north-west of Europe, and flood of the dignity of the western world,—this

Masters under the years 1019; 1020, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 1020, and some of them are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 1013, as follows:

“A. D. 1020. Kildare, with the Durhay, burnt. Glendalocha all, with Durhayes, burnt. Clon-Irard, Clon-mic-Nois, and Sord-Colum-Cill, *tertia parte cremate sunt*. Gilkieran mac Ossene, king of Mugorn, killed by men of Rosse. Maelmoi mac Ossene, king of Mugorn, in one day killed by [Ui-]Macuais of Breg. All Ardmach burnt wholly, viz., the Damliag with the houses” [*rectè*, with the roof], “or cover of lead, the Steeple, with the Bells; the Savall, and Taei, and Chariott of the Abbott, with the old chaire of precepts, in the third Kal. of June, Monday before Whitsonday. Maelmuire mac Eocha, Coarb of Patrick, head of the clergy of the North-west of all Europe, in the 20th yeare of his principality, the 3. Non. Junii, Friday before Whitsonday, *mortuus est*. Amalgai in the

Coarbshipp by consent of lai and church. Finlaech mac Roary, king of Scotland, *a suis occisus est*. Hugh O’Hinrechta, king of O-Meith, killed by the O-Niallans.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 1013” [*rectè*, 1020]. “Murtagh O’Carry Calma tooke Molloye, or Moylemoye, prince of Ferkall, from out the church of Dorrow, and killed him at Moylena, adjoining to Dorrowe. King Moyleseaghlyn, O’Neale, Donnogh mac Bryan, and Art O’Royreck, with their forces, went into the provence of Connought, took hostages there, and delivered them into the king’s hands. Kildare, Gleandalogha, Clonarde, Aron, Swords, and Clonvicknose, were thoroughly burnt by Danes. Ardmach, the third of the Kallends of June, was burnt from the one end to the other, save only the Librarie. [*Cenmoza an teach repeapra nama*]. All the houses were burnt; the great church,” [the] “steeple, the church of the Savall; the pullpitt, or chair of preaching, together with

ορθάν ιαρέταιρ δομáιν in τριυ eccναιðe ðo écc, an τριρ lá ðo mí lun ιριν  
Αοινé για cCincéidier ðo ðonnpαð, 7 Αμáλζαϊð 1 ccomαpβαρ Ράτραιcc ðo  
πéιρ τυαίτε 7 ecclaiρι.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle piche a haen. An τοέτμαð bliaðáιν ðo Mhaoilsch-  
lainn. Maonað, paccapτ 7 aipéinneach Lanne Léipe, ðo écc. Maolmaipe,  
inǵín Αμlaoib, bñ Maoilschlainn mic Domnaill, véǵ. Aod, mac Plainn,  
mic Maoilr̄schlainn, píoǵðam̄na Epeann, ðo mαpβαð ðo Ua Maizteachám  
ðo Ph̄sriab̄ ðile. ðpanacán Ua Maoiluidiρ aipr̄í Míðe, ðo báðαð ðia beal-  
tainne hi Loch Aínðoinð, 7 Mac Conaillǵ, p̄r̄ím pεáctaipe Maolr̄schlainn, ðo  
écc, ιαρ noρccain Sep̄íne Ciapáín ðóib̄ a nd̄ír. hi ccinn nómhaidε ιαρ̄ an  
opccain. Maíðm για nUǵaipe, mac Dunlainǵ, για p̄ǵ Lǵín, p̄op Siτpicc,  
mac Αμlaoib, co nǴallað Aεα claiτ occ Dεpǵe Mogor̄óǵ, co po lað ð̄r̄ǵ  
áp Ǵall 1 nUib̄ ð̄riuin Cualanð. Cúcaille, mac Duðlaié, τǵ̄s̄r̄na Pεap  
Tulaé, vécc. Cúcaille, mac Mapcáin, ðo mαpβαð lá Síol nAnm̄cáðα. Mac  
Conéchnainn, τǵ̄s̄r̄na Ua nDiar̄mαα, ðo mαpβαð la hUib̄ Ǵað̄ra. Cpeach  
m̄óp lá Maolr̄schlainn p̄op Ǵulla, 7 cpeach ιριν oíðε c̄éðna ιapañ la  
hUib̄ Néill p̄op Chiannaéταib̄. Cp̄sch m̄óp ιριν lá ap̄namapach lá Maol-  
r̄schlainn p̄op Cenél nEoc̄cain, 7 a monnapβαð ταρ Sliab̄ Puað p̄ó éuað.  
Mac Eitǵ mic Pollam̄ain, τοipeach Clon̄ne Puaðach, ðo écc. P̄p̄op cp̄uit-

much gold, silver, and books, were burnt by the Danes.”—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>d</sup> *Maelmaire, daughter of Amhlueibh.*—It is curious to remark how Sitric, King of Dublin, stood allied to his Irish enemies. He was the brother-in-law of King Maelseachlainn II., and the son-in-law of Brian Borumha! It is no wonder then that he did not join either side in the battle of Clontarf.

<sup>e</sup> *Dergne-Mogorog.*—Called Deilgne-Moghoroc in the Annals of Ulster, and now anglicised Delgany; it is situated in the barony of Rathdown, and county of Wicklow. The change of p to l in the anglicising of names of places in Ireland is very common. Deirgne, or Deilgne, is to be distinguished from Deilg-inis, which is the Irish name of Dalkey Island. This passage is translated by Colgan as follows, in a note to

the Life of St. Canocus:

“A. D. 1021. Augurius filius Dunluing Rex Lageniæ in conflictu habito ad Dergneam S. Mogoroci, in regione de Hy-Briuin-Chualann, contrivit Sitricium filium Amlai, et Nortmannos Dublinienses usque ad internecionem longe cruentam.”—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 313, n. 11.

<sup>f</sup> *Cuceanann.*—He is the ancestor of the family of O’Conceannainn, now Concannon, who were seated in the territory of Corcamoe, in the north of the county of Galway.

<sup>g</sup> *The Ui-Gadhra*: i. e. the family of O’Gara, who were at this time seated in the territories of Gaileanga and Sliabh-Lugha, in the present county of Mayo.

<sup>h</sup> *Fallamhan.*—He was the ancestor of the family of O’Fallamhain, *anglicè* O’Fallon, who were seated in the territory of Clann-Uadach,



learned sage died on the third day of the month of June, the Friday before Whitsuntide precisely; and Amhalghaidh was installed in the successorship of Patrick by the laity and the clergy.

The Age of Christ, 1021. The eighth year of Maelseachlainn. Maenach, priest and airchinneach of Lann-Leire, died. Maelmaire, daughter of Amhlaeibh<sup>d</sup>, wife of Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, died. Aedh, son of Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, heir to the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Ua Maigh-teachain, [one] of the Feara-Bile. Branagan, son of Maeluidhir, a chief of Meath, was drowned on May-day, in Loch-Ainninn [Lough Ennell], and Mac-Conailligh, chief lawgiver of Maelseachlainn, died, after the plundering of the shrine of Ciaran by them both; this happened at the end of nine days after the plundering. A victory was gained by Ugaire, son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, over Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, and the foreigners of Ath-cliath, at Derge-Mogorog<sup>e</sup> in Ui-Briuin-Cualann, where he made a dreadful slaughter of the foreigners. Cucaille, son of Dubhlaech, lord of Feara-Tulach, died. Cucaille, son of Marcan, was slain by the Sil-Anmchadha. The son of Cuceanann<sup>f</sup>, lord of Ui-Diarmada, was slain by the Ui-Gadhra<sup>g</sup>. A great depredation by Maelseachlainn upon the foreigners; and on the same night a depredation was committed by the Ui-Neill upon the Cianachta. A great depredation was committed by Maelseachlainn upon the Cinel-Eoghain; and they were driven northwards over Sliabh-Fuaid. Mac-Etigh, son of Follamhain<sup>h</sup>, chief of Clann-Uadach, died.

in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 19, note <sup>m</sup>; and note <sup>r</sup>, under A. D. 1225.

The chronology of the Annals of the Four Masters is correct from this period forward. The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1021. An overthrow by Ugaire, king of Lenster, to Sitrick mac Aulaiv, king of Dublin, at Delgne-Mogoroc. A shower of wheat rained in Ossory. An army by Hugh O'Neill through O-Dorthainn. They were at Matechta and killed the Lehderg in the meeting” [*rectè*, in a conflict], “and O-Meiths and men of Murgorn mett him, together with the men of Saini” [Saithni], “the men of Fernvai, and O'Dor-

hainn, with their kings. Also O'Celegan, O'Lorkan, with O-Bressalls, and O-Niallans, were all before him at Ardmach” [*rectè*, Oenach-Macha, near Ardmacha], “that they came all at once about him; but the son of Hugh caried his prayes from them all, and was” [i. e. had] “but 240 men, and some were killed in the midst of Ardmach betwene them. *Sic in Libro David-lethe*. ‘Branagan O'Maeluire, Deputy king” [ὑποβασιλευς] “of Meath, drowned, May-day, in Loch-Ainninn. Awalgai, Coarb of Patrick, went into Mounster and 100 men” [*rectè*, céona cup, i. e. *primâ vice*, i. e. for the first time], “and visitted about. Kellach O'Cahasai, king of Saithne, killed by Kindred-Owen. The son of Flann mac Maelsechlainn, heyre of Tarach; Hugh,

neaéta do fírtain i nOrraigib. Amalgaid, comarba Pátraicc, do dol i rin Mumain céona cur, co tucc a mór-éuairt.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mīle fiche a dó. Maíom Áta buíde Tlaétza ría Maol-ríchlaimn for Thalloib Áta cliaé, dú i ttorépattar ile, dia nebráid,

Α éorccar dearg deíðfnach, fearccor occ an Át mbuíde,  
Trioá láite léimendach oírin co cínó a uíde.

Mí do ina bítehaíð iarrin. Maoileaclaimn Mór, mac Doínnail, mic Donn-  
cáda, cuir orðain, 7 oípeácair iartair doímain, do écc hí cCró Iníur Uóca  
hAinnó, iar mbeir trí bliadhna cétapaéat i ríge uar Eíinn, maíð iar lúbar  
Cluana mic Nóir, .i. ag cor ríge hriain, mic Cinnéidí, anr an áirémh, i  
necmáing naoi mbliadhna iar cCaé Cluana tarb i rin tpear bliadhna ríct-  
mozat a aoiri, an cétapaíð Nóin do September dia doínnaið do íonnpaíð,  
iar naiéiríge díocra ina ríctóib agur tairmteáctaið, iar naiúrtin éuip  
Cρίορτ, 7 a póla, 7 iar na ongaíð illamaib Amalgáda, comarba Pátraicc  
ar po baí ríde, 7 comarba Cholaim Chille, 7 comarba Ciaráin, 7 eimór  
rriúitíð Eíinn hi rírfénaricur occa, 7 po céleðairíot oírfpínn, 7 imna,  
ppalma, 7 canice do paíe a anma. Bá liach do auidcneácaib an coimíde  
an bá rín Maoilríchlaimn amáil ar pollur i rin pann,

Τρί céo porr occ an ríð, imma torar bpoit ir bíó,  
Áltpom ó ríð na ndúle i míoón gach dúine díð.

heyre of Ailech; and Donell O'Murchaa, *occisi sunt*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

A few of the same events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 1014, as follows:

"A. D. 1014" [*rectè*, 1021]. "Owgair mac" [Dowling, mic Tuahall, mic Owgair, mic Mur-rogh mic] "Ailella, king of Lynster, gave a great overthrow to the Danes of Dublin, at a place called Deirgne-Mogoroge, where an infinite number of Danes were slain. Cowchoylle mac Dowlye" [*rectè*, mac Marcan O'Dowlye], "prince of Fertullagh, died. There was a shower of wheat in Ossorie this year. Moylemary, daughter of Awley of Dublin, Queen of Ireland, and

wife to King Moyleseaghlyn, died."

<sup>i</sup> *Ath-buidhe-Tlachtgha*: i. e. the Yellow Ford of Tlachtgha, now Athboy, a town in the barony of Lune, and county of Meath, and about six miles north-west from Trim.—See note <sup>i</sup>, on Tlachtgha, under A. D. 1172.

<sup>k</sup> *Cro-inis-Locha-Ainninn*: i. e. the island of the house or hut, in Lough-Ennell. This island is still called Cro-inis in Irish, and sometimes Cormorant Island in English. It lies in the north-west part of Lough-Ennell, near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath, and belongs to the parish of Dysart. Some fragments of the ruins of a small castle, or stone house, are still to be seen on this island. The fort of Dun-na-

A shower of wheat was rained in Osraighe. Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, went into Munster for the first time, and made a great circuit thereof.

The Age of Christ, 1022. The victory of Ath-buidhe-Tlachtgha<sup>i</sup> [was gained] by Maelseachlainn over the foreigners of Ath-cliath, where many were slain; of which was said:

His last bloody victory was in the evening at Ath-buidhe;  
Thirty revolving days from this until his death.

He lived but a month after this. Maelseachlainn Mor, son of Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, pillar of the dignity and nobility of the west of the world, died on Cro-inis Locha-Aininn<sup>k</sup>, after having been forty-three years in sovereignty over Ireland, according to the Book of Cluain-mic-Nois, which places the reign of Brian, son of Kennedy, in the enumeration, at the end of nine years after the battle of Cluain-tarbh, in the seventy-third year of his age, on the fourth of the Nones of September, on Sunday<sup>l</sup> precisely, after intense penance for his sins and transgressions, after receiving the body of Christ and his blood, after being anointed by the hands of Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, for he and the successor of Colum Cille, and the successor of Ciaran, and most of the seniors of Ireland, were present [at his death]; and they sung masses, hymns, psalms, and canticles, for the welfare of his soul. Sorrowful to the poor of the Lord was the death of Maelseachlainn, as is evident from this quatrain:

Three hundred forts had the king, in which flesh and food were given,  
Guests from the king of the elements were in each fort of these.

Sciath, the seat of King Maelseachlainn, which consisted of several concentric entrenchments or circumvallations, is situated on the brink of the lake opposite this island.

This passage is translated by Colgan as follows in his *Annals of Armagh*:

"A. D. 1022. Malachias magnus filius Domnaldi Rex Hiberniæ supremum caput Ordinum, et Procerum Occidentis postquam annis 43 regnasset juxtà Annales Cluanenses cum novem annis quibus regnavit post prælium Cluantarbhense; anno ætatis 73 quarto Nonas Septem-

bris cum summâ pœnitentiâ migravit ad Dominum, viatico corporis et sanguinis Christi piè sumpto, et sacra unctione præminitus, in manibus Amalgadii Archiepiscopi Ardmachani. Aderant etiam Comorbanus S. Columbæ, et Comorbanus S. Kierani, et alii plerique seniores" [ῥῥῡῖῑ:] "totius Hiberniæ, qui sacrificiis, hymnis, canticis, et psalmodia ejus exequias solemniter celebrarunt."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298.

<sup>l</sup> *On Sunday*.—These criteria indicate the year 1022, and shew that the chronology of the Irish annals is correct at this period.

Ar do bliadnaib báir Maolreachlaimn beór po raibé,

Dá bliadain dá deic ir míle, ó gem Cmorrt cinn gac níge,

Do hécc uí Colmáin na cepeach, Maolrschlaimn comlán cuimneach.

Flann Ua Tacáin, aipéinneach Dshímaige, eccnaid dshreaihte, 7 Maolcoba Ua Gallcubhair, comorba Scríne Adamnáin, décc. Laetnán Inri Caom, comarba Deaga, décc 1 nArb Maca. Catarach Ua Garbáin, fshleiginn Cluana mic Nóir, do Chuirneib a énel, 7 Ioseph, mac Dúnchaða, anmcara Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Átaip Coinn na mBoct epide. Muipen na tshgað do marbað ó ðib gillib do Luigrib. Domnall, Ua Murchaða Gluneillap, tigherna an tuairceirt, do marbað lá Ciannaétaib Shinne Seimín. Domnall, mac Aoda Uí Mhaoldoraid, do marbað. Muirbóach Ua Slebene, apd ollam tuairceirt Epeann, do marbað lá piona Roir. Mac Cshbail, tigherna Ele, 7 Domnall, mac Ceallai, plait Fotaert, do marbaðh. Siupioce, mac Iomair, tigherna Phuir Láirge, do marbað la tigherna Orpaige. Macleiginn, mac Coirill, tigherna Oirgiall, do écc iar bshinnain ina pscétaib. Macgámain, mac Laiðgnéin, mic Cshbail, tigherna Fshinnmaige, do marbað hi cCluain Eoar lá Catál Ua Cshiocáin. Muiréscrtach Ua Carrpai, Calma

<sup>m</sup> *Flann Ua Tacain*.—For some ancient inscribed tombstones to persons of this name, see Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 324, 325.

<sup>n</sup> *O'Gallchubhair*.—Now O'Gallagher. This family took their hereditary surname from Galchobhar, sixth in descent from Maelcobha, monarch of Ireland from A. D. 612 till 615, whose eldest son, Ceallach, was monarch from 642 till 654.—See *Battle of Magh-Rath*, p. 336.

<sup>o</sup> *Scrín-Adhamhnain*: i. e. Adamnan's Shrine, now Skreen, an old church giving name to a townland and parish, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 337, and p. 340, n. 42. Near this church is a holy well dedicated to St. Adamnan.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 267, note <sup>t</sup>.

<sup>p</sup> *Deagha*: i. e. St. Dagæus, who is the patron

saint of Inishkeen, in the county of Louth.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 348 and 374; and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 465.

<sup>q</sup> *Conn-na-mBocht*: i. e. Conn of the Poor. He was the ancestor of a family at Clonmacnoise called Mac Cuinn na mBocht, otherwise O'Gorman.

<sup>r</sup> *Cearbhall*.—He is the ancestor from whom the family of O'Cearbhaill of Ely-O'Carroll, in the now King's County, derived their hereditary surname.

<sup>s</sup> *Ua Crichain*.—Now *anglicè* Creighan, and Cregan, and sometimes scoticised to Creighton.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which agree in chronology with the Annals of the Four Masters at this period (and which are all correct at this year), record the following events under 1022:

“A. D. 1022. Cervall's sonn, king of Ely;

Of the year of Maelseachlainn's death was also said :

Two years, twice ten, and a thousand, from the birth of Christ, the  
head of every king,  
Till the death of the descendant of Colman of preys, Maelseachlainn,  
the perfect, the memorable.

Flann Ua Tacain<sup>m</sup>, airchinneach of Dearthach, a distinguished wise man; and Maelcobha Ua Gallchubhair<sup>n</sup>, comharba of Scrin-Adhamhnain<sup>o</sup>, died. Lachtan of Inis-caein, successor of Deagha<sup>p</sup>, died at Ard-Macha. Cathasach Ua Garbhain, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, of the sept of Cuircni; and Joseph, son of Dunchadh, anmchara of Cluain-mic-Nois, died: the latter was the father of Conn-na-mBocht<sup>a</sup>. Muiren of the tongue was slain by two Gillies of the Luighni. Domhnall, grandson of Murchadh Glunillar, lord of the North, was slain by the Cianachta of Gleann-Geimhin. Domhnall, son of Aedh Ua Mael-doraidh, was slain. Muireadhach Ua Sleibhene [Slevin], chief poet of the north of Ireland, was slain by the Feara-Rois. The son of Cearbhall<sup>r</sup>, lord of Eile; and Domhnall, son of Ceallach, chief of Fotharta, were slain. Sitric, son of Imhar, lord of Port-Lairge, was slain by the lord of Osraighe. Macleighinn, son of Coireall, lord of Oirghialla, died, after [doing] penance for his sins. Mathghamhain, son of Laidhghnen, son of Cearbhall, lord of Fearnmhagh, was slain at Cluain-Eois, by Cathal Ua Crichain<sup>s</sup>. Muircheartach Ua Carraigh

Daniell O'Kelly, king of Fothart; and Sitrick mac Ivar, king of Waterford, killed. Mac Leginn mac Cairill, king of Airgiall; Flann O'Tacan, Airchinnech of Dorow, died. Lachtan, Coarb of Iniskyn-Dea, died in Ardmach. Maelseachlainn, mac Donell, mac Doncha, the glorious and courageous post or upholder of the west of the world, died in the 43rd yeare of his reigne, in the 73rd yeare of his age, in 4 *Nonas Septembris die viz. Dominico ii. lune*. A sea battle betwene the Galls of Dublin and Nell mac Eochaa, king of Ulster. The Gentiles" [*rectè*, Galls] "put to flight, that theire bloody slaughter was had, and put to jeopardy after. Murtagh O'Carroi, heyre of Tarach, killed by Maelseachlainn. An overthrow at Sliavfuaid of Air-

gialla by Nell mac Eochaa, that their bloody slaughter was comitted. Mahon mac Laignen, king of Fernvai, killed by Cahalan O'Chrichan, in the midst of Clonoais, Muren Natenga, .i. of the toung, killed."—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clar.*, t. 49.

"A. D. 1022. Mac Kervell, prince of Ely, was killed. Sittrick mac Hymer, King of Waterford, was killed by these of Ossorie. Flann O'Tagan, Archdean of Dowrowe, worthy sadge and holy man, died. There was a great shower of hail in Summer this year, the stones whereof were as bigg as crabbs" [wild apples]. "There was also such thunder and lightning that it killed an infinite number of cattle every where in the kingdome. King Moyleseaghlyn gave an overthrow to the Danes, where many of

do marbhad lá Maolrfehlainn God i meabail. Muircómpac for ran ffaircei eittir Ghallaid Áta cliaé 7 Niall mac Eócaída, pí Ulaó, co paeimíó forr na Gulla, 7 tuccaó iadféin i mbroic, 7 tuccaó dan, a longa leó aét uatáó aepula ar ar éiccin. Flaéroi, mac Duibhlánnga, mic Aóda mic Tomaltaiḡ, tiḡsrna Leite Catáil, do tuitim laḡ na Gallaid irin muircómpac rin irin ríctmaó mbliadain décc a aoiri. Donncaó, toirfech Cloinne Catáil, décc. Cloichrínféta di mórp po ríir irin Samraó, comdoar méide ubla ríadain na cloca, 7 po aepaiḡ toirneach, 7 teinnteach mórp, co po muḡaigeaó daoine 7 ceatpa ríacónó Eireann. Orccain Chille dapa ó Dhonnrléibe ḡo nUib Paolám. Maídm hi Shab Fuaid for Airḡiallaib pí Niall mac Eócaída, 7 po cuircaó deapḡar Airḡiall ann.

Aoir Críopt, míle ríche a rí. Maolmaire Ua Camen, eccnaíó 7 eppcop Suiró Cholaim Chille, décc. Doimnall mac Aóda bícc Uí Maol-eachlainn, an dapa tiḡsrna boí for Míde, do marbhad lá mac Sínain Uí Leocain 7 lá Luíḡuib. Crísch lá Gulla dap deirceart mḡrḡ, 7 dap Doimhíacc Chianáin, 7 Ainbíe Ua Cataraiḡ, toircaó na Saíne, do marbhad dóib irin ló rin. Dúncáó Ua Duinn, tiḡsrna bḡrḡ, ríall do Ghallaid fair ina nairícht ríin, 7 a bḡeít dap muir rair dap rapuccaó Colaim Cille ar aré a comarba bai a ccomarice ríur. Lochlainn, mac Maoileachlainn, tiḡsrna Inri hEóḡain 7 Maíḡe hléa, do marbhad lá a ósrbratair ríin .i. lá Niall 7 lá Ciannaéta ḡlinne ḡeimín. Taóḡ, mac bḡrian, mic Cindeirttiḡ, do marbhad do Eibí i ríull, iap na epáil dia bratair ríin do Dhonnchaó, forrae. Concóbar, mac Aengura, mac Cappaicé Calma, do marbhad laḡ na Gutta i meabail. Teapmann Cluana mic Nóir do orḡain do ḡhaópa, mac Dunathaiḡ, ḡo ríuc iléíoa bó app. Slóighíó lá hUa Concóbar, .i. Taóḡ an eich ḡil, pí Connacé, i nUib bḡruin, dia po marbhad ann Doimnall

them lost their heads, fifty days before his death. King Moyleseaghlyn, mac Donnell, mic Donnagh, king of all Ireland, having thus triumphantly reigned over all Ireland, and his enemies, the Danes, died in Croiniss upon Logh Innill, neer his house of Downe-ue-sgyath, in the 43rd year of his reign, in the fourth of the Nones of September, the Sunday next before the feast day of St. Keyran, in the year of our

Lord 1022. The Archbushop of Ardmach, the Cowarb of St. Columb and the Cowarb of St. Keyran being present, after he received the sacrament of Extrean Unction, died a good death.

"This was the last king of Ireland of Irish blood that had crown; yett there were seven kings after without crown, before the coming in of the English, &c. &c. After the death of

Calma was treacherously slain by Maelseachlainn God. A battle on the sea between the foreigners of Ath-clíath and Níall, son of Eochaidh, King of Ulidia, wherein the foreigners were defeated, and they themselves led into captivity, and their ships carried away, except a few which fled away. Flathrói, son of Dubhslanga, son of Aedh, son of Tomaltach, fell by the foreigners in that sea battle, in the seventeenth year of his age. Donnchadh, chief of Clann-Cathail, died. Very great [showers of] hail fell in the summer, the stones of which were the size of wild apples; and great thunder and lightning succeeded, so that men and cattle were destroyed throughout Ireland. The plundering of Cill-dara by Donnsléibhe and the Uí-Faelain. A victory was gained at Sliabh-Fuaid over the Airghialla, by Níall, son of Eochaidh; and a great slaughter was made of the Airghialla there.

The Age of Christ, 1023. Maelmaire Ua Caineu, wise man, and Bishop of Sord-Choluim-Chille, died. Dómnall, son of Aedh Beag Ua Maeleachlainn, the second lord that was over Meath, was slain by the son of Seanan Ua Leocain and the Luighni. A predatory excursion was made by the foreigners over South Breagh, and to Daimhliag-Chianain; and Ainbhith Ua Cathasaigh, lord of the Saithni, was slain by them on that day. Donnchadh Ua Duinn, lord of Breagh, was treacherously seized upon by the foreigners at their own assembly; and he was carried eastwards over the sea, in violation of Colum-Cille, whose successor was his guarantee. Lochlainn, son of Maeleachlainn, lord of Inis-Eoghain and Magh-Itha, was slain by his own brother, Níall, and the Cianachta of Gleann-Geimhin. Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, was treacherously slain by the Eili, at the instigation of his own brother, Donnchadh. Conchobhar, son of Aenghus, son of Carrach Calma, was killed by the Guttas<sup>t</sup> by treachery. The Termon of Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by Gadhra, son of Dunadhach, and carried off many hundred cows from thence. An army was led by Ua Conchobhar, i. e. Tadhg of the White Steed. King of

King Moyleseaghlyn, this kingdom was without a king 20 years, during which time the realm was governed by two learned men; the one called Cwan O'Loehan, a well-learned temporal man, and chief poet of Ireland; the other, Corcran Cleireach, a devote and holy man, that was anchorite of all Ireland, whose most abiding

was at Lismore. The land was governed like a free state, and not like a monarchy, by them. There fell wonderful great snow at this time before the battle of Slieve-Grott."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>t</sup> *Guttas*: i. e. the Stammerers. This was a nickname of a family of the O'Melaghlins of Meath.

Ua hEagha, tighfina Luigne Connaēt. Eragh Mac Coirpe, árd éromiciō na nGaoideal, décc hi Cluain micNóir, iar ndeighbfehaio.

Aoir Críort, mile píce a cfeair. Fachtna ffeileigino 7 ragart Cluana mic Nóir, aircinneach Fionnabhrach abae, aircinneach indeiōnen, abb na nGaoideal, décc hi Róim iar ndol dia oileipe. Dubhlaine, príim anmēara na nGaoideal, 7 raccart Aird bpscaim, décc hi cCluain mic Nóir. Donnrléibe, tighfina Ua Faolain, do gabáil tige oc Dubloch for Augaire, mac Dúnlaing, for ríge Laighe, 7 for Mhaolmórda mac Lorcáin, tighfina Ua cCeinnrealaig, 7 for a mac, 7 po marbta iate a ttriur and lá Donnrléibe. Cuán, Ua Lotcáin, príimēccsr Eireann, 7 rai rfnchaio, do marbaō i tTēba, 7 brēnaitt a naon uair an luēt po marb, 7 ip ripte filio indrin. Cúcaille, mac Gaibie, bpscaib bpsig, décc. Donnrléibe, mac Maoilmórda, tighfina Ua Faoláin, do tocht for cpeic i nUib Failege conar tarraiō tighfina Ua Failege 7 bream do Uib Muirēadaiē co po marbta ē ipin ionaō in po roimio cpeich Cille dapa. Cath Acha na cpoiri hi cCoranō eitir Ua Maolboraō 7 Ua Ruairc, go raomio for Ua Ruairc, 7 po laō ár a muinntipe .i. píce cēd areaō torēratat ann im Ruairc Ua nDiarmada, tanairi bpeirne. Ár do po raiōfō,

"*Erard Mac Coisse.*—He was evidently a different person from the Urard Mac Coisse, whose death is recorded in the Annals of Tighernach at the year 990. This Erard, who died in the year 1023, was probably the author of the Elegy on the Death of Fearghal O'Ruairc, as a distinct reference is made in the elegy to the death of Brian, and the battle of Clontarf, thus:

"Suāc Síol gCunn tap éir dhriam  
Do éurim a ngliaō cluana tapb."

"Joyful are the race of Conn after Brian's  
Fall in the battle of Cluain-tarbh."

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the chronology of which are correct at this period, contain the following entries under this year:

"A. D. 1023. An Eclipse of the Moone, the 4th Ides of January, being Thursday. An Eclipse of the Sonn, the 27th of the same Moone,

on Thursday. Donell mac Maelsechlainn, Hugh Beg's sonn, killed by Mac Senan O'Lochau. Donogh O'Duinn, king of Bregb, taken by Gentiles" [*recte*, Galls] "in his own name" [*recte*, at their own *Iragbt*, or public assembly], "and caryed beyond seas. Lochlainn mac Maelsechlainn, king of Ailech, killed by his owne people. Teig mac Bryau killed by Ely. Conor O'Carrai killed by the Guttas. Leovellin, king of Brittain, died. Enrick, or Henricus, king of the World, died. After him did Cuana" [i. e. Otho III.] "assume the kingdome of the World. Two O'Macoydens killed by Galengs. Donell O'Hayra, king of Luigne Connaght, killed by Conor, king of Connaght."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1023. There was an Eclipse of the Sun about noon the first of the Kalends of February. Donell mac Hugh Beag O'Melaghlyn, king of halfe Meath, was killed by the sonn of



Connaught, into Ui-Briuin, where Domhnall Ua hEaghra, lord of Luighne in Connaught, was slain. Erard Mac Coisse<sup>n</sup>, chief chronicler of the Irish, died at Cluain-mic-Nois, after a good life.

The Age of Christ, 1024. Fachtna, lector and priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, airchinneach of Finnabhair-abha, airchinneach of Indeidhnen, and [the most distinguished] abbot of the Gaedhil, died at Rome, whither he had gone upon a pilgrimage. Dubhshlaine, chief anmchara of the Gaedhil, and priest of Ard-Breacain, died at Cluain-mic-Nois. Donnsluibhe, lord of Ui-Faelain, took a house [forcibly] at Dubhloch<sup>w</sup>, from Augaire, son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, and from Maelmordha, son of Lorcan, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and from his son; and the three were therein slain by Donnsluibhe. Cuan Ua Lothchain<sup>x</sup>, chief poet of Ireland, and a learned historian, was slain in Teathbha, and the party who killed him became putrid in one hour; and this was a poet's miracle. Cucaille, son of Gairbhith, [one] of the men of Breagha, died. Donnsluibhe, son of Maelmordha, lord of Ui-Faelain, set out upon a predatory excursion into Ui-Failghe; and the lord of Ui-Failghe, and some of the Ui-Muireadhaigh, overtook and slew him as he was plundering Cill-dara. The battle of Ath-na-croise<sup>y</sup> in Corann, between Ua Maeldoraidh and Ua Ruairc, where Ua Ruairc was defeated, and his people slaughtered, i. e. twenty hundred<sup>z</sup> of them were slain, together with Ruarc, grandson of Diarmaid, Tanist of Breifne. Of him was said :

Seanan O'Leogan, and by these of Lwynie. Donnogh O'Doyne, prince of Moybrey, was treacherously taken by the Danes, and carried over seas. Teig, son of King Bryan Borowe, was unnaturally deliver'd by his own brother, Donnogh, to these of Elye O'Karoll, who accordingly killed him, as was desired of them by his brother, Donnogh. Leovellin, King of Wales, died. Henric, monarche of the World, died, and Conrado<sup>z</sup> [*recte*, Otho III.] "succeeded him in the monarchie."—*Ann. Clon.*

The eclipses of the sun and moon above recorded show that the chronology of these Annals is perfectly correct at this period.—See *L'Art de Ver. les Dates*, tom. i. p. 71, A. D. 1023.

<sup>w</sup> *Dubhloch* : i. e. the Black Lough, or Lake. Not identified.

<sup>x</sup> *Cuan O'Lothchain*.—For some account of this poet the reader is referred to O'Reilly's *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers*, p. 73; and *Leabhar na gCeart*, Introduction, pp. xlii. to xlv. It is stated in the Annals of Kilronan that his murderers "met tragical deaths, and that their bodies were not interred until the wolves and birds had preyed upon them,—a manifest miracle wrought by God for the poet."

<sup>y</sup> *Ath-na-croise* : i. e. Ford of the Cross. There is no place now bearing this name in the barony of Corran, county of Sligo.

<sup>z</sup> *Twenty hundred* : i. e. 2000. This was a remarkably large number slain of O'Rourke's people at so early a period, and shews that his territory must have been densely inhabited.

An cat oc At na cpoiri peccatar pír cen cairrí,  
Ro líon do collaib Copann ar la Conall a mairrí.

Cat ele stoppa go rimhead for píopa brepne, go ttorcáir mac tigfhnáin ann. Slóiccé lá mac nEocáda go Gallu, go po loirccé lair, 7 go tpucc gíalla Tairdeal uadab. Slóiccé lá hOrraighib, 7 lá Laighnib co Talcainne, 7 do patrát peóda 7 gíalla ó Thallaib. Maidm na nErlano ría nGearrugaolla for Gulla. Donnall mac Aoda, ríogdaimna Oilig, do marbað do Thiolamurá mac Occáin. Maoldúin Ua Conchaille, tigfhna Ua Niallám, do marbað do Uib Dorcainn. Maolruanaid Ua Ciarróda, tigfhna Cairppe, décc. Ar pí Múmhán do cúir lá Donnchað, mac Aoda i nGhionn Uirín, tre miorbaíl Dé 7 Comhdáin.

Aoir Críort, míle píche a cúicc. Plannaðra, comarba lae Colaim Chille, Maoleóin Ua Torám, comarba Doipe Cholaim Chille, Cónopalað, mac Plaitébrtaig, comarba Molairí Dairínir, 7 Thollacmíort a pírléiginn, décc. Maolbrígoi Ua Ríoden, comarba Fínnia 7 Comgaill, décc. Duibínir Ua Páirdeallai, abb Opoma léam, Saorbríctach, abb Imleacha Iúair, cuir tocaid 7 orðain iaréair Epeano epíde, 7 Muiríðach, mac Muccróin, comarba Ciaráin 7 Commáin, décc. Do muintir Imlicch Fordeorað uó. Niall Ua Concobaí, ríogdaimna Connaét, do marbað. Macríne, mac Donn-

\* *Tulcainne*.—Now the River Tolka, which passes through the village of Finglass, passes under Ballybough Bridge, and unites with the salt water at Annesley Bridge, near the North Strand, Dublin.

<sup>b</sup> *Erglann*.—Not identified.

The Annals of Ulster and of Clonmacnoise notice the following events under this year :

"A. D. 1024. Ugaire mac Dunlaing, king of Lenster, and Maelmorra mac Lorcan, king of Cinselai," [had] "a howse taken upon them by Maelmorra, king of the O'Faelains, where they were lost, or by Donnsléve rather, which Donnsléve afterwards was killed by the O'Muiredaies. The battle of Ath-na-Croise, betwene O'Mael-dorai and O'Royrk, where O'Royrk was discomfitted and his slaughter committed. Cnan O'Lochan, Archpoet of Ireland, killed treacherously by

the men of Tehva, ancestors of the Foxes. They stunk afterwards, whereby they got the name Foxes ;—a miracle shewed of the poet. Donell mac Hugh, heyre of Ailech, by Gillamuire O'Hogan killed. Maelduin O'Conchaille, king of O'Niallains, killed by the O'Durbainns. Maelruana O'Kiardai, King of Carbrè, *a suis occisus est*. An army by O'Nell's sonn, and he prayed O-Meth and O-Dorhainn."—*Ann. Ul.*, *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1024. O'Moyledorie gave an overthrow to O'Royrk in Connought, near Corran, where O'Royrk received great loss of his people. Mac Neochy of Ulster tooke hostages of the Danes, and caused them to sett at liberty their Irish captives. Ossorie and Lynstermen went to Taylehoynne, and brought a rich booty of Jewells and prisoners from the Danes. Faghtna,

In the battle of Ath-na-croise, men looked without pity,  
Corann was filled with carcasses ; the Conalls had its glory.

Another battle was fought between them, in which the men of Breifne were defeated, and the son of Tighearnan slain. An army was led by the son of Eochaidh against the foreigners, so that he burned [their territory], and carried away the hostages of the Irish from them. An army was led by the Osraighi and the Leinstermen to Tulcainne<sup>a</sup>; and they obtained jewels and hostages from the foreigners. The victory of Erglann<sup>b</sup>, by Gearrgaela, over the foreigners. Domhnall, son of Aedh, royal heir of Aileach, was slain by Gillamura, son of Ogan. Maelduin Ua Conchaille, lord of Ui-Niallan, was slain by the Ui-Doctain. Maelmuaidh Ua Ciarrdha, lord of Cairbre, died. A slaughter was made of the men of Munster by Donnchadh, son of Aedh, in Gleann-Uisean, through the miracles of God and Comhdan.

The Age of Christ,\* 1025. Flannabhra, comharba of Ia-Choluim-Chille ; Maeleoin Ua Torain, comharba of Doire-Choluim-Chile ; Ceannfaeladh, son of Flaithbheartach, successor of Molaisi of Daimhinis ; and Gillachrist, its lector, died. Maelbrighde Ua Crichidein, successor of Finnia and Comhgall, died. Duibhinsi Ua Faircheallaigh<sup>c</sup>, Abbot of Druim-leathan ; Saerbhreathach, Abbot of Imleach Iubhair, who was pillar of the wealth and dignity of the west [*recte* south] of Ireland ; and Muireadhach, son of Mughron, successor of Ciaran and Comman<sup>d</sup>, died ; he was of the family of Imleach Fordeorach<sup>e</sup>. Niall Ua Conchobhar, royal heir of Connaught, was killed. Mactire, son of Donnghaile,

Lector and priest of Clonvicknose, Archdean of Fynnavragh, abbot of Hugh, Archdean of Inne-nen, and abbot of all Ireland, died in Rome doing penance. Cwan O'Loghan, prime poet of Ireland, a great chronicler, and one to whom for his sufficiency the causes of Ireland were committed to be examined and ordered, was killed by one of the land of Teaffa. After committing of which evil fact there grew an evil scent and odour of the party that killed him, that he was easily known among the rest of the land. His associate, Corkran, lived yett and survived him for a time after. Dowslany, that was first preist of Ardbracken, and afterwards prime-anch-

rite of Ireland, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>a</sup> *Ua-Faircheallaigh*.—Now O'Farrelly, or Farrelly. The O'Farrellys were the hereditary coarbs of St. Mogue, or Erenachs of Drumlane, in the county of Cavan, till the suppression of the monastery, and are now very numerous throughout the county.

<sup>d</sup> *Successor of Ciaran and Comman*: i. e. Abbot of Clonmacnoise and Roscommon.

<sup>e</sup> *Imleach Fordeorach*.—This is probably the place now called Emlagh, situated in the parish of Kilkeevin, barony of Castlerea, and county of Roscommon.—See A. D. 751 ; and the Ordnance Map of the County of Roscommon, sheet 27.

ḡaile, τάναιρι Τεαῦβα, do mārbað. Ḥeappḡaola, τιḡήνα ḡrēch, do mārbað ἡ do loḡcað do ḡeirceḡ ḡrēḡ ἡ do Maḡḡamain Ua Riaccáin. Slóicēḡ lá Flaitēḡrtaḡ Ua Néill ἡ mḡrēḡaib, co tḡucc ḡialla Ḥaoideal ó Ḥhallaiḡ. Slóicēḡ lá Domnall Ḥotte ἡ mḡrēḡaib, ḡo po moapb hUí Néill tap Shabh Fuaid po éuaib, ἡ co farccaiḡriot a rēiaḡa ἡ a neocha lair, ἡ co tḡucc aitḡipe fēḡ mḡrēḡ uaiḡhibh. Maolrēchloind, Ḥotte τιḡήνα Miḡe, do écc po cedóiri dap a eiri. Ua Comaltáin [Uí Chléiriḡ], τιḡήνα Ua Riaccáic Aíḡne, décc. Cḡrēch lá Catálán τιḡήνα Fēḡmḡaḡe fop Fēḡaib Manach. Cḡeacḡ lá Fioḡa Mhanach po cedóiri ḡo Loch nUaíḡne, ḡo po loirceḡ, ἡ co po mārḡpat rēḡt fip décc fop ḡrú an locha. Dúnḡal Ua Donnēaḡa, pí Cairil, do écc. Teapmann fēicín do apccain ἡ do loḡcað aiḡḡe Notḡlacc móri lá hUib Cḡriócáin.

Αοιρ Cḡioḡt, mēle fēiche a ré. Conall Ua Cilline, comapba Cḡonáin Tuama Ḥḡéme, Maolpatḡraice Ua Ailecain fēḡlḡḡiḡo Duin Uḡḡlaipḡe [décc]. Maolpuanaib Ua Maolḡopaib, τιḡήνα Cemuil Conaill, do ḡol tap muir dia oiliḡḡe. Slóicēḡ lá Donnchaḡ, mac ḡriain, co tḡucc Ḥialla fēḡ Miḡe ἡ mḡrēḡh, Ḥall, Laiḡḡh, ἡ Oḡḡaḡe. Slóicēḡ lá Flaitēḡrtaḡ Ua Néill ἡ lá Maolrēchloind, mac Maolpuanaib, hí Miḡe, co tḡuccḡatḡ ḡialla, ἡ ḡo nḡeaḡrat fop lic oḡḡeaḡ ἡ nḡir Moḡḡa, ἡ po moirceḡ in moir fop Ḥhallaiḡ. Muirceapḡtaḡ, mac Congalaḡ, τιḡήνα Ua fFoilḡe do mārbað lá Ḥallaiḡ Aḡa claiḡ. Aíḡmḡḡin Ua Móḡḡa, τιḡήνα Laiḡḡiri, ἡ Cuḡuilḡ Ua ḡeaḡḡou,

<sup>1</sup> *Grandson of Comhaltan*.—He was Cugaela, son of Gillacheallaigh O'Clery.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 393. See also the years 964 and 976, *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *The Fera-Manach*: i. e. the men of Fermanagh.

<sup>3</sup> *Loch-Uaithne*.—Now Lough Ooney, in the barony of Dartry, and county of Monaghan.—See note 7, under A. D. 850, p. 482, *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Termann-Feichin*.—Now Termonfeckin, in the barony of Ferrard, and county of Louth.—See note under A. D. 1013.

<sup>5</sup> *The Ui-Crichain*: i. e. the followers of Cathalan O'Crichain, chief of Farney.—See Shirley's *Account of the Dominion of Farney*, pp. 4, 5.

The Annals of Ulster and of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1025. Flannavra, Coarb of Aei” [Iona]; “Muireach mac Mugron, Coarb of Kiaran; Maeleoin O'Toran, Coarb of Daire; Cenfela mac Flavertai, Airchinnech of Daivinis; Maelbride O'Cryeven, Coarb of Finnen and Comgall; Duvinse O'Fairchellai, Airchinnech of Dromlean; and Syrvrehagh, abbot of Imlech-Ivair, *in Christo dormierunt*. Nell O'Conor, heyre of Connaght; and Gerrgaela, king of Bregb, killed. Maelsechlainn Gott, king of Meath, died. An army by Flavertach O'Nell into Bregb” [and] “into Fingall, and brought the Irish hostages from the Galls. Cahalan,

Tanist of Teathbha, was killed. Gearrgaela, lord of Breagha, was killed and burned by [the people of] South Breagha and Mathghamhain Ua Riagain. An army was led by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill into Breagha, and he carried off the hostages of the Irish from the foreigners. An army was led by Domhnall Gott into Breagha, and he expelled the Ui-Neill northwards over Sliabh-Fuaid; and they left behind their shields and their horses to him, and he took the hostages of the men of Breagha from them. Malseachlainn Gott, lord of Meath, died immediately afterwards. The grandson of Comhaltan<sup>f</sup> [Ua Cleirigh], lord of Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne, died. A predatory excursion was made by Cathalan, lord of Fearnmhagh, against the Feara-Manach<sup>g</sup>. A predatory excursion was made by the Feara-Manach to Loch-Uaithne<sup>h</sup>, and they burned and slew seventeen men on the margin of the lake. Dunghal-Ua Donnchadha, King of Caiseal, died. Tearmann-Feichin<sup>i</sup> was plundered and burned on Christmas night by the Ui-Crichain<sup>k</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 1026. Conall Ua Cillene, successor of Cronan of Tuaim-Greine; Maelpadraig Ua Ailecain, lector of Dun-Leathghlaise; Maelruanaidh O'Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, went over the sea on his pilgrimage. A hosting by Donnchadh, son of Brian, so that he obtained the hostages of the men of Meath, of the men of Breagha, of the foreigners, of the Leinstermen, and of the Osraighi. An army was led by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill, and Malseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, into Meath; and they obtained hostages, and entered Inis-Mochta upon the ice, and plundered the island, then in the possession of the foreigners. Muircheartach, son of Conghalach, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith. Aimerigin Ua Mordha<sup>l</sup>, lord of Laeighis, and Cuduiligh Ua Beargdha, lord of Ui-Duach,

king of Fernvai, with his associates, upon Fermanach. Fermanach, with their strength, presently to Loch" [Uaihni, that they burnt and killed seventeen men on the brink of the loch] "Termon-Fechin distressed by Cahalan O'Crighan."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1025. Gearrgaela, King of Moybrey, was both killed and drowned by the south of Moybrey, and by Mahon O'Riagan. Flathvertagh O'Neale, with his forces of the North,

tooke with him all the Captives of Ireland that were with the Danes. Donell God, with his forces, banished O'Neale over the mount[ain] of Sleive Fwayde. Melaghlyn God, king of Meath, died this time."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>l</sup>*Aimerigin Ua Mordha.*—This Aimerigin was the son of Cinaeth, who was son of Ceinneidigh, who was son of Mordha, the progenitor after whom the family of O'Mordha, or O'More, took their hereditary surname.

τιγίρνα Ua nDuach, do marbaid la aroile, 7 com ár Ua nDuach, 7 Laiğiri, áct po meabaid for Ua nDuach. Maíom nua Roen for Ghulla Áta chiat occ Loch Rén. Cnischlóicécf lá hOrpraigib in Uib Muirfóhaig, 7 puccrat gabala móra, 7 po ñonrat Muiréscraic, mac Dunlaing. Do ñeoáttar Uí Muirfóhaig i nOrpraigib, co po oipccrct Tealac nDmainn, 7 po marbpat an pecnapaid. Slóicécf la tiğírna nOrpraigc in Uib Ceinnpealaig co por moir. Trí catá do bripf do Raon, mac Muiréscraig, mic Maoleachlainn, do pioğóamna Tñmra, .i. do Chloinn Cholmain, cat for pìopa Míde, cat for pìopa bripf, 7 cat for Ghalluib Áta chiat. An clocan ó tá Ğarrda in bainb co hllaid na ttri ccor do ñenam lá bripfal Conailleach hí cCluain mic Nóir. Cnisc mór lá Ğírr an coğaid for Dómnac Sschnaill, 7 Ğírr an coğaid pèrin do marbaid ar na marac, 7 a dá bráctair immaile pìir .i. Etigen, 7 Ğiollamaié, lá Muirfóhaic Ua Céle ina tiğ pén, tpe pñrtuib Dó 7 Sschnaill moir.

Áoir Cnisc, míle pìche a peacht. Dunchadh mac Ğiollamoconna, comarba Sschnaill, an tscnaid bá ñeaprcraigti oEipioncáib, ñecc hí cColóin ran nĞírmáin. Maolpuanaid Ua Maoldoraid, tiğírna Cenel Conaill, do écc ina oilepe. Ruaidri mac Foğartag, tiğírna ñeipceirt bripf, ñég iar naithriğc 7 iar pñòatuid. Tağ mac Ğiollapattpraig do ñallaò lá tiğírna

<sup>m</sup> *Loch-Rein*.—There is a lough of this name at Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim.—See note\*, under A. M. 3506. But the one referred to in the text would appear to be in Meath.

<sup>n</sup> *Tealach-Dimainn*.—Otherwise written Tealach n-inmaine, now Tullmaine, near Callan, in the county of Kilkenny.

<sup>o</sup> *Garrdha-an-bhainbh*: i. e. the Garden of the Sucking Pig; the name of a field at Clonmacnoise. Mageoghegan explains it as if written Ğarrda a ñanabbaid, i. e. the “Abbess her gardaine;” and this is probably the true name.

<sup>p</sup> *Uluidh-na-dtri-ğross*: i. e. the monument, or penitential station of the Three Crosses. This monument is still pointed out at Clonmacnoise.

<sup>q</sup> *Gearr-an-chogaidh*: i. e. the short man of the war.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1026. An army by Mac Bryan into Meath, Breh, Fingall, Lenster, and Ossori, and” [he] “gott their pledges. An army by Flavertach O’Nell into Meath, and gott hostages, and went into Inis-Mochta upon the ice, and spoyled it. An army at the same tyme by Eochie’s sonn, upon the Galls, and burnt and brought many captives and many jewells. Gilkieran mac Uolgarg, cheife of O-Duivinrechts, died. Maelruana O’Maeldorai went in pilgrimage. Ameirgin O’Morra, king of Lease, killed. Murtagh mac Congalai, king of Faly, killed. Murther” [*rectè*, *peall*, i. e. treachery] “by Donell O’Kelly, donne upon Mureach O’Cele,

were mutually slain by each other; and the Ui-Duach and Laeighisi were mutually slaughtered, but the Ui-Duach were defeated. A battle was gained by Roen over the foreigners of Ath-cliath, at Loch-Rein<sup>m</sup>. A plundering army was led by the Osraighe into Ui-Muireadhaigh; and they obtained great spoils, and mortally wounded Muirheartach, son of Dunlaing. The Ui-Muireadhaigh went into Osraighe, and plundered Tealach-Dimainn<sup>n</sup>, and slew the Vice-abbot. An army was led by the lord of Osraighe into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and plundered it. Three battles were gained by Roen, son of Muirheartach, son of Mael-eachlainn (i. e. one of the Clann-Colmain), royal heir of Teamhair,—one battle over the men of Meath, another over the men of Breagha, and the third over the foreigners of Ath-cliath. The paved way from Garrdha-an-bhainbh<sup>o</sup> to Uluidh-na-dtri-gcross<sup>p</sup> was made by Breasal Conailleach, at Chuain-mic-Nois. A great depredation was committed by Gearr-an-chogaidh at Domhnach-Seachnaill; and Gearr-an-chogaidh<sup>q</sup> himself was slain on the following day, and his two brothers along with him, namely, Etigen and Gillamaith, by Muireadhach Ua Ceile, in his own house. This happened through the miracles of God and Seachnall.

The Age of Christ, 1027. Dunchadh, son of Gillamochonna, successor of Seachnall, the most distinguished wise man of the Irish, died at Coloin<sup>r</sup>, in Germany. Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died on his pilgrimage. Ruaidhri Mac Fogartaigh, lord of South Breagha, died, after penance, at an advanced age. Tadhg Mac Gillaphadraig was blinded by the

and killed him in a meeting.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 1026. Donnough, son of King Bryan Borowe, with his forces, this year had all the hostages of Meath, Brey, Danes, Lynstermen, and Ossorie, to himself. Flathvertagh O’Neale, and the son of Moyleseaghlyn mac Moyleronie, with their forces, came to Meath, took their hostages, and upon ice entered Innis-Moghty, which they bereaved of all the goods therein. Gearr-an-Choggay made a great prey upon Downagsoghlyn (or Downsoghlyn), and was killed himself the next day, with his two brothers, Etigen and Morigeh. Cowdoly O’Bearra

killed Awargin O’Morreye, king of Lease. Moyle-ronie O’Moyledorai went on a pilgrimadge over seas. Roen, prince of Meath, gave three great overthrows this year, viz., an overthrow to Meathmen, another to these of Brey, and the third to the Danes of Dublin. He was of Clan-Colman. The pavement from the place in Clonvicknose, called the Abbess her Gardaine, to the heap of stones” [Uluidh] “of the Three Crosses, was made by Breasal Conalleaghe.”—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>r</sup> *Coloin*: i. e. Cologne, situated on the west bank of the Lower Rhine, in Germany, where there was an ancient Irish monastery.

Ορραιγε, Donncað mac Giollapatreice. Slóigfó lá Donnchað, mac ðriam  
 1 nOrραιγιβ, go paomíð for a muintir, 7 po marbað an tan rin Gaðpa mac  
 Dúnaðaiγ, tiγfina Síλ nAnmcaða, 7 Domnall, mac Síncaín, mic Flaitebñitaiγ,  
 rioγðamína Mumán, Maolrfehlóinn, mac Concobair, tiγfina Corco Moðpuað,  
 7 dá mac Cuilén, mic Concobair, tiγfina 7 tanairi O Conaill, dá mac  
 Eccearitaiγ, tiγfina 7 tanairi Eoechanacta, 7 Occán Ua Cuirc, mac Anluain,  
 mic Ceindeititaiγ, 7 rochaide oile nach aipemter. Scrín Cholaim Chille do  
 orðain do Raen, 7 boraimé móp do bpeit epe. Scrín Mocholmóc do  
 apccain lá hAmílaib 7 lá Dunchað tiγfina ðpíγ. Slóicéfo lá Siapiocce, mac  
 Amílaib 7 lá Dúnciað, tiγfina ðpíγ 1 Míðe co Léicc mbíadma co comar-  
 nactar ppiú ppi Míðe im Rofn Ua Maolfehláinn. Pñetar cat ftoppa.  
 Maioheað for Gaílaib, 7 for ptopa ðpíγ. Cuipñi a nári im Dhúncáð, mac  
 Duinn, tiγfina ðpíγ, agur im Ghiollaupaille mac Giollacaimγin, tiγearna  
 Ua mbriúim Chualann. Soitep for Roen doipðiri, 7 maibfo paip, 7 marb-  
 ðar Roen, tiγfina Míðe co rochaib oile. Caatalán Ua Cpiocáim, tiγfina  
 Pñimñaiγ, 7 Airγiall apcñna, 7 Cúlocha Ua Gaipñit, tiγfina Ua Meit do  
 comteuim ppiá poile. Domnall, mac Flaitebñitaiγ Uí Néill, décc. Cpeach  
 lá Cenél Eogain for Ultoib, co tuccpat bópoia móp. Mac Cuind, mic  
 Donoγaile, piγðamína Teðba, décc.

\* *Scrin-Choluim-Chille*: i. e. the Shrine of St. Columbkille. This shrine was in the church of Skreen, near the Hill of Tara, in the county of Meath.

\* *Scrin-Mocholmóc*: i. e. the Shrine of St. Mocholmog. This shrine was at Teach-Mocholmog, now Staholmock, in the barony of Lower Kells, and county of Meath.

\* *Leac-Bladhma*: i. e. Bladhma's flag-stone, now Lickblaw, a townland containing a curious moat and the ruins of an old church, in a parish of the same name in the barony of Fore, and county of Westmeath.—See it again referred to at the year 1161.

The Annals of Ulster and those of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1027. Roary mac Fogarty, king of

Descert-Bregh, died in his pilgrimage. Teig Mac Gilpatrick blinded by Donogh Mac Gilpatrick, king of Ossory. An army by mac Bryan into Ossory, where Ossory had the slaughter of his men about Dogra” [*recte*, Gadhra] “mac Dunai, king of Silnanmchaa, and about Donell mac Senchan, and about many more also. Daniell mac Flavertach O’Nell died. Roin, king of Meath, and Donncha O’Duinn, king of Bregh, fell one with another in battle. Cathalan O’Crichan, king of Fernvai, and Culocha O’Garvi, king of Meath” [*recte*, of Uí-Meith] “fell also one with another in fight. An on-sett by Kindred-Owen into Ulster, and” [they] “brought great booties. Duncaillen in Scotland all burnt. Gillmochonna, Coarb of Sechnall, *Sapientissimus Scotorum in Colonia quievit.*” —*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.*



lord of Osraighe, Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig. An army was led by Donnchadh, son of Brian, into Osraighe, where his people were defeated; and there were slain on that occasion Gadhra, son of Dunadhach, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, and Domhnall, son of Seanchan, son of Flaithbheartach, royal heir of Munster; Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, lord of Corca-Modhruadh; and the two sons of Cuilen, son of Conchobhar, lord and Tanist of Ui-Conaill [Gabhra]; the two sons of Eigceartach, lord and Tanist of Eoghanacht [Chaisil]; and Ogan Ua Cuirc, son of Anluan, son of Ceinneidigh; and many others not enumerated. Scrin-Choluim-Cille<sup>s</sup> was plundered by Roen, and a great prey of cows was carried off from thence. Scrin-Mocholmoc<sup>t</sup> was plundered by Amhlaeibh, and Dunchadh, lord of Breagha. An army was led by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, and Dunchadh, lord of Breagha, into Meath, as far as Leac-Bladhma<sup>n</sup>, where the men of Meath, under the conduct of Roen Ua Maeleachlainn, met them. A battle was fought between them, in which the foreigners and the men of Breagha were defeated and slaughtered, together with Dunchadh, son of Donn, lord of Breagha, and Gillausaile, son of Gillacaeimhghin, lord of Ui-Briuin. They rallied to the fight again, and defeated and slew Roen, lord of Meath, with many others. Cathalan-Ua-Crichain, lord of Fearnmhagh, and of the Airghialla in general, and Culocha Ua Gairbhith, lord of Ui-Meith, mutually fell by each other. Domhnall, son of Flaithbheartach Ua Neill, died. A depredation was committed by the Cinel-Eoghain upon the Ulidians; and they carried off a great prey of cattle. Mac-Cuinn, son of Donnghaile, royal heir of Teathbha, died.

"A. D. 1027. Teig Mac Gillepatrick had his eyes put out by Donnough Mac Gillepatrick. Donnogh mac Bryan, with his forces, went to Ossorie, where the inhabitants of that contrey gave an overthrow to some of the army of prince Donnogh, killed Gara mac Downagh, prince of Sil-Anmchie, Donell mac Seanchan, mic Flathvertye, prince of Mounster, and Moyleseaghlyn O'Connor, prince of Corcomroe; the two sons of Cowlenan mac Connor, king and prince of O-Connell" [Gavra]; "and the sons of Egertaghe, prince and king of the north of Eonnaught of Cashell, were also killed. Moyle-

ronie O'Molderai died in pillgrimage. Roen O'Melaghlyn robbed the shrine of Saint Columbe. Richard, king of France, died. Sittrick mac Awley and Donnogh, king of Moybrey, with their forces, came to Meath, to Leyck-Blae, and Moynevilan, and were mett and strongly opugned by Roen O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, who gave the Danes the overthrow, and killed Donnogh O'Doyne, king of Moybrey, Gill-Ausally mac Gillekevin, prince of I-Brywyn; and afterwards the Danes returned, and gave a new onsett, and killed Roen, king of Meath, with many others."—*Ann. Clon.*

Āoir Āríort, míle píche a hocht. Tuatal Ua Dubannaigh, erpucc Cluana Iparb, an tearpucc Ua Suarplich, 7 Taog, mac Eatach, airéindeach Cille Dalua, décc. Art Ua Duncada, airéinneach Mungairti, dég. Giolla-críort, mac Duibéuilinn, uaral sagart Arda Macha, décc i Ror Comáin. Corfímac, mac Duibeaétega, comarba Tola, Giollapátraiucc Ua Plaité-bírtaiucc, airéindeach Suirb, Cormac, sagart Cíhannra, Maolpátraiug Ua basgalán, Sacart Cluana mic Nóir, Plaitéma hUa Tigfínáin, fíhleiginn Cille Daéallócc, 7 Cífnach, airéipe Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Brian Ua Concóbair, Scopn Ua Ruairc, Plaité-bírtach Ua hErvudain, 7 Concóbair, mac Eocáda, do marbhadh. Maolmoráda, tigfína Fíri Ror, do marbadh la Conaillib Muirteimne. Mac Concuailgne, tigfína Ua nEatach, do écc. Flannaccán Ua Ceallaiú, tigfína bpiúg, 7 Siupiocc, mac Ámlaoib, tigfína Gall, do bol do Róim. Císch lá Cenel nEóccain i tTír Conaill, go tpucc-rat gabála móra. Donn Ua Congalaiú do marbad do Conaillib. Depétech Sláine do tuitim. bec Ua hÁgda, tigfína Teatba, do marbhad.

Āoir Āríort, míle píche a naoi. Donnpléibe Ua bpozarbháin, tigfína Ua Foilge, do marbad. Donnchaó Ua Donnacáin, tigfína Fírinmaige, 7 Cionaeó, mac Angeirpce, tigfína Conaill do coméuitim hí Cill Slébe. Brian Ua Concóbair, píogóamna Connaét, do marbad do Mhaolpíschlainn, mac Maolpuanaid, tigeapna Cpuméann. Muiré-bírtach Ua Maolbopaid do marbad do Uib Canannáin oc Rait Canannáin. Aoó Ua Ruairc, tigfína Daptraiúge, 7 tigfína Coirppe, 7 Aengur Ua hAengura, airéinneach Opoma clabh, 7 trí pícet buine do lopcaó imaille píru i nInir na lainde hi cCoirppe

\* *Cill-Dacheallog*.—Otherwise called Cill-Mocheallog, i. e. the church of St. Dacheallog, or Moechallog, now Kilmallock, a well-known town in the county of Limerick, about nineteen miles to the south of the city of Limerick. In the gloss to the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at 26th of March, Cill-Dacheallog is described as situated “i nUib Caippe i Mumain, i. e. in Hy-Cairbre in Munster, i. e. in the country of the Ui-Cairbri Aebhdha, i. e. *Nepotes Carbrei Formosi*, a tribe who were anciently seated in the present barony of Coshma, and in the plains on the west side of the River Maigue, extending to the River

Shannon. This tribe, of which, after the establishment of surnames; the O'Donovans were the chief family, were driven from these plains of the Maigue, in the county of Limerick, in the twelfth century, by the O'Briens and other families, and they settled in Corca-Laighdhe, in the south-west of the present county of Cork, and gave their name to the Carberies, now forming four baronies in that county.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year. There is a chasm in the Annals of Clonmacnoise from the year 1027 to 1037:

The Age of Christ, 1028. Tuathal Ua Dubhanaigh, Bishop of Cluain-Iraird; the Bishop Ua Suairlich; Tadhg, son of Eochaidh, airchinneach of Cill-Dalua, died. Art Ua Dunchadha, airchinneach of Mungairit, died. Gilla-christ, son of Dubhchuillinn, a noble priest of Ard-Macha, died at Ros-Commam. Coiseanmach, son of Duibheachtgha, successor of Tola; Gillapadraig Ua Flaithbheartaigha, airchinneach of Sord; Cormac, priest of Ceanannus; Maelpadraig Ua Baeghalain, priest of Cluain-mic-Nois; Flaithnia Ua Tighernain, lector of Cill-Dacheallog<sup>w</sup>; and Cearnach, Ostiarius of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Brian Ua Conchobhair; Scorn Ua Ruairc; Flaithbheartach Ua h-Erudain; and Conchobhar, son of Eochaidh, were slain. Maelmordha, lord of Feara-Rois, was slain by the Conailli-Muirthiimhne. Mac Concuaighe, lord of Ui-Eathach, died. Flannagan Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha; and Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, went to Rome. A predatory incursion by the Cinel-Eoghain into Tir-Conaill, from whence they carried off great spoils. Donn Ua Conghalaigh was slain by the Conailli. The oratory of Slaine fell. Bec Ua h-Aghda, lord of Teathbha, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1029. Donnsleibhe Ua Brogarbhain, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain. Donnchadh Ua Donnagain, lord of Fearnmhagh; and Cinaedh, son of Angeirrce, lord of Conailli, mutually fell by each other at Cill-sleibhe<sup>x</sup>. Brian Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was slain by Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, lord of Crumhthann. Muircheartach Ua Maeldoraidh was slain by the O'Canannains, at Rath-Canannain<sup>y</sup>. Aedh Ua Ruairc, lord of Dartraighe; and the lord of Cairbre; and Aenghus Ua hAenghusa, airchinneach of Druimcliabh; and three score persons along with them, were burned in Inis-na-lainne<sup>z</sup>,

"A. D. 1028. Teig mac Eacha, Airchinnech of Kill-Dalua; Art, Airchinnech of Mungarty; Gilkríst mac Duvchulinn, gentle priest of Ard-mach, died in Roscommam. Bryan O'Conor; Scorn O'Roirk; Flavertach O'Heruan; and Conor mac Eocha, *occisi sunt*. Maelmocta, king of the Men of Rosse, killed by the O'Connors. Damliag rifled by Farmanach. Mak-Concuailgne, king of O-Nehachs, died. Sitrick mac mick Aulav, king of Galls, and Flannagan O'Cellai, king of Bregb, went to Roome. Kindred-Owen with their might into Tir-Conell, and brought great

booties. The Derhach" [i. e. the Oratory] "of Slane fell. Donn O'Congalai killed by the Conells."—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

<sup>x</sup> *Cill-sleibhe*.—Now Killeavy, at the foot of Sliabh Cuilinn, in the south-east of the county of Armagh.

<sup>y</sup> *Rath-Canannain*: i. e. Canannan's Fort. Not identified.

<sup>z</sup> *Inis-na-lainne*: i. e. the Sword Island. This was the name of an island off the coast of the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, but it is now obsolete.

Móir. Amhlaoibh, mac Siaríocca, tighfina Gall do ríghabáil do Maéghamain Ua Riagáin, tighfina bhrígh, 7 do bñ da céo décc bó dpuarcclað ar, 7 síct píct each mbríenach, 7 tpi píct uinge dóir, 7 clóidm Caplura, 7 aittipe Taidéal eitir Laignib, 7 Uí Cuinn, 7 tpi píct uinge dairíge gíl ina unga geimísch, 7 ceitpe píct bó pocal, 7 impiðe, 7 ceitpe heitipe do Riagáin péin ppi píct, 7 lán lóg bpaçatt an tpeap aittipe. Maolcolaim, mac Maolbhríge, mic Ruairí, décc. Concobar, ríogdamaína Connaçt, do dallað la Taðg Ua cConcobair. Maolbhríge, ppiomraor Epeann, décc.

Aoir Críort, mile tpiocha. Breapal Conaillach, comarba Ciapáin, décc. Maolmarctain, erpog Cille dapa, [décc]. Eochair Ua Cetnen comarba Tighfinaig, arðraor Epeann 1 nřna, décc 1 nArðmaçá. Aongur Ua Cruimtir, comarba Comgaill, Tuathal Ua Tarpáin, erpog Cilli Cuilinn, 7 Maelodan Dall, pñleiginn Cille Achair, décc. Plann Ua Ceallaig, comarba Caoimgin, décc 1 cCluain mic Nóir. Ercpa gñe hi ppið calaimn September. hacall lora do rárucçað im tpi caplīb, 7 po marbað ppa cionn nomairde an peap po da rárpaig. Flaitbřtach Ua Néill do ðul do Róim dia oiltpe. Ruairí Ua Canannáin, tighfina Cenel Conaill, do marbað oc Moðairn lá hAð Ua Néill, 7 cpeach an tpeachta ainn an tplóçcað dia po marbað. Taðg an eic gíl Ua Concobair, .i. pí Connaçt, do marbað lap an nÇott .i. lá Maolřschlainn Ua Maolpuanaid, tighfina Miðe 7 Cpeimtaine. Að Ua Maolðorað do marbað la hArt Ua Ruairc. Maðm for Ua Maoleaclainn, .i. Concobar, ppa an nÇott, .i. Doimnall, ðú 1 ttopçair

\* *Fetter-ounce*: i. e. the price of his fetters.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1029. Donnsléve O'Brogarvan, king of Ofaly, killed by his owne. Donncha O'Donnagan, king of Fernvai, and Makigeree, king of Conells" [i. e. Conaille-Muirhevne], "fell one with another at Killsleve. Bryan O'Conor, heyre of Connaght, killed by his" [own people]. "Hugh O'Roirk, Aengus O'Haengusa, Airchinnech of Dromkliav, and 60 men with them, in Iland-na-lainne. Murtagh O'Mældorai, killed by the O'Canannans. Aulaiv mac Sitrick, king of Gentiles" [*rectè*, of the Galls or Danes of

Dublin], "taken captive by Mahon O'Riagan, king of Bregb, whom he kept untill he had 200 cowes, 80 Brittain" [British] "horses, 3 ounces of gold, Charles his sword, and the Irish hostages betwene" [both of] "Lenster and Leh-Cuinn; 60 ounces of silver in his fetter money in this manner, 80 cowes, persuading brybe, and four pledges to O'Riagan himself to kepe the peace, and full redemption or ransom of the three best pledges. Maelcolum mac Maelbride mac Roari, and Maelbride O'Brolchan, cheife mason" [pñmraor] "of Ireland, *mortui sunt*. A man cast in upon the shore at Corcabaskinn, and ther wer eight foot betweene his head and the small of

in Cairbre-mor. Amhlaeibh, son of Sitric, lord of the foreigners, was taken prisoner by Mathghamhain Ua Riagain, lord of Breagha, who exacted twelve hundred cows as his ransom, together with seven score British horses, and three score ounces of gold, and the sword of Carlus, and the Irish hostages, both of Leinster and Leath-Chuinn, and sixty ounces of white silver, as his fetter-ounce<sup>a</sup>, and eighty cows for word and supplication, and four hostages to Ua Riagain as a security for peace, and the full value of the life of the third hostage. Maelcoluim, son of Maelbrighde, son of Ruaidhri, died. Conchobhar, royal heir of Connaught, was blinded by Tadhg Ua Conchobhair. Maelbrighde, chief artificer of Ireland, died.

The Age of Christ, 1030. Breasal Conaillach, successor of Ciaran, died. Maelmartin, Bishop of Cill-dara, [died]. Eochaidh Ua Cethenen, successor of Tighearnach, chief paragon of Ireland in wisdom, died at Ard-Macha. Aenghus Ua Cruimthir, successor of Comhghall; Tuathal O'Garbhain, Bishop of Cill-Chuilinn; and Maelodhar Dall, lector of Cill-achaidh, died. Flann Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Coemhghin, died. An eclipse of the sun<sup>b</sup> on the day before the Calends of September. The staff of Jesus was profaned<sup>c</sup> [in a matter] relating to three horses, and the person who profaned it was killed three days after. Flaithbheartach Ua Neill went to Rome. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain was slain at Modhairn<sup>d</sup>, by Aedh O'Neill; and the expedition on which he was killed was called the "Prey of the Snow." Tadhg of the White Steed Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, was slain by the Gott, i. e. Malseachlainn, grandson of Maelruanaidh, lord of Meath and Cremthainne. Aedh Ua Maeldoraidh was slain by Art Ua Ruairc<sup>e</sup>. A battle was gained over Ua Maeleachlainn, i. e. Conchobhar, by the Gott, i. e. Domhnall, wherein fell

his back."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>b</sup> *An eclipse of the sun.*—This eclipse proves that the chronology of the Irish is correct at this period.

<sup>c</sup> *Was profaned.*—See *Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church*, Introduction, p. xiv. note <sup>a</sup>, where Dr. Todd has collected all the curious notices of this staff preserved by the Irish writers. The Staff of Jesus was the name of St. Patrick's crozier.

<sup>d</sup> *Modhairn.*—This was anciently the name of

the River Foyle, flowing between the counties of Tyrone and Donegal; but the name is now applied only to one of its tributaries. A mile below the confluence of the Rivers Derg and Strule they receive the Douglas Burn, and thence the increased volume of waters is borne down to Strabane under the name of the Mourne River.

<sup>e</sup> *Art Ua Ruairc.*—This Art was the second son of Sean-Fearghal, son of Art, son of Ruarc, from whom the O'Rourk's took their hereditary surname.

hUa Cſpnaſáin tiſſpna Luighe, 7 ba hepiðe maðm Aða Fſpna. Riſe Miðe do ſabáil do Ua Maolſchlainn iap na ionnarbað ap Loch Rib lap in nſotte hUa Maeileaclainn. Taðs, mac Lopeáin, tiſſpna Ua Ceinnrealaig, do écc ina oileipe 1 nſlionn dá loca. Cumapa mac Mieliaac, apð ollam Epeann, vécc. Maeboúin, mac Ciapmaic, tiſſpna Cheineoil mðinnig, do marbaðh la Concobaſ Ua Loingrig. Concobaſ, mac Taiðs Uí Cheallaiſ, tiſſpna Ua Máine, do marbað lá fſpnaib Tſéba. Domnall ſotte, pí Miðe, do marbað tpe mebaíl o Choimcapate Ua Cobéaigh ó a amur fein. ſormlaith, inſſn Murchaða, mic Finn, máthaip rig ſall .i. Siſtſig, 7 Donnchað mic ðpna, rig Muman, 7 Choncobaſ, mic Maoilechlainn, rig Tſmra, vécc. Ap an ſormlaith pi po ling na tpi léimeanna, dia nebraðh,

Tpi léimeanna po ling ſormlaith,  
Ní lingpeð bſn co bpað,  
Léim in Ach cliað, léim 1 tſmraig,  
Léim 1 cCaiſel Copnmaig ór cað.

Comtuſim do Choingailſ 7 do mac ſſnám Uí Leoáin, dá rioghðamna ſailſ. Flano Ua Flano, tiſſpna ſailſ, do écc in aitepiðce hi cſſannur. Donncað, tiſſpna Caiſſpe, do marbað la hUib Fiaçpac Muirſe 1 noðap tiſe ſſpne Aðamnáin. Tuatál Ua Dubanaig, eppcop Cluana Epaið, vécc, iap noighſſcha.

<sup>1</sup> *Ath-fearna*: i. e. Ford of the Alder, now Aghafarnan, in the parish of Enniskeen, barony of Lower Kells, and county of Meath.—*Ord. Map*, sheet 2.

<sup>2</sup> *Cinel-Binnigh*: i. e. race of Eochaidh Binnneach.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under A. D. 1181.

<sup>3</sup> *Ua-Cobhlaigh*.—This name is still common in Meath, but anglicised Coffey, without the prefix Ua, or O'.

<sup>4</sup> *Gormlaith*.—She was the daughter of Murchadh, son of Finn, chief of Offaly, who died in 928, and the wife of Anlaf, or Auliffe, king of the Danes of Dublin. The relationship which subsisted between Sitric Mac Auliffe, king of the Danes of Dublin, and Brogarbhan, chief of Offaly, who fought against Brian Borumha at

the battle of Clontarf, will appear from the following genealogical table:

1. Finn, slain 928.

2. Murchadh. 2. Conchobhar, died 977.

3. Gormlaith. 3. Conghalach, d. 1017.

4. Sitric mac Auliffe. 4. Conchobhar, *a quo*  
O'Conor Faly.

5. Brogarbhan, slain at  
Clontarf, 1014.

<sup>5</sup> *ſſin-Adhamhnain*.—Now the church of Skreen, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. The Uí-Fiachrach Muirſe were seated in the barony of Tireragh. The district called Muirſe, or Muirisce, extended from the River Easkey eastwards to a stream which flows into

Ua Cearnachain, lord of Luighne. This was the Breach of Ath-fearna<sup>f</sup>. The kingdom of Meath was assumed by Ua Maeleachlainn, after he had been expelled up Loch Ribh by the Gott Ua Maeleachlainn. Tadhg, son of Lorcan, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died on his pilgrimage at Gleann-da-locha. Cumara, son of Macliag, chief poet of Ireland, died. Maelduin, son of Ciarmhac, lord of Cinel-Binnigh<sup>g</sup>, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Loingsigh. Conchobhar, son of Tadhg Ua Cellaigh, lord of Ui-Maine, was slain by the men of Teathbha. Domhnall Gott, King of Meath, was treacherously slain by Cucaratt Ua Cobhthaigh<sup>h</sup>, one of his own soldiers. Gormlaith<sup>i</sup>, daughter of Murchadh, son of Finn, mother of the king of the foreigners, i. e. of Sitric; Donnchadh, son of Brian, King of Munster; and Conchobhar, son of Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair, died. It was this Gormlaith that took the three leaps, of which was said:

Gormlaith took three leaps,  
Which a woman shall never take [again],  
A leap at Ath-cliath, a leap at Teamhair,  
A leap at Caiseal of the goblets over all.

Cugaileang and the son of Seanan Ua Leochain, two royal heirs of Gaileanga, mutually fell by each other. Flann Ua Flainn, lord of Gaileanga, died penitently at Ceanannus. Donnchadh, lord of Cairbre, was killed by the Ui-Fiachrach-Muirisc, in the doorway of the house of Scrin-Adhamhnain<sup>k</sup>. Tuathal Ua Dubhanaigh, Bishop of Cluain-Iraird, died after a good life.

the sea between the townlands of Ballyaskeen and Dunnacoy.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hi-Fiachrach*, p. 257, note <sup>b</sup>, and the map prefixed to that work.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1030. Breasal Conellech, Coarb of Kiaran; Eochai O’Cethenen, Coarb of Tiernach, the most learned in Ireland, died in Ardmac. O’Crumhire, namely, Aengus, Coarb of Comgall, died. Flavertach O’Neill went to Rome. Teg O’Conor, king of Connaught, and the king of Meath, *mortui sunt*. Roary O’Canannain killed by Hugh O’Neill. Teg mac Lorcan, king

of Cinselai, died in pilgrimage in Glinn-da-loch. Cumara” [son of] “Macliag, cheife poet of Ireland, died. Eocha mac Innavar, killed by the Ore O’Ruagan, in murther. Kindred-Owen broke O’Longsy his ship in the midst of Antrym” [Nendrum in Loch Cuan]. “Maelduin mac Ciarmaic” [who had profaned the effigy of?] “the *Lady Mary* of Kindred-Binni of Glans, killed by the disease that killeth cattle, in Irish called *Conach*” [*rectè*, Maelduin mac Ciarmaic, the *μυρκευδὴς ἢ τῆξεαρινᾶ*, i. e. the lord of Kindred-Binni of the Glenn, was killed by Conacher, or Conor O’Longsy].—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, míle πpíocha a haon. Caéypach, comarba Fingín, do óal-  
lað. Maolpuethain, anmápa bpiain, mic Ceimveitrig, 7 Conaincc Ua Cfrí-  
baill, aipéinnech Glinne dá locha, ceann cpáðaið, 7 déipce na nGaoiðel,  
décc. Mac Fíno, aipéinnech tige aoiðfð Cluana mic Nóir, 7 Mac Del-  
baioth, comarba Cponáin Tuama Gpeíne, décc. Plaiéðfirtach Ua Néill do  
toideáct ó Róim. Ar ppi peimhífr Plaiéðfirtaig po gaibhét an connpað  
oimóir in Arð Macha amail ar pollup ipin pando,

Seirfðhach do ghrán corpa,  
No epian dáipmibh duð corpa,  
No do dñpenaib darpach duinn,  
No do cnoib palach pionncuill.  
Fogaibéte gan taða tinn,  
In Arð Macha ap aon pinginn.

Arð mðpfcain do apccain do Ghallaib Acha cliaé, 7 dá céð do daoimib  
do lopccað ipin doimliacc, 7 dá céð do bpeith i mbpoitc. Imr Eogain do  
apccain do Plaiéðheapach, mac Muipéðfirtaig Uí Néill, 7 dia mac .i. Aodh.  
Slóicéð la mac nEochaða co Tealac Occ, 7 noch a tcaprað ní. Aod  
Ua Néill do ðol éaipir pair co tpucc epí míle do buaib, 7 ba céð ap míle  
do bpoitc. Ua Donnacáin, tigfina Apað éipe, do mapbað lá hUa mbpian,  
.i. Toipðelbaé. Ua hAghða, .i. Aghða mac Giollacolum, tigfina Tfeða do  
bápúccáð lá a bpaiepið lá Muinipir Maoilpinn. Glunaiipn, mac Siipicc, do  
mapbað la deipcept bpeagh. Diapmaic, mac Doimnail, mic Paoláin, tig-  
fina na nDeipi, 7 Donnplébe, a bpatapn, do mapbað lá Muipéðfirtach, mac  
bpian, hi ccaé Sléibe Cua. Inopfð nOppaige lá Donnchað mac bpian,  
co po mapbpat Oppaige don cup rin an Gillaipintach Ua Anpaðain, 7 dá  
Ua Maoilechlaimn, mic Ploinnabpatc, dá pioğðamna Chonaill Gabpa, 7

<sup>1</sup> *Maelsuthain*: i. e. Calvus perennis. The hand-writing of this ecclesiastic, who was anm-chara, or spiritual adviser to Brian Borumha, is to be seen in the Book of Armagh, which he wrote, "in conspectu Brian Imperatoris Scotorum."

<sup>2</sup> *Teach-naidheadh*: i. e. house of the guests, i. e. the hospital.

<sup>3</sup> *Penny*; pinginn. In a Brehon law tract,

preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 4. 22, fol. 66, a pinginn of silver is defined as of the weight of seven grains of wheat.—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 215–223. *Seiseadhach* is cognate with the Latin *sextarius*, and the French *sesterot* and *sextier*, a measure both of fluids and of corn, being about a pint and a half, but varying in magnitude in different times and countries. In the middle-



The Age of Christ, 1031. Cathasach, successor of Finghin, was blinded. Maelsuthain<sup>1</sup>, anmchara of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh; and Conaing Ua Cearbhaill, airchinneach of Gleann-da-locha, head of the piety and charity of the Gaeidhil, died. Mac-Finn, airchinneach of the Teach-Aeidheadh<sup>m</sup> of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Mac Dealbhaeth, successor of Cronan of Tuaim-Greine, died. Flaithbheartach Ua Neill returned from Rome. It was during the reign of Flaithbheartach that the very great bargain used to be got at Ard-Macha, as is evident in this quatrain:

A sesedhach [measure] of oaten grain,  
Or a third of [a measure of] black-red sloes,  
Or of the acorns of the brown oak,  
Or of the nuts of the fair hazel-hedge,  
Was got without stiff bargaining,  
At Ard-Macha, for one penny<sup>n</sup>.

Ard-Breacain was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliath; and two hundred persons were burned in the great church, and two hundred were carried into captivity. Inis-Eoghain was plundered by Flaithbheartach, son of Muircheartach O'Neill, and his son, i. e. Aedh. An army was led by the son of Eochaidh to Tealach Og, but he seized nothing. Aedh Ua Neill passed him by eastwards, and carried off three thousand cows, and one thousand two hundred captives. Ua Donnagain, lord of Aradh-tire, was slain by O'Briain, i. e. Toirdhealbhach. Ua hAghda, i. e. Aghda, son of Gillacolum, lord of Teathbha, was put to death by his kinsmen, the Muinntir-Maelfinn. Gluniairn, son of Sitric, was killed by the people of South Breagha. Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, son of Faclan, lord of the Deisi, was slain by Muircheartach, son of Brian, in the battle of Sliabh Cua<sup>o</sup>. Osraighe was plundered by Donnchadh, son of Brian; and the Osraighe slew on that occasion Gillarintach Ua Anradhain<sup>p</sup>; the two grandsons of Maeleachlainn, son of Flannabhra, both royal heirs of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra; and Maelcolum Caenraigheach<sup>q</sup>. Gilla-

aged Latin *sexterium* and *sisterium* occur.

<sup>o</sup> *Sliabh Cua*.—Now Slieve Gua, in the barony of Decies without Drum, and county of Waterford.—See it already referred to at A. M. 3790, and A. D. 593.

<sup>p</sup> *Ua-Anradhain*.—Now O'Hanraghan, or Hanrahan, without the prefix O'. This name is still common in the county of Clare.

<sup>q</sup> *Maelcolum Caenraigheach*: i. e. Malcolm of Kenry, now a small barony lying along the

Maolcolm Caonraigeach. Siollaíomgaill Ua Slebene, príomollam tuairceirt Éireann, décc. Cono na mbocht, cóno Celeo nóe, 7 ancoiri, Cluana mic Nóir, do céio tionól airge do boctais Cluana i nIreal Chiaraín, 7 po eithbair piche bó uaid féin inné. Ar dó do páidead,

Α Chuinn Chluana, atelop tú a hÉirinn i nAlbain,

Α chinn opuain, nochan ura do chill dargain.

Flaitebirtach Ua Murchada, taoircaé Cenel mBoigaine, do écc. Cuplebe Ua Dobailen, taoircaé Corca firtri, do marbad i puill. Ua Ruairc, Art, .i. an Caileach, do argain Cluana fíota brenaim, 7 po meabaid fair irin lo céona pia nDonnchaó mac brian go ffarraigib ár daoine 7 fear. Raígnall mac Raígnall, mic Iomair, tighfina Ruirte Laige, do marbad i nAé chiat i puill.

Aoir Críoste, míle triocha a dó. Maolmorá angoirce décc. Muíron Ua Níoc, abb Tuama dá Ghualann, décc. Duibindri, liaéaire Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Doimnall, mac Maolpuanaid Uí Mhaoldoraid, tighfina Cennul Conaill, do marbad lá Cloind Phiangara. Mac Maégaínn, mic Muirisdhaig, tighfina Ciarráige do marbad. Diarmait mac Eatach, cóno cloinde Scanoláin, décc. Donnáil, mac Duinnéotais, tighfina Gaillíng, do marbad do Ua Carráig. Etru Ua Conaing, ríogdaínn Muínan, do marbad lá muintir Imleacha Iair. Maíom Opoma bñocuir for Ultais pia nAírgialtais. Maíom Inbri boinne pia Sierric, mac Amlaíb for Conaillib 7 for Uib tToptáin, 7 for Uib Méit, in po láo a nár .i. trí céo ior marbad 7 fígaíail. Conóbar, mac Maolshláinn Uí Dubdai, do marbad dia bñáair, .i. do mac Néill i Ohubdai. Ceallach mac Dunchada, tighfina Ua nDún-

south side of the River Shannon, in the north of the county of Limerick.

\* *Iseal-Chiarain*: i. e. St. Ciaran's low land. This was the name of a church at Cloumacnoise, in the King's County.

\* *Ua-Dobhailen*.—Now always anglicised Devlin, without the prefix O'. This family of Corca-Firtri, in the now county of Sligo, is to be distinguished from the O'Devlins of Muintir-Devlin, on the west side of Lough Neagh, in the county of Tyrone, adjoining that of Lon-

donderry.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1031. Flavertach O'Neil came from Rome. Ardbrackan rifled by the Gentiles" [*rectè*, Galls] "of Dublin: two hundred men burnt within the Damliag, and 200 captives caryed. Kildare burnt through negligence of a wicked woman. An army by Mac Eocha to Tolanoog, and Hugh O'Neil came eastwards about him, and brought 3000 cowes and 1200

chomhghaill Ua Slebhene, chief poet of the north of Ireland, died. Conn-namBocht, head of the Culdees, and anchorite of Cluain-mic-Nois, the first that invited a party of the poor of Cluain at Iseal Chiarain<sup>r</sup>, and who presented twenty cows of his own to it. Of this was said :

O Conn of Cluain ! thou wert heard from Ireland in Alba ;  
O head of dignity, it will not be easy to plunder thy church.

Flaithbheartach Ua Murchadha, chief of Cinel-Boghaine, died. Cusleibhe Ua Dobhailen<sup>s</sup>, chief of Corca-Firtri, was treacherously slain. Ua Ruairc, Art, i. e. the Cock, plundered Cluain-fearta-Brenainn ; and he was defeated on the same day by Donnchadh, son of Brian, with the loss of men and vessels. Ragh-nall, son of Ragnall, son of Imhar of Port-Lairge, was treacherously slain at Ath-cliaith.

The Age of Christ, 1032. Maelmordha, anchorite, died. Mughron Ua Nioc, Abbot of Tuaim-da-ghualann, died. Duibhinnsi, bell-ringer of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Domhnall, son of Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by the Clann-Fianghusa. The son of Mathghamhain, son of Muireadhach, lord of Ciarraighe, was killed. Diarmaid, son of Eochaidh, head of Clann-Scannlain, died. Donnghal, son of Donncathaigh, lord of Gaileanga, was slain by Ua Carraigh. Edru Ua Conaing, royal heir of Munster, was slain by the people of Imleach-Ibhair. The victory of Druim-Beannchair<sup>t</sup> was gained over the Ulidians by the Airghialla. The battle of Inbher-Boinne<sup>u</sup> [was gained] by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, over the Conailli, the Ui-Tortain, and the Ui-Meith, in which a slaughter was made of them, they having lost three hundred between killing and capturing. Conchobhar, son of Maeleachlainn Ua Dubhda, was slain by his kinsman, i. e. by the son of Niall Ua Dubhda. Ceallach, son of

captives with him. Another army by Mac Eochaa in I-Eachach, and burnt Kill-Cummar, with the Oratory ; killed fower of the Clergy, and caryed 30 captives. An army by Mac Bryan into Ossory, where his men were slaughtered, Maelcolum Caenrigeach and many others. Ca-hasach, Coarb of Covgan, blinded by Duvlaing. The snow army by Hugh O'Nell, into Tirconnell, and he killed O'Canannan, king of Kindred-

Conell. O'Donagan, king of Arahire" [Ἀραὶρε εἰρή], "killed by O'Bryan, .i. Tyrclagh."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>t</sup> *Druim-Beannchair*—Now Drumbanagher, about seven miles from Newry, on the road to Tanderagee, in the barony of Lower Orior, and county of Armagh.

<sup>u</sup> *Inbher-Boinne* : i. e. the mouth of the River Boyne, otherwise called Inbher-Colptha.



Dunchadh, lord of Ui-Dunchadha, died. Mathghamhain Ua Riagain, lord of Breagha, was slain by Domhnall Ua Ceallaigh, on the Sunday before Easter. Domhnall Ua Ceallaigh, the son of Flannagan, was blinded by Muircheartach Ua Ceallaigh. Aenghus Ua Tighearnain was slain by the Cinel-Aedha. Murchadh, son of Searrach, lord of Cairbri-Mor, died. Muircheartach, son (or grandson) of Maeleachlainn, was blinded by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn. Tadhg Ua Guaire, lord of Ui-Cuilinn, was slain by the son of Mael-na-mbo". Mac-Connacht, i. e. Ua Dunadhaigh, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain. Mael-tuille<sup>x</sup>, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 1033. Muireadhach Ua Maenagain, a noble bishop and anchorite ; and Muireadhach Ua Manchain, successor of Cronan, died. Conn Ua Sinaich, chief anchorite of Connaught, died. Conn, son of Maelpadraig, airchinnech of Mungairit and Disert-Oenghusa<sup>y</sup>, died. Aedh, son of Flaithbheartach Ua Neill, lord of Oileach, and heir to the sovereignty of Ireland, died, after laudable penance and mortification, on the night of Andrew's festival. A battle was gained by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn over Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, in which Maelruanaidh Ua Carraigh Calma, Lorcan Ua Caindelbhain, lord of Laeghairi, the lord of Feara-Cul, and many others, were slain. Conchobhar Ua Muireadhaigh, lord of Ciarraighe, was slain. The fair of Carman was celebrated by Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig, after he had assumed the kingdom of Leinster, having the chiefs of the laity and clergy of Leinster and Osraighe. A conflict between the Eli and the Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne, in which Braen Ua Cleirigh and Muireadhach Mac Gillaphadraig, with many others, were slain. Aimhirgin Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Eile, died. Aenghus Ua Cathail, lord of Eoghanacht-Locha-Lein, was killed. The shrine of Peter and Paul emitted blood upon Patrick's altar at Ard-Macha, in the presence of all in general. Foghartach Ua hAedha, lord of Magh-Luirg (or Tuath-Luirg)<sup>z</sup>, and Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was killed by the Feara Manach. Disert-

Ardmach, in *Christo quievit*. Hugh O'Foiri took the bishoprick in hand."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>y</sup> *Disert-Oenghusa*.—Otherwise written Disert-Aenghusa, i. e. Aenghus's desert, or wilderness, now Dysart-Enos, near the Rock of Dunamase, in the barony of East Maryborough, and Queen's

County. The Aenghus who gave name to this place was the celebrated Aenghus the Festilologist, who flourished towards the close of the eighth century.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 4, 5, 579, and p. 582, n. 6.

<sup>z</sup> *Magh-Luirg (or Tuath-Luirg)*.—The true reading is, "lord of Tuath-Luirg and Ui-Fiach-

manach. Dírírt Maoiletuile do argain do Murchaó Ua Maoileachlainn. Murchaó Ua Maoileachlainn (.i. mac Maoileaclainn Súit) do marbáð i meabail la Mac Iarnáin .i. la toirpeac Cuircne i muir Loča Semdeðe. Fínd Ua Dúngalaig, tigírna Mupcepaige éipe, décc. Cumuman, mac Ruaidrí Uí Chetpáda [décc]. Dírírt Mhaoiletuile doireccain do Murchaó ó Mhaoilechlainn.

Áoir Críort, míle tríocho a cétair. Catál Mairetir, arphindeach Copcaige, décc. Oengar, mac Flainn, fírl leigind Cluana mic Nóir, arð eagnaíð iartair ðomáin décc iar naiéirige. Maicnia Ua hUachtain fírl leiginn Cíannra, do bátað oc tocht a hAlbain cu lebað Colum Cille, 7 trí minda do miondaib Phattepaice, 7 tríocho do ðaoimib imaille fírl. Giollareachnaill, mac Giollamoconna, tigírna deirceirt ðríg, do marbáð pa fíopa Roirr. Dubdaingín, tigírna Conaét, do marbáð la Conaétair fírl. Donchaó, mac ðrian do ionðarðh Oppaige. Giollacolaim hUa Riaccáin, tigírna deirceirt ðríg, do éuitim lá Muircírtac hUa Ceallai. Giollapattepaice Ua Flannagáin, tigírna Teatba, do éuitim lá ðreagmáimib. Muiríðach Ua Plaitéírtai, tigírna Ua mðruin Seóla, [dég]. Coirten hUa Maolpuain, tigírna Dealbna, do marbáð for tairríoch Dírírt Tola ó a muirir fírl, 7 po mair Tola Tria neart Dé óíogail for an tí po ða íárai, ar po marbáð irin uair céadna. Giollaulartai, tigírna na nDéiri ðríg, Catál, mac Amalgaða, tigírna Ua Ceallai

rach-Arda-Sratha.” The territory of Tuath-Lurg is the barony of Lurg, in the county of Fermanagh; and the territory of the Uí-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha extended from the north-east boundary of this barony to the River Mourne, in the county of Tyrone.

\* *Disert-Maeltuile*: i. e. St. Maeltuile’s desert or wilderness, now Dysart, a townland giving name to a parish situated on the west side of Loch-Ainninn, or Lough Ennell, in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath. The festival of St. Maeltuile mac Nochaire, who gave name to this place, is set down in O’Clery’s *Irish Calendar* at 30th of July.

<sup>b</sup> *Loch Semhdúlhe*.—Now Lough Sewdy, near

the little town of Ballymore, in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath.—See note under A. D. 1450.

\* *Disert-Maeltuile*.—This is repetition.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1033. An overthrow by Murcha O’Maelsechlainn of Conor O’Maelsechlainn, where Maelruanai O’Carrai Calma and Lorkan were killed, Lorkan being king of O’Laegaire, and others with him. Con mac Maelpatrick, Airchinnech of Mungart, *quievit*. Conor O’Mureai, king of Kiarrai, killed. The fayre of Carman by Donagh mac Gilpatrick, in the beginning of his reign in Leinster. Aimirgin

Maeltuile<sup>a</sup> was plundered by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn. Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, i. e. the son of Maeleachlainn Gott, was treacherously slain by Mac Iarnain, i. e. the chief of Cuircne, on the island of Loch Semhididhe<sup>b</sup>. Finn Ua Dunghalaigh, lord of Muscraighe-thire, died. Cumumhan, son of Ruaidhri Ua Cetfadh, [died]. Disert-Maeltuile<sup>c</sup> was plundered by Murchadh O'Maeleachlainn.

The Age of Christ, 1034. Cathal Martyr, airchinneach of Corcach, died. Oenghus, son of Flann, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, chief sage of the west of the world, died after penance. Maicnia Ua hUchtain, lector of Ceanannus, was drowned coming from Alba with the bed of Colum-Cill, and three of Patrick's relics, and thirty persons along with him. Gillaseachnaill, son of Gillamochonna, lord of South Breagha, was slain by the Feara-Rois. Dubhdaingean, lord of Connaught, was slain by the Connaughtmen themselves. Donnchadh, son of Brian, plundered Osraighe. Gillacolum Ua Riagain, lord of South Breagh, fell by Muircheartach Ua Ceallaigh. Gillapadraig Ua Flannagain, lord of Teathbha, fell by the people of Breaghmhaine. Muireadhach Ua Flaithbheartach<sup>d</sup>, lord of Ui-Briuin-Seola, [died]. Coirten Ua Maelruain, lord of Dealbhna, was slain on the threshold of Disert-Tola<sup>e</sup> by his own people; and Tola, through the power of God, wreaked vengeance upon the person who committed the profanation, for he was slain within the same hour. Gillaulartaigh, lord of the Deisi-Breagh<sup>f</sup>; Cathal, son of Amhalgaidh, lord of Ui-Ceallaigh-Cualann, and his

O'Carroll, king of Ely; and Cumuvan mac Roary O'Cetfa, *mortui sunt*. An overthrow among Ely, where fell Braen O'Klery, and Muireach Mac Gilpatrick, and others. The son of Mac Baethe mic Cinaeh killed by Maelcolum mac Cinaeh. Aengus O'Cathail, king of Eoghanacht of Loch Len. The Shryne of Peter and Paule streaming of blood upon Patrick's altar in Ardmach, in presence of all there living. Hugh mac Flavertai O'Neil, king of Ailech, and heyre of Ireland, *post penitentiam mortuus est*, on St. Andrew's eve."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>d</sup>Ua Flaithbheartaigh.—Now O'Flaherty. This Muireadhach was the grandson of Flaithbheartach, from whom the hereditary surname of O'Flaherty was derived, and was, therefore, the

first person of this family ever called O'Flaherty. He had three sons: 1. Ruaidhri of Loch Cime; 2. Donnchadh Aluinn; and 3. Aedh, from whom all the septs of the O'Flahertys of West Connaught are descended. They were originally seated on the east side of Lough Corrib, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway.

<sup>e</sup>Disert-Tola.—This church stood in the townland of Diserttaula, in the parish of Killoolagh, barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath.—See it already referred to under A. D. 970, 1010.

<sup>f</sup>Deisi-Breagh.—Now the baronies of Deece, in the south of the county of Meath.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 753, p. 356, *suprà*.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

Cualann, γ α βñ .i. ingñ mic Giollacoimhgin, do mārbað do mac Ceallaiḡ mic Dunchaða, γ do mac Aðða, mic Tuatail. Amlaoib, mac Siττριοcca, do mārbað lá Saxonaið ag dol do Róim.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle τριοcha α cúicc. Πλατῆςτach Ua Mupchaða, τισῖρνα Ceniúil mboḡaine, do mārbað co nḡruing oile amaille ppiḡ. Iapnán Ua Flanḡchaða (cú na naem γ na bḡpén do ḡairtí ðe) do techt ap cpeich i nDelbna co na τairῆσtap uaitε do Delbna co τταpḡpατ iomaipecc dó, γ po lað ap α muintipe, γ po mārbað Iapnán péim τpé pιορταib Dé γ na naem. Raḡnall Ua hIomair, τισῖρνα Puiḡt Láipce, do mārbað i nAeth chath lá Siτριοc, mac Amlaoib. Apḡ mḡpḡcain do opccain do Siτριοcc iapam, γ Sopḡ Cholaim Chille do opccain γ do Iopccað do Choncobar Ua Maoileclainn ina díḡail. Cúpléibε, mac Doḡrain, τισῖρνα Copca Pιρτḡ, [ðécc]. Celluraille γ claoḡað do opccain do ḡhallaið, conup τairpḡað mac Donnchaḡ mac Doimnaill ḡo po lá α nḡsḡ ap. Cpech lá Donnchað mac Dunlaing pοp Pḡsḡaið Cualann, ḡo τtucc bó ḡabail mór γ bḡoið.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle τριοcha α pé. Aonḡap Ua Flainn, comapba ḡpénainn Cluana ḡḡta, γ Ceallach Ua Selbaḡh (.i. epocce), comapba ḡairpi ppiuῆ ḡḡnóir Muḡan, ðécc. Aenḡap, mac Catáin, abb Copcaḡe, ðécc. Πλατῆςτach an τπορτḡám Ua Néill, τισῖρνα Oiliḡ, ðécc iap nḡiḡḡḡthaḡ γ iap bpennainn. Maelechlainn Ua Maelpuanaḡ, τισῖρνα Cpeimḡanne, do mārbað lá hAð Ua Concobar, α nḡiḡail Thaðḡ an eich ḡil, γ ḡriain. Doimnall Ua hUaḡmárain, τισῖρνα Pḡ Uí, do mārbað do Dál nAḡaiðε. Donnchað, mac Floinn, pιοḡḡḡanna Tḡmḡac, do mārbað la ḡḡaið ḡpéipne.

“A. D. 1034. Maelcolum mac Cinaeh, king of Scotland, died. Aulaiv mac Sitrick killed by Saxons” [as he was] “goinge to Rome. Gilla-sechnaill mac Gillamochonna killed. Doncha mac Bryan spoyled all Ossory. Cathal, mairtir, and Airchinnech of Cork; and Conn mac Maelpatrick, Airchinnech of Mungarti, *dormierunt*. Ulster forces into Meath to Mac Millen’s house. Gil-lafularti, king of Dese-Bregh, killed. Macnia O’Huachtan, Lector of Kells, drowned coming from Scotland with Colum Cill’s booke, and three *minns*, or swearing reliques of St. Patrick, and thirty men with them. Suivne mac Hugh”

[mic Cinaeh], “king of the English and Irish, *aliter* Fingall” [*rectè*, Gallgaels], “*mortuus est*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>ε</sup> *Cu-na-naemh agus na bhfíren*: i. e. the watchdog of the saints and just men.

<sup>h</sup> *Sord-Choluim-Chille*: i. e. the monastery of Swords, which was then in the Danish territory of Fingal.

<sup>i</sup> *Claenadh*.—Now Clane, in the county of Kildare.—See note<sup>1</sup>, under the year 777, p. 382, *suprà*.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:



wife, the daughter of Mac Gillacoeimhghin, were slain by the son of Ceallach, son of Dunchadh, and his son Aedh, son of Tuathal. Amhlaeibh, son of Sitric, was slain by the Saxons, on his way to Rome.

The Age of Christ, 1035. Flaithbheartach Ua Murchadha, lord of Cinel-Boghaine, was killed with others along with him. Iarnan Ua Flannchadha (who was usually called "Cu na naemh agus na bhfiren<sup>s</sup>"), came upon a predatory excursion into Dealbhna; but a small number of the Dealbhna-men overtook him, and gave him battle, wherein his people were slaughtered, and Iarnan himself was slain, through the miracles of God and the saints. Ragnall, grandson of Imhar, lord of Port-Lairge, was slain at Ath-cliaith by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh; and Sord Choluim Chille<sup>b</sup> was plundered and burned by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, in revenge thereof. Cusleibhe, son of Dobhran, lord of Corca-Firtri, [died]. Cill-Usaille and Claenadh<sup>i</sup> were plundered by the foreigners; but the son of Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, overtook them, and made a bloody slaughter of them. A depredation by Donnchadh, son of Dunlaing, upon the Feara-Cualann; and he carried off a great seizure of cows and prisoners.

The Age of Christ, 1036. Aenghus Ua Flainn, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta; and Ceallach Ua Sealbhaich, a bishop, successor of Bairri<sup>k</sup>, learned senior of Munster, died. Aenghus, son of Cathan, Abbot of Corcach, died. Flaithbheartach an Trostain<sup>i</sup>, lord of Oileach, died after a good life and penance. Maeleachlainn, lord of Creamthainne, was slain<sup>b</sup> by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, in revenge of Tadhg of the White Steed, and of Brian. Domhnall Ua h-Uathmharain, lord of Feara-Li, was slain by the Dal-Araidhe. Donnchadh, son of Flann, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by the men of Breifne. Scolog,

"A. D. 1035. Cnut mac Sain, king of Saxons, died. Cahal mac Awaiga, king of West Leinster, and his wife, daughter to Caeimgin mac Cinaeh, and his greyhound, killed *at once*" [i. e. together] "by the sonn of Kellach mac Dunchaa. Flah-vertach O'Murchaa, king of Kindred-Boguine, with many more, killed. Iarnan O'Flanchaa, persecutor of saints and the righteous, came with his" [followers] "into Delvin, and a few of Delvin skirmished with him, and gave him the overthrow, where he was killed, and his men

slaghtered by myracle of the saints. Ranall O'Hivair, king of Waterford, killed in Dublin by Sitrick mac Awlaiv. Ardrakan rifled by Sitrick mac Awlaiv. The Sord of Colum Cille burnt by Conor O'Maeleachlainn in revenge it." —*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>k</sup> *Successor of Bairri*: i. e. Bishop or Abbot of Cork.

<sup>i</sup> *Flaithbheartach an Trostain*: i. e. Flaherty of the Pilgrim's Staff. So called because he went as a pilgrim to Rome.

Scolócc .i. Niall Ua Flannagáin, tighfina Tíēba, do mairbad la fíraib Tíēba búdēin .i. lá Muinntir Tlamáin. Murchad Ua an Chapail .i. Ua Flaitébfirtaigh, 7 Niall, mac Muirgífra da ríoghdamna iartair Connact, do mairbad. Cúiche, mac Ecnéacháin, tighfina Ceneoil Enda, décc. Donnchad, mac Dúnlain, tighfina Laiḡn, do dallad lá Donnchad, mac Giollaparadraicc co neibail de a ccionn tpectmaine. Ruaidri, mic Taidg, mic Lorcáin, do dallad lá mac Maoil na mbó .i. Diarmaid. Diarmaid, mac Donnchada, tanairi Oppraighe, do mairbad. Muiréfrtach, mac Giollapádraricc, tighfina Leite Oppraighe, do mairbad dUa Caellaigí dia muinntir féin i fíoll. Cell dapa 7 Cenannur do lorccad. Deaptech Laiéirig driúin do lorccad 7 do orccain dfráib Míde.

Aoir Cíofort, míle tpiocha a rícht. Flann, príoir Glinne hUirean, Cionad hUa Maoilemín, rruitérfnóir iartair Laiḡn, dég. Coirppe, mac Rodaige, aipehínósch Eccailri díce, décc. Catál mac Ruaidri, tighfina iartair Connact, do dol dia oilítre co hArd Macha. Flann, mac Donnail Uí Maoileachlainn, do dalladh la Conchoḡar lá a deapbairtair. Trí hUí Maoiboraid do mairbad lá hUa Canannáin. Trí hUí Phollamain, 7 Finnachta Ua Eapcáda do mairbad dAod Ua Concḡair. Cúionmáin Ua Ruband, tighfina Puirte Laigne do mairbad lá a cénel féirrin. Popt Laigne do orccain, 7 lorccad lá Diarmaid, mac Mail na mbó. Scíin Cholaim Chille, 7 Doimíacc Chianáin do orccain do Ghallab Atha cliaē. Muirgífr Ua Concfnáin, tighfina Ua nDiarmada, décc. Apéú Ua Celecáin, tighfina Ua mḡrfail, 7 Ruaidri Ua Lorcáin, tighfina Ua Nialláin, do mairbad i Cpaib Caille lá Muirḡach Ua Ruadacáin 7 lá hUib Eactach. Ceapnacán ḡort do mairbad lá hUa Flannagan, .i. Siernuc, do Uib Maine. Gillaacemḡin, mac Amalḡada, tighfina Ua Ceallaig do mairbad do macaib Aodá, mic Tuatáil. Iomair do mairbad do Ghallab Puirte Laigne tpe

<sup>m</sup> *O'Caellaighe*.—Now anglicised Kelly, without the prefix O'.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1036. Daniell O'Huathmaran, king of Firli, killed by Dalarai: Scolog O'Flannagan, king of Tethva, by his" [people] "killed. Donell O'Flainn, heyre of Tarach, by Breifni

killed. Murcha O'Cappall, and Nell mac Murges, two heyres of West Connaght, killed. Cuchiche mac Egnechan, king of Kindred-Enna, died. Donogh mac Dunlevy, king of Leinster, blinded by Mac Gilpatrick, and died thereof. Flahvertach O'Nell, Arcking of Ailech, *post penitentiam optimam, in Christo quieuit*. Aengus mac Flainn, Coarb of Brenainn Cluona, and Kellach O'Selva,

i. e. Niall Ua Flannagain, lord of Teathbha, was slain by the men of Teathbha themselves, i. e. by Muintir-Tlamain. Murchadh Ua an Chapail, i. e. Ua Flaithbheartaigh, and Niall, son of Muirgheas, two royal heirs of West Connaught, were slain. Cuciche, son of Egneachan, lord of Cinel-Enda, died. Donnchadh, son of Dunlaing, lord of Leinster, was blinded by Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig, and he died at the end of a week. Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg, son of Lorcan, was blinded by the son of Mael-na-mbo, i. e. Diarmaid. Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh, Tanist of Osraighe, was slain. Muircheartach, son of Gillaphadraig, lord of half Osraighe, was treacherously slain by O'Caellaighe<sup>m</sup>, one of his own people. Cill-dara and Ceanannus were burned. The oratory of Laithreach was burned and plundered by the men of Meath.

The Age of Christ, 1037. Flann, Prior of Gleann-Uisean; Cinaedh Ua Maeltemhin, learned senior of the west of Leinster, died. Cairbre, son of Rodaighe, airchinneach of Eaglais-Beag [at Cluain-mic-Nois], died. Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, lord of West Connaught, went on his pilgrimage to Ard-Macha. Flann, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleáchlainn, was blinded by Conchobhar, his brother. Three [of the] Ui-Maeldoraidh were slain by Ua Canannain. Three [of the] Ui Follamhain, and Finnachta Ua Earchadha, were slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. Cuimhain Ua Rubann, lord of Port-Lairge, was slain by his own tribe. Port-Lairge was plundered and burned by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo<sup>n</sup>. Scrin-Choluim-Chille and Daimhliag-Chianain<sup>o</sup> were plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith. Muirgheas Ua Conceanainn, lord of Ui-Diarmada, died. Archu Ua Celechain, lord of Ui-Breasail, and Ruaidhri Ua Lorcan, lord of Ui-Niallain, were slain at Craebh-caille<sup>p</sup>, by Muireadhach Ua Ruadhacain and the Ui-Eathach. Cearnachan Gott<sup>a</sup> was slain by Ua Flannagain, i. e. Sitric, one of the Ui-Maine. Gillacaeimhghin, son of Amhalghaidh, lord of Ui-Ceallaigh [of Cualann], was slain by the sons of Aedh, son of Tuathal. Imhar was

Coarb of Bairri, *mortuus est*. Roary mac Teig mic Lorkan, blinded by Mack Moylnambo."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>n</sup> *Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo.*—He was the first of the ancestors of the Mac Murroughs, who became King of Leinster. Maelmordha mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, who was slain at the battle of Clontarf, was the ancestor

of the O'Byrnes, and not of this sept.

<sup>o</sup> *Scrín-Choluim-Chille and Daimhliag-Chianain:* i. e. the churches of Skreen and Duleek in Meath.

<sup>p</sup> *Craebh-caille.*—A place on the River Callan, in the barony and county of Armagh.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 825, p. 438, *suprà*.

<sup>a</sup> *Cearnachan Gott:* i. e. *Victoricius Balbus*.

meabail. Dunchaō mac Dunlaing, .i. rí-Laighn, dō eirgabail i nDíríste Diarmada, 7 a dallaō do Donnchaō Mac Giollapádraicc, 7 a écc iapaín fo císóir. Ruaidrí, mac Taidg Uí Lorcáin, tanaíur Ua cCennrealaig, do eirgabail i nDaimhliag Cille Cuilinn lá Donnchaō Mac Giollapádraig, 7 a dallaō iarrín lá mac Maoil na mbó.

Áoir Críoste, míle triocha a hocht. Flaitebísreach, mac Longricch, eppucc 7 fípleiginn Cluana mic Noir, Cuindén, eppcop, 7 abb, 7 fípleiginn Condéne, comarba Mic Neirí 7 Cholmain Éala, hUa Gabaid, rui eppcop Díríste Diarmada, 7 mac Céin, mic Maoilínuaib, décc. Ailill Ua Cair, fípleiginn Deapmaige, Maolmáirtain Cam, fípleiginn Condéne, Flannaccán, fípleiginn Cille dapa, [décc]. Coirpre Ua Coimíollain, comarba Canuig, décc i Róim. Colman Caech Ua Congaile, comarba Molairí, Niall, mac Riagáin, oirpineach Sláine, do marbbaō lá hUa Conduib. Giollacrioste, mac Caébaíur Uí Domnaill, gabal fulaing éogaid, 7 cornamea Ceml Conaill, do marbbaō lá mac Cuinn Uí Domnaill. Ua Muirpeccen, tigherna Tíetba, do marbbaō. Laidgnén hUa Leocáin, tigherna Gaillíng, do eirgabail. Cúduilig Ua Donnchaōa, ríogdamaína Cairil, do marbbaō do Uib Faoláin. Reacrpu do orpcain do Ghalluib. Meap dí mór irín mbliadainrí, a pé a méo co po meē orpa na norc. Da Scainoir do cor iorí Delbna, 7 Ua Maine i naine

\* *The Daimhliag of Cill-Chuilinn*: i. e. stone church of Kilcullen, in the present county of Kildare.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1037. Cathal mac Roary, King of West Connaght, went in pilgrimage to Ard-mach. Flann O'Maelechlainn, by Conor O'Maelechlainn blinded. Archu O'Celegan, king of O-Bressaill, and Rori O'Lorkan, king of O'Niallan, killed at Krivchoill by Mureach O'Ruagan and by O'Nechachs. Cu-inmain O'Roban, king of Waterford, killed by his" [own people]. "Cernachan Gott killed by O'Flannagan of O-Maine. Three O'Maeldoraies killed. Great raine this yeare."—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarënd.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1037. Dermott mac Moylenemo of

Lynster preyed, spoyled, and burut Lymbrick. Donogh mac Dowlen, king of Lynster, had his eyes putt out by Mac Gillepatrick, king of Ossorye, and soone after died for grief. It reigned much this summer. Connor O'Melaughlyn did putt out the eyes of Flann O'Melaughlyn."—*Ann. Clon.*

\* *Reachru*.—This name was applied to two celebrated islands in Ireland; first, to Rathlin, or Ragharee island, off the north coast of the county of Antrim; and, secondly, to the island of Lambay, in the county of Dublin. As Lambay belonged to the Danes at this period, it is probable that the former island is the one referred to in the text.

\* *The Orcs*: i. e. the pigots, rutlands, *luchans*, or last pigs farrowed.

\* *Dealbhna*: i. e. the inhabitants of Delvin

killed treacherously by the foreigners of Port-Lairge. Dunchadh, son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, was taken prisoner at Disert-Diarmada, and blinded by Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig; and he died immediately after. Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg Ua Lorcain, Tanist of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was taken prisoner in the Daimhliag of Cill-Cuilinn<sup>r</sup>, by Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig; and he was afterwards blinded by the son of Mael-na-mbo.

The Age of Christ, 1038. Flaithbheartach, son of Loingseach, Bishop and lector of Cluain-mic-Nois; Cuinnen, Bishop, Abbot, and lector of Condere, successor of Mac Nisi and Colman Eala; hUa Gabhaidh, distinguished Bishop of Disert-Diarmada; and the son of Cian, son of Maelmhuidh, died. Ailill Ua Cair, lector of Dearmhach; Maelmartan Cam, lector of Condere; Flannagan, lector of Cill-dara, [died]. Cairbre Ua Coimhghillain, successor of Cainneach, died at Rome. Colman Caech Ua Conghaile, successor of Molaisi, [died]. Niall, son of Riagain, airchinneach of Slaine, was killed by O'Conduibh. Gilla-christ, son of Cathbhar Ua Domhnaill, supporting pillar of the war and defence of the Cinel-Conaill, was slain by the son of Conn O'Domhnaill. Ua Muirigein, lord of Teathbha, was killed. Laidhgnen Ua Leocain, lord of Gaileanga, was taken prisoner. Cuduiligh Ua Donnchadha, royal heir of Caiseal, was slain by the Ui-Faclain. Reachru<sup>s</sup> was plundered by the foreigners. Very great fruit in this year, so that the *orcs*<sup>t</sup> of the pigs were fattened. Two rencounters between the Dealbhna<sup>a</sup> and the Ui-Maine, on the Friday of Ciaran's festival<sup>v</sup>,

Mac Coghlan, now the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

\* *Ciaran's festival*: i. e. the 9th of September. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1038. Cuinniden Connere, Coarb of Maknise and Colman Ela, and Colman Cam, i. Crooked O'Congail, Coarb of Molaise, *in Christo quieverunt*. Gilkrist mac Cathvair O'Donell killed by mac Cuinn O'Donell. Battle betwene Cuana, King of All-Saxons, and Odo, King of Fraunce, where a thousand and more perished. Ore Allai, i. the wyld boar, O'Ruagan, king of O-Nehach, killed by Clann-Sinai in Ardmach, upon Monday, in revenge of killing Eocha mac Innavar, and dishonouring Ardmach. An over-

throw geven to O-Mani by Delvin, in the midst of Clon-mic-Nois, on Fridai, on St. Kyaran's feast, wherein many were slaine. Cuduil O'Dunchaa, heyre of Cassill, killed by O'Faclan."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1038. Flathvertagh mac Loynsye, Lector and Bushopp of Clonvicknose, died. Aileall O'Gair, Lector of Dorowe, died. There was such abundance of akorns this year that it fattened the piggs" [piggotts] "of piggs. There arose great contentions and fraye between those of Delvyn Mac Coghlan, and those of Imain in Clonvicknose, on St. Keyran's day, and fell twice the same day to the fraye, in which strife there were slain 53 persons of Imaine."—*Ann. Clon.*

πέλε Γιαράν ι cCluain mic Nóir, γ πο μεαβατορ ανδιρ πορ lb Maine, go πο μαρβαδ τριαρ αρ αογαο διb Maine.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mile τριοχα α ναοι. Μαοινα, επρεορ γ κομαρβα Μαιμυ-  
τρεαχ δυιτι, Celecáir Ua Cuilennáin, κομαρβα Τιγεαρναιγ, γ Μυιρδωαχ,  
mac Flannacáin, ποραιρινδεαχ Αρδα Μαχα, δέεε. Cloicteach Cluana  
loraird do éuitim. Domhnall mac Donnchaða, τιγςινα Ua Faeláin, do  
μαρβαδ lá Domhnall Ua Fíngáile, τιγςινα na bFortuata. Murchad Ruad,  
mac Maoileachlainn, do δαλλαδ lá Concobar Ua Maoilshlainn. Μυιρδωαχ,  
mac Plaitébsitaiγ Uí Néill, do μαρβαδ lá hUib Labraða. Donnchað Deapce,  
mac Airt .i. an Caileac Uí Ruairc, τιγςινα αιρετιρ Connaét, ppi lámh a aétai,  
do μαρβαδ lá hAod Ua cConcobair. Slóigib lá Donnchað, Mac Giolla-  
pátraiucc co nOrraiγib ι Μιδε, co πο λοιρερε co Cnogba, γ co Opoéat aéta.  
Aod Ua Flannagáin, τιγςινα Luice γ Ua pFiácraç, do μαρβαδ. Mac  
Ruaird, τιγςινα Fínnmaiγe, do éuitim lá a múintir féiriρ. Mac Ruipri,  
τιγςινα Ceneoil Fhiácach, do μαρβαδ lá τιγςινα Fí Ceall. Donnchað  
Mac Giollapátraiucc, τιγςινα Orraiγe γ Laiγh durrmór, δέεε ιαρ mbeit ι  
ngalar potta.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mile ceathpacha. Maolmaiρe Ua Ochtaín, κομαρβα  
Cholaim Chille γ Aðainnán, δέεε. Dúnchað Ua hAnchainge paoi tiachтана  
lúgno Arda Macha, δέγ. Corcepach, mac Andgeaða, κομαρβα Flannain  
γ bpenann, δέγ ιαρ πορbhadh α δαighbcthadh. Diapmaic Ua Sfehnuraiγ

\* *The Cloictheach of Cluain-Iraid*: i. e. the steeple or round tower belfry of Clonard, in Meath.

† *Domhnall Ua Fearghaile*.—Duald Mac Firbis gives the pedigree of a Domhnall Ua Fearghail, King of Fortuatha Laighean, whom he makes the twenty-seventh in descent from Mesincorb, son of Moghcorb, King of Leinster, and the thirtieth from Conchobhar Ahhradhruadh, Monarch of Ireland.—See A. M. 5192, p. 91, *suprà*. The valley of Glendalough, and the district of Imaile, in the present county of Wicklow, are referred to as in the Fortuatha-Laighean.

\* *The Ui-Labhradha*: i. e. the O'Laverys, a family still numerous in the barony of Iveagh,

and county of Down.

\* *Cnodbha and Droichead-atha*: i. e. Knowth and Drogheda.—See notes \* and †, under the year 861, p. 497, *suprà*.

† *Ui-Fiachrach*: i. e. Ui-Fiachrach-Ardasratha, a tribe seated along the River Derg, in the north-west of the county of Tyrone, adjoining the barony of Lurg, in the county of Fermanagh. The Annals of Ulster and those of Clonmacnoise notice the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1039. Jaco, king of Bryttain, *a suis*; Donell mac Doncha, king of O'Faelan, by Donell O'Ferall; Doncha Derg, .i. Read, O'Roirk, by the O'Conors; Roary, king of Fernvai, *a suis*;

at Cluain-mic-Nois, in both which the Ui-Maine were defeated, and fifty-three of them were killed.

The Age of Christ, 1039. Maicnia, Bishop and Comharba of Mainistir-Buithi; Ceileachair Ua Cuileannain, successor of Tighearnach; and Muireadhach, son of Flannagain, Fos-airchinneach of Ard-Macha, died. The Cloictheach of Cluain-Iraird<sup>x</sup> fell. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, lord of Ui-Faelain, was slain by Domhnall Ua Fearghaile<sup>y</sup>, lord of the Fortuatha. Murchadh Ruadh, son of Maeleachlainn, was blinded by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn. Muireadhach, son of Flaithbheartach Ua Neill, was slain by the Ui-Labhradha<sup>z</sup>. Donnchadh Dearg, son of Art, i. e. the Cock, Ua Ruairc, lord of East Connaught, in conjunction with his father, was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. An army was led by Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig and the Osraighi into Meath; and they burned as far as Cnoghba and Droichead-atha<sup>a</sup>. Aedh Ua Flannagain, lord of Lurg and Ui-Fiachrach<sup>b</sup>, was slain. Mac Ruaidhri, lord of Fearnmhagh, fell by his own people. Mac Ruitsi, lord of Cinel-Fhiachach, was slain by the lord of Feara-Ceall. Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraighe and of the greater part of Leinster, died after long illness.

The Age of Christ, 1040. Maelmaire Ua Ochtain, successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan, died. Dunchadh Ua hAnchainge, distinguished prelector of Ard-Macha, died. Cosgrach, son of Aingeadh, successor of Flannan and Brenainn<sup>c</sup>, died after a well-spent life. Diarmaid Ua Seachnasaigh<sup>d</sup>, the most

Hugh O'Flannagan, king of Luing and O-Fiachrach, all killed. Donogh mac Gillpatrick, archking of Leinster and Ossory" [died]. "Macnia, Coarb of Buty, *Episcopus et plenus dierum*; Ceilechar O'Culenan, Coarb of Tiernach, *vitam feliciter finiunt*. Mureach mac Flannagan, Airchinnech of Ardmach, by O-Hehachs; Mureach mac Flavertaich O'Neill killed by Lethrens. Cervall mac Faelan killed by Gentyes" [*rectè*, the Galls, or Danes].—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1039. The steeple of Clonard fell down to the earth. Donnough mac Gilpatrick, King of Ossory and Lynster, died. Leighmanchan was preyed and spoyled by those of Imaine, in revenge of the falling out between those of

Imaine and those of Delvin in Clonvicknose before."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>c</sup> *Successor of Flannan and Brenainn*: i. e. Bishop of Killaloe and Clonfert.

<sup>d</sup> *Diarmaid Ua Seachnasaigh*.—This may be understood as denoting Diarmaid, grandson of Seachnasach. He was not of the O'Shaughnessys of Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne, in the present county of Galway, for the first of this latter family, who was called O'Shaughnessy, was Ragnall, whose father, Gealbhuide, who was slain in the year 1159, was the son of Seachnasach, the progenitor after whom the hereditary surname was called. Successor of Seachnall means Abbot of Domhnach-Seachnaill, now Dunshaughlin, in Meath.

ραοι eccna Leitē Cunn, γ comarbadh Sechnaill, décc. Corcrán Cleireach, angoire, airdeán iartair Eoppa ar éabaid γ eccna eiride, γ α écc hi Lioyr mór. Echtiúina, mac brian, tiúina břiúmaíne, décc. Ua Dublaich, tiúina Fhí tTulach, do marbadh dia muirir féin. Cat Cille Dronnán do břiú do Thallaid, γ do mac brian for Chearball mac Paolán, γ Cearball do marbadh ano. Ceall dapa, Cnandur, Dún dá léglapp, γ ilcéalla oile aréna do loccaó. Maen Choluim Chille, Dirsit Diarmata, Moúna Moúna, γ Cluain mor Mhaedoc do oúain lá Diarmata, mac Maoil na mbó, tiúina Ua cCeinnrealaig, γ břiú mór do břié ar na dřiétiúib. Dertsch Laiúig břiú do loccaó γ do oúain la fřiú Mide.

Coir Críort, míle cšpacha a haon. Maolbřiúe Ua Maoilrínd, pacap γ angoire, γ eppcop Glinne dá locha, décc. Corcrach Ua Toicúig, airdeúleiginn Cille dapa, décc. Soerúar, fřiúleiginn γ airdeúech Topaig, décc. Mac bšthaó, mac Ainmire, árd ollam Árd Macha, γ Epeand aréna, dég. Maolpuanaid mac Roen, ríúamna Tšmpach, do marbadh. Paelan hUa Mórda, tiúina Laiúiri, do dálla lá Murchad, mac Dunlaing, iar na éoirberit do Donnáó, mac Áda do, uair ar é Donnchaó do úab epiom ar éúr contapad do Murchad, mac Dunlaing: Muiréúrtach Mac Glollapacraic do marbadh do Uib Caolluide i meabail. Glollaóingail, mac Duinn-cuan, mic Dunlaing, do břié ar écin a Cill dapa do Mhurchad, mac Dunlaing, airm in po ráraigéó comarba břiúe. Dá mac Mhic Phaolán, mic Murchaóda .i. Donnchaóh, γ Glumairn do marbadh do a Cilldapa mac břiúein,

\* *Corcrán Cleireach*.—He was the colleague of Cuan O'Lochain in the provisional government of Ireland after the death of Maelsechlainn II., in 1022.

† *Cill-Dronnan* : i. e. the Church of St. Dronnan. The festival of St. Dronnan of Cill-Dronnan is set down in O'Clery's *Irish Calendar* at 12th of December ; but the situation of the church is not described

‡ *Maen-Choluim-Chille, &c.*—These churches are situated in the present county of Kildare, except Cluain-mor-Maethog, which is in the barony of Rathvilly, in the county of Carlow. Their names are now anglicised : 1. Moone, or

Moone-Columbkille ; 2. Castledermot ; 3. Dunnamanoge, or Monamohennoge ; and 4. Clonmore.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year :

"A. D. 1040. *Hic est annus millesimus et xl. mus ab incarnatione Domini*. Coscrach mac Aingea, Coarb of Flannan, and Brenainn ; Maelmuire O'Huchtan, Coarb of Colum Cill ; Dermot O'Sechnasai, Coarb of Sechnall, *in Christo dormierunt*. Corcrán Clerk, the head of Europe in learning and godliness, *in Christo pausavit*. Duncha O'Caneghe, Lector of Ardmach, *mitissimus et doctissimus, in Christo pausavit*. Donncha



distinguished sage of Leath-Chuinn, and successor of Seachnall, died. Corcran Cleireach<sup>e</sup>, anchorite, who was the head of the west of Europe for piety and wisdom, died at Lis-mor. Echtighearna, son of Bran, lord of Breaghmhaine, died. Ua Dubhlaich, lord of Fearta-Tulach, was killed by his own people. The battle of Cill-Dronnan<sup>f</sup> was gained by the foreigners, and the son of Brian [*rectè* of Bran], over Cearbhall, son of Faelan; and Cearbhall was slain therein. Cill-dara, Ceanannus, Dun-da-leathghlas, and many other churches, were burned. Maein-Choluim-Chille<sup>g</sup>, Disert-Diarmada, Moghna-Moshenoc, and Cluain-mor-Maechog, were plundered by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, lord of Ui-Ceinn-sealaigh; and he carried many prisoners from the oratories. The oratory of Laithreach-Briuin was burned and plundered by the men of Meath.

The Age of Christ, 1041. Maelbrighde Ua Maelfinn, priest, anchorite, and bishop, died. Cosgrach Ua Toichtigh, chief lector of Cill-dara, died. Soergus, lector and airchinneach of Torach<sup>h</sup>, died. Mac Beathaidh, son of Ainmire, chief poet of Ard-Macha, and of Ireland in general, died. Maelruan-aidh, son of Roen, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain. Faelan Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, was blinded by Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, after having been delivered to him by Donnchadh, son of Aedh, for it was Donnchadh that took him first, and then delivered him up to Murchadh, son of Dunlaing. Muir-cheartach Mac Gillaphadraig was slain by the Ui-Caelluidhe<sup>i</sup> by treachery. Gillachomhghaill<sup>k</sup>, son of Donnchuan, son of Dunlaing, was forcibly carried away from Cille-dara by Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, where the successor of Brighit was violated. The two sons of the son of Faelan, son of Murchadh, namely, Donnchadh and Gluniarn, were slain at Cill-dara by the two sons of Braen<sup>l</sup>, son of

mac Crinan, king of Scotland, *a suis occisus est*. Aralt, king of Saxons of Gills, *mortuus est*. All Kildare burnt at Michaelmas. Kells, Dunda-lehglas, and many other churchtownes, burnt.” —*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 1040. The overthrow of Kildronnan, given by the Danes and Mac Brayn to Mac Foylan, where Mac Foylan was killed. Corcran, anchorite of all Ireland, died at Lismore. This is he that had the hearing of the Causes of Ireland. Echtigerne mac Broynne, prince of Brawnie, died.” —*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>h</sup> *Torach*.—Now Tory Island, off the north coast of the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

<sup>i</sup> *Ui-Caelluidhe*.—This name is still numerous in the county of Kilkenny, and anglicised Kelly, without the prefix O’.

<sup>k</sup> *Gillachomhghaill*.—He is the ancestor of the royal family of O’Tuathail, or O’Toolc, of Leinster.

<sup>l</sup> *Braen*.—This name is more usually written Bran. He was the ancestor of the O’Brains, or O’Byrnes, of Leinster.

mic Maílmórda. Císc hÁirgíallaib i Conaillib, co ro b'iríctar Conaile forra i Maig da éinneach. Císc hUa Néill i nUib Eatach Ulað, co tucrat cpeich móir. Cneach lá hUib Ceinnrealaig in hUib daiprí, conur tapraib Murchað, mac Dúnlaing, co ro b'ir forra hi Cill Molappóc, 7 co fparccabrat ár móir in Domnall Reamap, damna tigfina Ua Cennrealaig. Cuéice hUa Dúnlaing, tigfina Laigir, 7 a mac, 7 Calleoc a b'ín, do marbað do Mac Conín, hi Taigh Mochua mic Lonáin, 7 ro marbað forí féin iar na marach lá hUa Broenáin inn, 7 ar pírt móir do Mochua rin. Ffina móir Maodóg do loíccab lá Donnchað mac brian. Gléno Uirín do arccain do mac Maí na mbó, 7 in deireach do b'iríoh, 7 céo do daoinib do marbað, 7 reacht céet do b'eth ar á n'íogail Ffina móir do argain do mac brian, 7 do Murchað, mac Dúnlaing, 7 a n'íogail a brátar Domnall Reamap.

Aoir Cíort, míle céfacha a bó. Maolbriúde, erpuig Cille dapa, Ailill Mucnám, c'no manach na n'Gaoideal, décc, hi cColóin. Eóacán, arpcin-deach Sláine, 7 f'píleigín do Suir, 7 r'píbmó togarde, Loingreac Ua Maol-rfchnaill, f'píleigín Cluana hloiar, Loingreach Ua Flaitén, cómarba Ciapáin 7 Cronáin, Maelpstair Ua hAilecáin, f'píleigín Arda Macha, 7 toireac na mac leigín do marbað. Fíacha Ua Maolmorá ppim Spuit Epeann, décc. Flano, mac Maolrfchláinn Suir, pígdámna Tómpac, do marbað lá Concóbar, mac Maoleachláinn. Murchað, mac Dúnlaing, pí Laigín, 7 Donnchað, mac Aedá, tigfina Ua m'daipríce do éurim la Giolla-páttaricc, mac n'Donnchaða, tigfina n'Orraige, 7 la Coincegrice Ua Mórda,

<sup>m</sup> *Magh-da-chainneach*.—Not identified.

<sup>n</sup> *Cill-Molappog*: i.e. Molappog's Church. This name is now applied to an old grave-yard in the townland of Donore, parish of Leamhduiriu or Lorum, in the county of Carlow. About thirty perches to the south of this grave-yard is a holy well called *Tobar-Molappog*. There is another old church-yard of this name near the village of Croghan, to the north of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon; but the place referred to in the text is certainly the Kilmalappoge in the county of Carlow.

<sup>o</sup> *Teach-Mochua-mic-Lonain*.—Now Timahoe, in the Queen's County.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1041. The annals are too many of killing of men, dieing, praies, and battles. None can tell them wholly, but a few among many of them by means that men's ages could not be thoroughly knowne. Macbehi, archpoet of Ard-mach and of Ireland. Fatt Donell mac Moyle-na-mo by Leinster. Murtagh mac Gillpatrick killed by O'Caelyes treacherously. Airgialla went upon the Conells, and the Conells overthrew them at Magh-da-Cainnech. O'Nell with his into O'Nehach in Ulster, and brought a great prai. Gillecomgaill mac Donkwan mic

Maelmordha. A preying excursion by the Airghialla, in Conailli; but the Conailli routed them at Magh-da-chainneach<sup>m</sup>. A preying excursion by the Ua Neills into Ui-Eathach, and they carried off great booty. A preying excursion by the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh into Ui-Bairrchi; but Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, overtook them, and defeated them at Cill-Molappoc<sup>n</sup>, where they were greatly slaughtered, together with Domhnall Reamhar, [i. e. the Fat], heir to the lordship of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Cuciche U Dunlaing, lord of Laeighis, and his son, and Cailleoc his wife, were slain by Mac Conin at Teach-Mochua-mic-Lonain<sup>o</sup>; and he [Mac Conin] himself was killed on the following day, by Ua Broenain, for this act; and this was a great miracle by Mochua. Fearna-mor-Maedhog was burned by Donnchadh, son of Brian. Gleann-Uiscan was plundered by the son of Mael-na-mbo, and the oratory was demolished, and seven hundred persons were carried off [as prisoners] from thence, in revenge of the plundering of Fearna-mor, by the son of Brian, and Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, and in revenge of his brother, Domhnall Reamhar.

The Age of Christ, 1042. Maelbrighde, Bishop of Cill-dara; Ailill of Mucnamh, head of the monks of the Gaedhil, died at Cologne. Eochagan, airchinneach of Slaine, and lector of Sord, and a distinguished scribe; Loingseach Ua Flaithen, successor of Ciaran and Cronan; Maelpeadair Ua hAilecain, lector of Ard-Macha, and the chief of the students; were slain. Fiacha Ua Maelmordha, chief senior of Ireland, died. Flann, son of Maelseachlainn Gott, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by Conchobhar, son of Maelseachlainn. Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, and Donnchadh, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Bairrche, fell by Gillaphadraig, son of Donnchadh, lord of Osraighe,

Dunlaing taken forceably out of Kildare, and killed after.”—*Annals of Ulster, Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 1041. Dermott mac Moylenemo was king nine years. The kings or chief monarchs of Ireland were reputed and reckoned to be absolute monarchs” [i. e. full or supreme monarchs] “in this manner: if he were of Leigh-Con, or Con’s halfe in deale, and one province in Leathmoye, or Moye’s halfe in deale, at his command, he was coumpted to be of sufficient power to be king of Taragh, or Ireland; but if the party

were of Leath-Moye, if he could not command all Leath-Moye and Taragh, with the lordshipp thereunto belonging, and the province of Ulster, or Connought (if not both), he wou’d not be thought sufficient to be king of all. Dermott mac Moylenemo cou’d command Leathmoye, Meath, Connought, and Ulster, and, therefore, by the judgment of all, he was reputed sufficient monarch of the whole” [of Ireland]. “Moylebride O’Moylefyn, preist, died. Moyleronie mac Roen, prince of Taragh, was killed by Foreners.”—*Ann. Clon.*

tiğsrína Laidirí, 7 la Macraíe Ua Donnchaða, tiğsrína Eoğanachta hi Moigh Muilcíat, 7 Laidir, 7 ar irin cae rin Maigi Mailest torcairí ġiolla-emín Ua hAnroctain, tiğearna Ua Creiméannáin, 7 Eachdonn, mac Dúnlaing, tanairí Laidir, go rochaibí le. Macraíe mac ġormáin, mic Treapraig, tiğsrína Ua mbairpíe, 7 a bíh do marbað 7 nDuiric Diarmada lá hUib bal-láin. Siiriucc 7 Cailleach-Fíonáin, a inğh, décc 7 naen mí.

Aoir Críort, míle ceapacha a trí. Flaitéiríach, eppcop Dáim Uí ġlairrí, do écc. Concóbar Ua Laidhén, airéindeach Fírna móirí Maedóig, 7 Tíge-Moling, décc. Aodán Connachtach, anchoipe 7 fírléiginn Rop-commáin, Ceallach Ua Cleircein, comarba Fíndéin 7 Mocolmócc, 7 Cátal, mac Ruaidrí, tiğsrína iarcair Connact, décc ina oibíre 7 nArd Macha. Domnall Ua Fírgaile, tiğsrína Forpuat Laidir, do marbaðh lá mac Tuatail, mac Fíachrach 7 tCírmón. Flann Ua hAinpeih, tiğearna Ua Meirh, do marbað lá hUa Cearbaill, la tiğsrína Fearnmáige. ġiollamochonna Ua Duibdíorma décc. Ceinnéitig Ua Cuirc, tiğsrína Murepáige, do marbað. Maíom for Chenel cConaill ría cCenel Eoğain 7 tCírmónn Dábeoc. Creach lá hAnnuð Ua Ruairc dar Lúgmað, dar Druim Inerclainn, 7 dar Conaille uile, aet po díogailríot na naoim po cédíor .i. Mocta 7 Ronán, ár po marbað Annuð ría cCínn ráite lá haoirí. .i. mac Airé dhicc. Treaccað do Samad Ciaráin 7 tTealac ġarba for Aod Ua Coinríacla, tiğsrína Tíeða, 7 ġírnán Chiaráin do bíim co lorr bachlae lora fair, an

<sup>p</sup> *Magh-Muilceth*: i. e. Muilceth's Plain. Now unknown in Leix, or the Queen's County.

<sup>a</sup> *Ui-Creamhthannain*.—This was the name of a tribe seated in the district around the rock of Dun-Masc, or Dunamase, in the barony of East Maryborough, and Queen's County.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1042. Fernmor-Maog burnt by Donogh mac Bryan. Glen-Uissen burnt by Mac Moynemo, and he brake downe the oratory, killed an hundreth, and captivated four hundreth, in revenge of Fernmor. Loingsech O'Flahen, Coarb of Kieran and Cronan, *quievit*. Hugh mac Maelmuire and Inrechtai O'Lorkain's daughter, Ab., died in Corkmor in Mounster" [*recte*,

Hugh the Abbot, son of Maelmuire, by Innechtai O'Lorkain's daughter, died at Cork-More in Mounster]. "Murcha mac Dunlaing, king of Leinster, and Donell mac Hugh, king of O'Bairche, slaine by Gilpatrick mac Donogh, king of Ossory, and by Mac-Rath mac Doncha, king of Connaght. Flann mac Maeilechlainn, heyre of Ireland, killed by murther. Maelpedar O'Halecan, Lector and cheife learned of Ard-mach, killed by the mep of Fernmai. Aillen Mucnova, head of the Irishe in *Colonia*, *quievit*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain but one entry under this year, viz.:

"Flann mac Moyleseaghlyn God, prince of Ireland, was killed by Connor O'Melaghlyn."

and Cucoigeriche Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, and Macraith Ua Donnchadha, lord of Eoghanacht, at Magh Muilceth<sup>1</sup>, in Laeighis; and in this battle of Magh-Muileth was slain Gilla-Emhin Ua h-Anrothain, lord of Ui-Cremhthannain<sup>2</sup>, and Eachdonn, son of Dunlaing, Tanist of Leinster, with many others. Macraith, son of Gorman, son of Treasach, lord of Ui-Bairrche, and his wife, were slain at Disert-Diarmada, by the Ui-Ballain. Sitric, and Cailleach-Finain, his daughter, died in the one month.

The Age of Christ, 1043. Flaithbheartach, Bishop of Dun-Leathghlaise, died. Conchobhar Ua Laidhgne<sup>3</sup>, airchinneach of Fearnam-mor-Maedhoig and Teach-Moling, died. Aedhan Connachtach, anchorite and lector of Ross-Chommain; Ceallach Ua Cleircein, successor of Finnen and Mocholmog; and Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, lord of West Connaught, died on their pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Domhnall Ua Fearghaile, lord of Fortuatha-Laighean, was slain by the son of Tuathal, son of Fiachra, in Tearmann-Cacimhghin<sup>4</sup>. Flann Ua h-Ainfeth<sup>5</sup>, lord of Ui-Meith, was slain by Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Fearnmhagh. Gillamochonna Ua Duibhdhirma<sup>6</sup>, died. Ceinneidigh Ua Cuirc<sup>7</sup>, lord of Muscraige, was slain. A victory was gained by the Cinel-Conaill, over the Cinel-Eoghain, at Tearmann-Dabheog<sup>8</sup>. A plundering excursion was made by Annudh Ua Ruairc, over Lughmhadh and Druim-Ineasclainn, and over all Conaille; but the saints soon took vengeance, namely, Mochta and Ronan, for Annudh was killed before the end of three months by one man, i. e. the son of Art Beag. The fasting of the clergy of Ciaran at Tealach-Garbha<sup>9</sup>, against Aedh Ua Coinfhiac<sup>10</sup>, lord of Teathbha; and Bearnan Chiarain<sup>11</sup> was rung with

<sup>1</sup> *O'Laidhgne*.—Now anglicised Lynam, without the prefix O'.

<sup>2</sup> *Tearmann-Chacimhghin*: i. e. St. Kevin's Termon, or Sanctuary, at Glendalough, in the now county of Wicklow.

<sup>3</sup> *Ua hAinfeth*.—Now anglicised Hannify, or Hanvy, without the prefix O'.

<sup>4</sup> *O'Duibhdhirma*.—This name is still extant in the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal, but anglicised Diarmid by some, and changed to Mac Dermot by others.

<sup>5</sup> *Ua-Cuirc*.—Now always anglicised Quirk, without any prefix.

<sup>6</sup> *Tearmann-Dabheog*.—St. Daveog's Termon or Sanctuary. Now Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templecarne, barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.—See note <sup>7</sup>, under A. D. 1196.

<sup>7</sup> *Tealach-Garbha*.—Now Tullaghangervey, in the parish of Noughaval, barony of Kilkenny West, and county of Westmeath.

<sup>8</sup> *Ua-Coinfhiac*.—This name is now obsolete.

<sup>9</sup> *Bearnan-Chiarain*: i. e. St. Ciaran's gapped or broken bell. Dr. O'Connor translates it "Cithara Ciarani," which is incorrect.—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 334.

τιοναδ in po iompa a óruim fpir na cleircib. Ro diéchnaíð Aed ipin ceipt ionað rin pia ceionn míoip lá Muiréírtach Ua Maoilechlainó. Crích lá hOrraigib, 7 lá hairéir Muíman .i. lá Macraíe Ua nDonnáda, 7 lá hEch-tigírin Ua nDonnaccáin, tigírina Araoh go Dún na reiaé, 7 po loipeceíste an dún, 7 po gabrat gabála beacca. Conur tarrpaíð Capéach, mac Saoir-brísteaié, tigírinae Eoghanachta acc Maeilcaennaigh for brú Siúipe, 7 po rraoiníð pia cCáirtach for Orraighibh, 7 for Urimúman, dú in po marbað Ua Donnaccáin, tigírina Arað go rochaiðib il. Conaoh é maíðm Maoile-caennaig inrin.

Αοιρ Cρίοιρτ, míle cétpacha a cétair. Maelmoéta, erpué Luéímaíð, Maenach Mucnaíma, Aod ó Scelicc Mhichil, 7 Ailil, mac breapail, pac-capr for Cluana mic Nóip, décc. Cumapceach Ua hAilelláin, tigírina Ua nEachdaoh, do marbhaoíh ó Uibh Capacáin. Níall Ua Célecháin, tigírina Ua mÓrfaíil, 7 a bráthair .i. Tpenéir, do óallaoh la macaibh Maodaáin epia mebaíil, 7 tangnachta. Domnall Ua Cuirc, tigírina Murcpaigé, do marbað oUa Flaithén, 7 oUa Oiprén. Cpech la Níall mac Maoileachlaino, lá tigírina nAiligh for Uib Méé, 7 for Chuailgne, co ruce dá céo décc bó, 7 rochaiðe i mbraíte a noíogail pápaigéte Cluig ino

<sup>b</sup> *Bachall-Isa*: i. e. the Staff of Jesus. This was the name of St. Patrick's crozier, preserved at Armagh, and which was on this occasion sent for by the clergy of St. Kieran of Clonmacnoise, to add solemnity to their denunciation of the chief of Teffia.

<sup>c</sup> *Dun-na-sciath*: i. e. the *Dun* or Fort of the Shields, now Dunnaskeagh, a townland in the parish of Rathlynin, barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary. The fort called *Dun-na-sgiath* was on the top of a round hill in this townland, where some remains of it are still traceable.

<sup>d</sup> *Maeilcaennaigh*.—This is evidently the place where the River Multeen unites with Suir, near the village of Golden, about three miles to the west of Cashel, in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary.

The Annals of Ulster record the following

events under this year:

"A. D. 1043. Cahal mac Roary, king of West Connaght, died in pilgrimage in Ardmach. Donell O'Ferall, king of the borders of Leinster" [Fortuatha Laighen], "killed by his own men. Flann O'Hanveid, king of O-Methes, by the O'Carrolls and king of Fernvai; Hugh O'Coiniakla, king of Tehva, by Murtagh mac Maelechlainn; and Kennedy O'Cuire, king of Muskrai, *occisi sunt*. Ceallach O'Clerkin, Coarb of Finnen and Mocholmog; Carbry O'Laignen, Airchinuech of Ferna and Tymoling; Gillamochonna O'Duvidirma, *in pace dormierunt*. The overthrow of Maelcointi upon the brink of Sure, upon Ossory and Ormond, by Carthach mac Saeirvrehai, where O'Donagan, king of Ara, was lost. A dispersion of Kindred-Conell by Kindred-Owen at Termon-Daveog."—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49. The Annals of Clonmacnoise want

the end of the Bachal-Isa<sup>b</sup> against him ; and in the place where Aedh turned his back on the clergy, in that very place was he beheaded, before the end of a month, by Muirheartach Ua Maeleachlainn. A predatory excursion was made by the Osraighi and the men of East Munster, i. e. by Macraith Ua Donnchadha, and Echthighern Ua Donnagain, lord of Aradh, as far as Dun-na-sgiath<sup>c</sup>; and they burned the *dun*, and seized some small spoils. But Carthach, son of Saerbhreathach, lord of Eoghanacht, overtook them at Maelcaennaigh<sup>d</sup>, on the brink of the Siuir ; and he defeated the men of Osraighe and Urmhumhain, where Ua Donnagain, lord of Aradh, was slain, together with many others. This was called the defeat of Maelcaennaigh.

The Age of Christ, 1044. Maelmochta, Bishop of Lughmhadh ; Maenach of Mucnamh ; Aedh of Sgeilic-Mhichil<sup>e</sup>; and Ailill, son of Breasal, resident priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Cumasgach Ua h-Ailellain, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by the Ui-Caracain<sup>f</sup>. Niall Ua Ceileachain<sup>g</sup>, lord of Ui-Breasail, and his brother, i. e. Trenfhear, were blinded by the sons of Madadhan, through guile and treachery. Domhnall Ua Cuirc, lord of Muscraige [Breogain], was slain by Ua Flaithen and Ua Oissen. A predatory excursion was made by Niall, son of Maeleachlainn, lord of Aileach, into Ui-Meith and Cuailgne ; and he carried off twelve hundred cows, and led numbers into captivity, in revenge

this year altogether.

<sup>e</sup> *Sgeilic-Mhichil*: i. e. St. Michael's Sea-rock, now the Great Skellig Rock off the coast of the barony of Iveragh, and county of Kerry.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under A. D. 950, p. 666, *suprà*.

<sup>f</sup> *Ui-Caracain*.—This sept occupied and gave name to a small tract of land lying on either side of the River Blackwater, and coextensive with the present parish of Killyman, in the diocese of Armagh.—(See the Ordnance Survey of the county of Armagh, sheet 4 ; and of Tyrone, sheet 55.) In the Registry of Primate Fleming this parish is called “Derrybruchaisse, *alias* O'Karegan” (A. D. 1409, fol. 7); and among the Collections of Primate Mey, A. D. 1444, it is named Doirebrochais, *alias* O'Caragan. In Pynnar's Survey the territory of O'Carraghan, in the county of Tyrone and precinct of Mount-

joy, is represented as in the possession of Sir Robert Heyburne in 1619.—(Harris's *Hibernica*, p. 204.) In the Ulster Inquisitions we find mention of “Sir Robert Hebron of Killiman.”—(Tyrone, No. 11, 12, 18, Car. II.) This property subsequently passed into the Stuart family, who obtained a patent for it under the name of “the Mannor of O'Corragan,” and it is now possessed by Rev. Mr. Stuart of Rockhill, near Letterkenny, county of Donegal.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Ceileachain*.—Now anglicised O'Callaghan by the more respectable families of this sept ; but Kealahan, without the prefix O', by the peasantry of the name, who are pretty numerous in the counties of Louth, Monaghan, and Armagh. They are to be distinguished from the O'Callaghans of Munster, who are of a totally different race.

Édeaáta. Cúisíh oile don lá Muiréírtach Ua Neill for Muídhornais, co  
 tucc boíoma 7 brait a noisgail íaráigíte an éluig céda. hUa hAéda,  
 tígírna Ua Fiaéirach Arda Spáta, do marbhad lá mac nAriailt, 7 lórcaó  
 Scríne Pátraicc lair beór. Cluain mic Nóir do indreab do Muimneacais  
 1 néccmair Donnchaó mic brian. Donnchaó iarrin do éabairt a riara  
 don eacclair .i. ógíraíre do Dia 7 do Chiarán co lá mbraeta, 7 da píéte bó  
 ro cédóir uad, 7 do pad a mallaétain for gach noen do Mhuimneacais do  
 bepaó nach ndochair for phamab Chiarán co brát. Cluain mic Nóir do  
 orghain do Chonmaicnib, 7 do pad Dia 7 Chiarán móiróisgail forra ind .i. tam  
 anaitimó co fparcaabéta na buailte pára co na muidib iar nécc a ndaoineab  
 uile, co tartrair réir íaméta Chiarán iarrin .i. mancaine meic hUí Ruairc  
 .i. Mac na haíde, 7 dá mac décc óigéigírna batari deach do Conmaicnib 1  
 maille fíur, 7 Sceball gaca dúine. Ar fear Teéba 7 Conmaicne do éor  
 do fearais Míde occ an Eíthe, hi ttorchair mac Ruíen hl Doimhnaig,  
 tanairi Teatba, 7 Cúlénai mac Ualgairecc, taircaó Muimneaire Scalaige, 7  
 Ua Leoban, an dapa tánairi Teatba, 7 rochaíde oile cén mó táitiríthe.  
 Ar Sil Muiríohair lá riara bpeirne .i. la hArt Ua Ruairc, dú 1 ttorchair  
 an cléirach Ua Concobair, 7 orong oile a maille fíur. Murchaó, mac  
 brian, tígírna Ua Faélan do marbhad do mac Giollamoccolmoce, tanairi  
 Ua nDuncáda.

<sup>b</sup> *Clog-an-eadhachta*.—Otherwise called Clog-Udhachta-Phadraig, i. e. the bell of St. Patrick's Testament.—See this bell referred to under A. D. 1356 and 1425; also Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., pp. 370 to 375.

<sup>i</sup> *Booleys*: i. e. cow-sheds, or mountain dairies.—See Spenser's *View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin reprint of 1809, p. 82.

<sup>k</sup> *The Eithne*: i. e. the River Inny, which, in St. Patrick's time, formed the boundary between North and South Teathbha. It connects the lakes Lough Sheelin, Lough Kineel, Lough Derryvaragh, and Lough Iron. From Lough Iron it proceeds by the town of Ballymahon, three miles below which it falls into Lough Ree, forming a considerable estuary called Bun-

Eithne, i. e. mouth of the Inny.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under A. M. 3510, p. 33, *supra*.

<sup>1</sup> *Mac Gillamocholmog*.—This name was anglicised Mac Gilmoholmock. The family descends from Dunchadh, the brother of Faélan, ancestor of the O'Byrnes of Leinster. The progenitor from whom they took their hereditary surname was Gilla-Mocholmog, i. e. servant of St. Mocholmog, son of Dunchadh, son of Lorcan, son of Faélan, son of Muireadhach, son of Bran, son of Faélan, son of Dunchadh, *a quo* Ui-Dunchadha, son of Murchadh, son of Bran Mut. This family was seated in that district of the county of Dublin through which the River Dothair, or Dodder, flows.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:



of the profanation of Clog-an-Eadhachta<sup>b</sup>. Another predatory excursion was made by Muirheartach Ua Neill into Mughdhorna, whence he carried a cattle spoil and prisoners, in revenge of the profanation of the same bell. Ua h-Aedha, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Arda-Sratha, was slain by the son of Aralt, by whom also the shrine of Patrick was burned. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the Munstermen, in the absence of Donnchadh, son of Brian. Donnchadh afterwards gave satisfaction to the church, to wit, perfect freedom [of the church] to God and to Ciaran till the day of judgment, and forty cows to be given by him immediately; and he gave a curse to any one of the Munstermen that should ever inflict any injury upon the clergy of Ciaran. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the Connhaicni, and God and Ciaran wreaked great vengeance upon them for it, i. e. an unknown plague [was sent among them], so that the Booleys<sup>i</sup> were left waste with their cattle after the death of all the [shepherd] people; after which the clergy of Ciaran received their own award [in atonement], namely, the *manchain* of the son of Ua Ruairc, i. e. Mac-na-h-aidhche, and twelve sons of the sub-chieftains, the best of the Connhaicni, along with him, and a screaball for every *dun*. A slaughter was made of the men of Teathbha and Connhaicne, by the men of Meath, at the Eithne<sup>k</sup>, where fell the son of Ruithin Ua Doineannaigh, Tanist of Teathbha; Culenai, son of Ualgharg, chief of Muinntir-Scalaighe; Ua Ledban, the second Tanist of Teathbha; and many others besides them. A slaughter was made of the Ui-Muireadhaigh by the men of Breifne, i. e. by Art Ua Ruairc, where the Cleireach Ua Conchobhair, and others along with him, were slain. Murchadh, son of Bran, lord of Ui-Faelain, was slain by Mac Gillamocholmog<sup>l</sup>, Tanist of Ui-Dunchadha.

"A. D. 1044. Cumascach O'Hailillen, king of O-Nehach, killed by the O-Caragans. Nell O'Celegan, king of Bressals, and his brother, Trener, blinded by the sons of Madugan by trechery. Donell O'Cuirk, king of Muskrai, killed by O'Lahen and O'Hussen. An army by Nell mac Macilechlainn, king of Ailech, upon the O-Meths, from whom they carried 240 cowes" [*rectè*, 1200, *da céo décc bó*], "and many captives from them, and the men of Cuailgne, for enforcing" [i. e. profaning] "the bell, Clogin-echta. Another army by the same Nell, king of

Ailech, upon Mugorn, and he brought cowes and captives for the same business, .i. the" [profanation of the] "Bell. The Clearke, O'Conor, killed."—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1044. Clonvicknose was preyed by the Munstermen, in the absence of Donnough mac Bryan, for which Donnough granted to Saint Keyran and Clonvicknose perpetuall freedom, and forty cowes at that present; and gave his malediction to any Munstermen that would ever after abuse any" [person or thing] "belonging to St. Keyran. Clonvicknose was preyed

Aoir Críort, míle cétara a cúice. Maolmarptain fínn fípleigíno Ceannanra, Cána uasal raccart Ácáid bó, Muirídhach, mac mic Saerǵura, aipéindeach Doimíacc, Caéurach Ua Catáil, comarba Caoimǵin, Caéurac Ua Corcraín, comarba Glinne hUirín, Corbmac Ua Ruadhach, aipéindísh Tírmáinn Feíceime, 7 Maonach Ua Cíorubáin, comarba Mochta Luǵmaid, décc. Cluain Ioraird do Iorccad fo tír i naoin reaccmáin cona doimíacc. Flaitébsírtach Ua Canannáin, tígírna Cheneoil Conaill, 7 Gluimarn Ua Cleircen, tígírna Ua Coirppe, décc. Congalach Ua Loclainn, tígírna Corco Moóruidh [do écc]. Ar for Ultuib hi Reachrainne la o Thallaib Áta cliaeth, .i. hloíar mac Aíraile, in po marbad éirí éad im Ragnall Ua nEochada. Creach la Muiríscírtac, mac Flaitébsírtac hUí Néill hi ríraib dísí conur tairraib Thairbít Ua Cataraig, tígírna dísí hi cCapán Linne, 7 an muir lán ar a ccíno, 7 do éirí Muiríscírtac lair, go ndruing dia múinntir imme. Capíach, mac Saoirbísíthaig, tígírna Eoganaét Chairil do Iorccad i tairí teinfí dUa Longarcáin, mic Duinncuain co ndaoimibh oile a maille ríur. Doimnall hUa Cítrada, cíní Dhal cCair, 7 orðan Múman, décc. Mac Maoileachlainn, mic Cinníolaí, mic Concobair, ríǵdamna Ua cConaill, do marbad. Ámalǵaí, mac Flainn, tairíac Calraige, do écc do ǵalar anairíad ríra ccínn tír tairíac iar ccoinnínd éicne do cóp for Cluain mic

by the O'Feralls, of whom a certain poet made this Lattin verse:

*"Hæc urbs horrendis hodie vastata inimicis  
Quæ prius ante fuit Scotorum nobile culmen."*

"For which outrages committed upon the clergy of St. Keyran, God horribly plagued them with a strange unknown disease, that they died so fast of that infection, that their towns, houses, and Darie places" [booleys], "were altogether waste, without men or cattle, inso-much that at last they were driven to graunte, in honour of St. Keyran, the abbey land of O'Royrke's son, and the twelve best sons of all the O'Faralls, and a certain summ of money for their maintenance, which was paid by the pole throughout the countrey, for apeasing the indignation which the saint conceived against

them."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>m</sup> *Ua-Cirdubhan*.—Now *anglicè* Kirwan, a name still very numerous throughout Ireland, but particularly in the county of Galway.

<sup>n</sup> *Ui-Cairbre*: i. e. *Ui-Cairbre-Aebhdha*, in the present county of Limerick. The O'Cleircians, now O'Clerys, are still in this territory.

<sup>o</sup> *Casan-Linne*.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 939. This was evidently the mouth of the river of Ardee, near Castlebellingham, in the county of Louth.

<sup>p</sup> *Carthach*.—He was the ancestor of the Mac Carthys of Desmond.

<sup>q</sup> *Calraighe*: i. e. *Calraighe-an-chala*, or the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath. The *Amhalghaidh* here referred to was the progenitor after whom the family of *Mic Amhalghadha*, or *Ma-*

The Age of Christ, 1045. Maelmartin Finn, lector of Ceanannus; Cana, noble priest of Achadh-bo; Muireadhach, son of Mac Saerghusa, airchinneach of Daimhliag; Cathasach Ua Cathail, successor of Caeimhghin; Cathasach Ua Corcraín, comharba of Gleann-Uisean; Cormac Ua Ruadhrach, airchinneach of Tearmann-Feichine; and Maenach Ua Cirdubhain<sup>m</sup>, successor of Mochta of Lughmhadh, died. Cluain-Iraird was thrice burned in one week, with its Daimhliag. Flaithbheartach Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill; and Gluniarn Ua Clercen, lord of Ui-Cairbre<sup>n</sup>, died. Conghalach Ua Lochlainn, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, [died]. A slaughter was made of the Ulidians at Reachrainn, by the foreigners of Ath-clíath, i. e. Imhar, son of Aralt, in which were slain three hundred men, together with Raghnaill Ua h-Eochadha. A predatory excursion was made by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill against the men of Breagha; but Gairbhith Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Breagha, overtook him at Casan-Linne<sup>o</sup>, when the sea was full in before them, and Muircheartach fell by him, and some of his people along with him. Carthach<sup>p</sup>, son of Saerbhreathach, lord of Eoghanacht-Chaisil, was burned in a house set on fire by the grandson of Longargain, son of Donnucuan, and other persons along with him. Domhnall Ua Ceatfadha, head of Dal-gCais, and of the dignity of Munster, died. The son of Maeleachlainn, son of Ceannfaeladh, son of Conchobhar, royal heir of Ui-Conaill, was killed. Amhalghaidh, son of Flann, chief of Calraighe<sup>q</sup>, died of an unknown disease, before the end of three days, after obtaining forcible refectio-

gawleys, took their hereditary surname.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1045. Muireach mac Saergus, Airchinnech of Doimliag; Cahasach O'Cathail, Coarb of Coevgin; Maenach O'Cieruvan, Airchinnech of Lugmai, *in pace dormierunt*. Congalach O'Lochlainn, king of Corkcomrua; Gluniarainn O'Clerkean, king of Carbury; Flahvertach O'Canannan, king of Kindred-Conell; Donell O'Cetfaa, the glory of Mounster, killed all" [*rectè, mortui sunt*]. "The Airchinnech of Lehglín killed in the church doore. An army by Murtagh O'Neil upon the men of Bregb, and Garvie O'Cahasai, king of Bregb, met him at Cassan Linne, and the towne full before him" [γ in mui]

lán ar a cinn, *rectè*, the tide full before him], "where Murtagh fell with many of his" [people]. "Carthach mac Saervrehai, king of Eonacht, burnt in a fiery house, by Longargan mac Duncuan, *cum multis nobilibus ustis*. Battle betwene the Scotts themselves, where fell Cronan, Abbot of Duncaillenn."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain but the three entries following under this year:

"A. D. 1045. Clonard was thrice burnt in one week. Cabassagh, Cowarb of St. Kevyn, died. Hymar, son of Harold, made a great slaughter of Ulstermen in Innispatrik" [and] "in Rathklyn" [now Lambay, south of Innispatrik, in the county of Dublin], "to the number of 300 of them."

Νόιρ. Cluain fířta brenaimn co na doimíacc do lorceađ la hUib Maíne. Cúconnaēt, mac Ğađra Uí Dhúnađaig, do mārbađ ann.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle ceatpacha a pé. Maolpattraice Ua bíteice áip-  
přleigínn Arda Macha, paoi hi ceabađ 7 in oigē, 7 Maolbrígve, paccap  
Cille dapa, vécc. Muireađach, mac Flaitēbřtaigh 1 Néill píođaíma Oiliđ,  
7 Aiteiđ Ua hAiteiđ, tiđřna Ua nEađach Ulađ, do lorceađ 1 ttaig ēeinb  
la Comulađ, mac Congalaig, tiđřna Uachtair ēíre. Arē Ua Ruairc, pí  
Connaēt, do mārbađ do Chenel Conaill ipin dapa blađain iar norceain  
Cluana mic Noir. hUa Finnguine, tiđřna Eoganachta Caille na manach,  
do mārbađ. Concobar Ua Loingriđ, tiđřna Oail Araiđe, do mārbađ do  
mac Domnaill hUí Loingriđ 1 Uaigmb (.i. 1 nUib buide) dap rápúccađ Néill,  
mic Eoćađa, .i. pi Ulađ, 7 Dhiarmada mic Maelnambó. Ğormflait, inđřn  
Maileachlainn, 7 Maolpuanađ Ğotte, vécc. Mađ Arailt do ionmārbađ do  
Ğhallaiđ, 7 Mac Rađnaill do píođađ. Přřgal Ua Ğiapđa, tiđřna Ğairppe,  
do mārbađ dUa Flannagán, tiđřna Teatđa.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle ceatpacha a reacht. Cetepnach, eppcop ó Tigh  
Collain, do écc in hl, 1 nairēhre. Ğillamolaipri, přleigíno Luđmarh,  
Maelmoicheirge, přleigínn Cluana Ipaip, 7 Cúbúliđ, mac Ğaítime, por  
aipćinneach Cřannpa, vécc. Ğiapcaille, mac Pōđlađa, maep Síl Aēđa

<sup>1</sup> *Uachtar-thire*: i. e. the upper part of the territory. This is shewn under the name of *Watertiry*, on Mercator's map of "Ultonia Orientalis," as the territory adjoining the inner bay of Dundrum on the west, containing the castle of "Dondrom," and extending from Maheracat southwards to below Magheraye. In 1605, Phelomy Mac Arton made over to Lord Cromwell "the Castle of Dondrome, with the third parte of all that his countrie called Kilanarte, or in *Waterterrye*, or elsewhere in county of Downe."—(*Cal. Canc. Hib.*, vol. ii. p. 71). See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 351, note.

<sup>2</sup> *Eoganacht-Caille-na-manach*.—Now the barony of Kilnamannagh, in the county of Tipperary.

<sup>3</sup> *Ui-Buidhe*.—Now the barony of Ballyadams,

in the Queen's County.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1046. Mureach mac Flahvertai, heyre of Ailech, and Aitey O'Hatei, king of O'Nehach in Ulster, burnt in a burning house by Con-Ula mac Congalai, king of Uochtar-hire. Art O'Royrke, king of Connaght, killed by Kindred-Conell. Fergall O'Ciargai, king of Carbre, killed by O'Flannagan, king of Tehva. Conor O'Longsy, king of Dalarai, killed by Donell O'Longsi his sonn in Lenster. Maelpatrick O'Bylecc, Arch-Lector of Ardmach, and cheife in praier and hospitality" [*rectē*, chastity] "died in his good old age. Duvdalehe mac Maelmuire tooke his place."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise are defective from the year 1045 to 1054.

at Cluain-mic-Nois. Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, with its church, was burned by the Ui-Maine. Cuchonnacht, son of Gadhra Ua Dunadhaigh, was there slain.

The Age of Christ, 1046. Maelpadraig Ua Bileoicé, chief lector of Ard-Macha, a paragon in piety and chastity, and Maelbrighde, priest of Cill-dara, died. Muireadhach, son of Flaithbheartach Ua Neill, royal heir of Oileach, and Aiteidh Ua hAiteidh, lord of Ui-Eathach-Uladh, were burned in a house set on fire by Cu-Uladh, son of Conghalach, lord of Uachtar-thire<sup>r</sup>. Art Ua Ruairc, King of Connaught, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill, in the second year after his having plundered Cluain-mic-Nois. Ua Finngüne, lord of Eoganacht-Cailleana-manach<sup>a</sup>, was killed. Conchobhar Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by the son of Dómhnall Ua Loingsigh, in Leinster (i. e. in Ui-Buidhe<sup>t</sup>), in violation of [the guarantee of] Niall, son of Eochaidh, King of Ulidia, and of Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo. Gormfhlaith, daughter of Maelseachlainn, and Maelruanaidh Gott, died. The son of Aralt was expelled by the foreigners, and the son of Raghnaill was elected king. Fearghal Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was slain by Ua Flannagain, lord of Teathbha.

The Age of Christ, 1047. Cethernach, bishop from Teach-Collain<sup>a</sup>, died at Hi, on pilgrimage. Gillamolaissi, lector of Lughmhadh; Maelmoicheirghe, lector of Cluain-Iraird; and Cuduiligh, son of Gaithine Fosairchinneach of Ceanannus, died. Ciarcaille, son of Foghlaidh, steward of Sil-Aedha Slaine<sup>w</sup>, died.

<sup>a</sup> *Teach-Collain*: i. e. the house of Collan, now called Tigh Collain in Irish, but anglicised Stackallan. It is situated nearly midway between Navan and Slane, in the county of Meath. It is curious to remark that in some of those districts colonized by the Danes and English, the *Teach*, or *Tigh*, of the Irish, was made *Sta* or *Sti*, as in this instance, and in Stickillen, Stagonnell, Stillorgan, in Irish *Ṭig Chillín*, *Ṭeac Chonall*, *Ṭig Lopcám*.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 32, note <sup>p</sup>, where it is shewn that *Ṭig Riagla*, i. e. the house of St. Regulus, now Tyrella, in the barony of Lecale, county of Down, was anciently anglicised Starely, Stagheer, &c.

It is highly probable that the Four Masters are wrong in writing this name *Ṭeac Collain*,

as it is now locally pronounced in Irish by the natives, and that the true form of the name is *Ṭeac Conám*, i. e. St. Conan's house. In O'Clery's *Irish Calendar* mention is made, under 29th of June, of St. Conan of Tigh-Conain, in the land of Ui-Crimhthainn, which comprises the present baronies of Upper and Lower Slane in Meath.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 184, not. 9; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. iii. c. 76; also note <sup>w</sup>, on *Achadh-farcha*, A. D. 503, p. 163, *suprà*.

<sup>w</sup> *Sil-Aedha-Slaine*: i. e. the race of the monarch Aedh Slaine, seated in Bregia in East Meath.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1047. Great snowe this yeare from



Lann, daughter of Mac Sealbhachain, successor of Brighid ; and Ua Baillen, lector of Ros-Cre, died. Muircheartach, son of Mac Madadhain, lord of Ui-Breasail, was slain. Niall Ua Ruairc was slain in Corann, by Ua Concho-bhair. An army was led by Niall, son of Maelseachlainn, with the Cinel-Eoghain and Airghialla, into Breagha, where they slew Madadhan Ua hIffernain, chief of Clann-Creccain. A great famine came upon the Ulidians, so that they left their territory, and proceeded into Leinster. It was on account of the violation of a covenant this famine came on, namely, a treachery was committed on the two sons of Maelmordha, i. e. Murchadh and Ceallach, by the son of Eochaidh and the chiefs of Ulidia, after they had been placed under their protection ; and it was to annoy the son of Mael-na-mbo that the Ulidians committed this act of treachery. Great snow in this year (the like of which was never seen), from the festival of Mary until the festival of Patrick, so that it caused the destruction of cattle and wild animals, and the birds of the air, and the animals of the sea in general. Of this snow was said :

Seven years and forty fair, and a thousand of fine prosperity,  
From the birth of Christ, of fame unlimited, to the year of the  
great snow.

The son of Donnchadh Gott, royal heir of Teamhair, and Ua hEidhin, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died.

The Age of Christ, 1048. Cele, Bishop of Ardachadh of Bishop Mel<sup>x</sup>, died. Aedh, son of Maelan Ua Nuadhait, airchinneach of Sord, was killed on the night of the Friday of protection before Easter, in the middle of Sord. Cloithnia, successor of Ailbhe [of Imleach], died. Feardomhnach Ua Innascaigh, successor of Finnen, was killed by the son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh. Dun-chadh Ua Ceileachair, successor of Ciaran of Saighir, died. Gillacolum Ua hEignigh, lord of Airghialla, died, and was interred at Dun-da-leathghlas. Dunlaing, son of Dunghal, lord of Ui-Briuin-Cualann, the glory of the east of Ireland, was killed by his brethren. Maelfabhaill Ua hEidhin, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died. Fearghal Ua Maelmhuidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, died. Ceannfaeladh Ua Cuill<sup>x</sup>, chief poet of Munster ; the son of Cumara, grandson

<sup>x</sup> *Ceannfaeladh Ua Cuill*.—See O'Reilly's *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers*, p. 74, where it is stated that he wrote a poem of 160 verses, on the death of Eoghan, grand-nephew of Brian

Liacc, do mairbhad do mac Taidg Uí Mhaolruanaid. Tairbít hUa Caetaraig, tighfina bpsig, do eirgabail do Choncobair Ua Maolrfehlann, co pparccais peact naitirre occa. Creach lá mac Maoil na mbó forr na deirib co pucc braitte 7 moidi. Cpsch lá Concobair Ua Maolreacłann dar Mag Uipi go pug gabála mópa. Creach lá hUib Paoláin dar Cluan Ioraird, a ndioğail na cpece rin. Sloiccsó lá mac nEocáda 7 lá mac Maoil na mbó hi Míoe, co po loirccpsr cealla Míoe act mað beag. Creach la rigðamnaib, no toircaib, hUa Máine i nDeibna co po mairbta na ríog toirig uile ann .i. Ua Maolruanaid, 7 Ua Flannacáin, 7 an Cleirpac Ua Taidg, 7 mac buaðachain, rigðamna Dealbna.

Goir Cpsort, míle ceatpaca anaoi. Maolcaindig Ua Taichig, comarba Dairmíur, dég. Tuatal Ua hUail, oipinneach boite Chonuir, Tuatal Ua Muirgfsra pfpieigind Tuama Pionblocha, décc. Plaitépsrtach, mac Domnaill hUí Loingrig, do mairbhad do mac Concobair Uí Loingrig. Muirépsrtach hUa Maolreacłann do mairbhad lá Concobair Ua Maolreacłann tre meabail. Concobair Ua Cindpaolad, tighfina Ua Conaill Gabpa, do mairbhad do tighfina Eoganachta Locha Léin. Iomair Ua beice, tighfina Ua Méit, do mairbhad. Anaerplep, mac Domnaill, tighfina Corca bhaircind, do mairbhad do mac Arpit mic Domnaill, .i. mac a dshbpatar. Sloiccsó lá hUltaib, 7 lá Laigiu, 7 la Gulla hi Míoe, do cúingid airtirre pfp moidig.

Borumha, who was killed in Ossory in the year 1027.

\* *Dealbna*: i. e. Dealbhna-Nuadhat, a territory lying between the Rivers Suck and Shannon, in the present county of Roscommon, where a sept of the Dalcassian race of Thomond flourished till this period, when they were totally subdued by the Ui-Maine.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1048. Dunlaing mac Dungail, *a fratribus suis occisus est*. Fergal O'Maelmuai, king of Ferkall; Gilcolum O'Hegni, Arcking of Airgiall; Cenfaelu O'Cuill, archpoet of Mounster; Maelfavaill O'Heighin, king of O'Fiachrach, *mortui sunt*. Clothna, Airchinnech of Imleach-Ivair; Ferdovnai O'Hinascai, Coarb of Finnen.

Duncha O'Celechar, Coarb of Kyaran of Saigir, *in pace quieverunt*. The Coarb of Peter, and 12 of his chieffe associates, died with him, by drinking of poyson given them by the Coarb that was there before."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>a</sup> *Ua Taichligh*.—Now anglicised Tully and Tilly.

<sup>b</sup> *Ua hUail*.—This name is now obsolete in Inishowen and Donegal, where Both-Chonais is situated; but it may exist in other parts of Ulster under the anglicised form of Hoel, or Howell.

<sup>c</sup> *O'Muirgheasa*.—Now always anglicised Morris, with the prefix O'.

<sup>d</sup> *Tuaim-Finnlocha*.—Now Tomfinlough, in the barony of Upper Bunratty, and county of Clare.—See note <sup>k</sup>, under the year 944, *suprà*.

<sup>e</sup> *Ua Loingsigh*.—Now anglicised Linchy, and



of Mac Liag, was killed by the son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh. Gairbhith Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Breagha, was taken prisoner by Conchobhar Ua Maelseachlainn; and he [Ua Cathasaigh] left seven hostages with him [in lieu of himself]. A predatory excursion was made by the son of Mael-na-mbo into the Deisi, whence he carried off prisoners and cattle. A predatory excursion was made by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn over Magh-Liphi, and he carried off great spoils. A predatory excursion was made by the Ui-Faelain over Cluain-Iraird, in revenge of the latter depredation. An army was led by the son of Eochaidh and the son of Mael-na-mbo into Meath, and they burned the churches of Meath, except a few. A predatory excursion was made by the royal heirs or chieftains of Ui-Maine into Dealbhna<sup>a</sup>, where the royal chieftains were all slain, namely, Ua Maelruanaidh, Ua Flannagain, the Cleireach Ua Taidhg, and Mac Buadhachain, royal heir of Dealbhna [Nuadhat].

The Age of Christ, 1049. Maelcainnigh Ua Taichligh<sup>a</sup>, comharba of Daimhinis, died. Tuathal Ua hUail<sup>b</sup>, airchinneach of Both-Chonais; Tuathal Ua Muirghesa<sup>c</sup>, lector of Tuaim-Finnlocha<sup>d</sup>, died. Flaithbheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Loingsigh<sup>e</sup>, was slain by the son of Conchobhar O'Loingsigh. Muircheartach Ua Maelseachlainn was slain by Conchobhar Ua Maelseachlainn, by treachery. Conchobhar Ua Cinnfhaelaidh<sup>f</sup>, lord of Ui-Conaill Gabhra, was slain by the lord of Eoghanacht-Locha-Lein. Imhar Ua Beice<sup>g</sup>, lord of Ui-Meith, was killed. Anaëssles, son of Domhnall<sup>h</sup>, lord of Corcha-Bhaiscinn, was killed by the son of Assith, son of Domhnall, i. e. his brother's son. An army was led by the Ulidians, Leinstermen, and foreigners, into Meath, to demand the hos-

sometimes Lynch. The name is still common in the county of Down.

<sup>f</sup> *Ua Cinnfhaelaidh*.—Now anglicised Kinealy, or Kinaily, without any prefix. The name is still common in their original territory of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, or the baronies of Connello, in the county of Limerick.

<sup>g</sup> *Ua Beice*.—Now made Beck and Peck, but it is not easy to distinguish the Irish from those of English origin who bear this name. The tendency to assimilate Irish names of this kind to English ones of similar sound is now very general.

<sup>h</sup> *Anaëssles, son of Domhnall*.—From Aedh, another brother of this Anaëssles, descended the family of O'Domhnaill, or O'Donnell, of Corca-Vaskin, in the south-west of the county of Clare. Their father, Domhnall, from whom the hereditary surname was taken, was killed in the battle of Clontarf in 1014; and Murchadh, son of Flann, this Domhnall's paternal uncle, who was chief of Corca-Vaskin, died in the year 918.—See p. 599, *suprà*.

The O'Donnells of this race are still in Thomond, but it is not easy to distinguish them from the race of Shane Luirg O'Donnell of Tir-

Ro marbta imorro a naittepe lá Concóbar im Toirpdealbach Ua Catharaig. Ro loipeist na pluair an tír etir cealla, 7 dúine ian rin. Slóiccfo lá mac brian co Magh nAirbh, co pucc gialla laigín 7 Oppairge. Amalgaid, com-  
orba páttaricc, décc, 7 Dub da lete, mac Maolmuire, mic Eochada, do  
gabail a ionaid ara piorupléiginn an lá tsíta Amalgaid, 7 Aod Ua Foirreth  
do gabail an piorara leiginn.

Aoir Críort, míle caocca. Cleirchén hUa Muineoc, uaral eppcop Leit-  
ghinne, 7 ceand crábaidh Oppairge, Diarmaid hUa Rudaicáin, eppcop Fírna.  
Conall, aipéindeach Cille Moceallócc, 7 a pspiléiginn cšour, Dubtach mac  
Mílfa, comarba Canoidg, Suairpe Ua Manáin, paccart Ghlinne dá locha,  
Diarmaid hUa Céle, aipéinneach Telca Foirteoir, 7 Achaid aball, dég.  
Diarmaid Ua Lacán, pspiléiginn Cille dapa, décc. hUa Scula, aipéinneach  
Inri Cátaigh, Maolan pspiléiginn Cšannra, egnaid dšpircarigte eipide, 7  
Maoldúin Ua hEiccšitairg, aipéinneach Loetra, décc. Maolpšhlainn, mac  
Cinnpaolaid, décc. Donnchad .i. an Corralac mac Giolla Phaoláin .i. Dom-  
naill, tigšina Ua pšoilge, do marbad lá Congalac mac mic brogarbáin mic  
Concóbar. Maolpuanaid, mac Concóirne, tigšina Ele, do marbad dia  
muintir pén. Scandšir etir piora Maige hlca, 7 Airgialla, hi ttorcáir  
Eochaid Ua hOirpreine. Dubdaleite, comarba Pháttaric, por cuairt Cenél

connell, who settled in Munster in the fifteenth or sixteenth century.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under A. D. 1013, p. 775, *supra*.

<sup>i</sup> *Their hostages*.—Six hostages of Magh Breg, or Bregia, were in the hands of Conchobhar O'Maeleachlainn (Conor O'Melaghlin) since the year 1048. He obtained them in exchange for Gairbhith Ua Cathasaigh (Garvey O'Casey), whom he had taken prisoner.

<sup>k</sup> *Magh-nAirbh*.—A plain in the barony of Crannagh, and county of Kilkenny. The church of Tubbridbritain is referred to as being in this plain.—See the *Circuit of Muirheartach Mac Neill*, pp. 39, 40.

<sup>l</sup> *Amhalghaidh*.—This passage is translated by Colgan, as follows:

"A. D. 1049. Amalgadius Archiepiscopus Ardmachanus decessit. Et Dubdalethus filius

Moelmarii ex Scholastico, seu Theologiæ profes-  
sore Ardmachano in ejus locum sufficitur eodem  
die quo Amalgadius decessit. Et Dubdaletho  
in munere Professoris succedit Aidus Ua Foir-  
reth."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1049. Amalgai, Coarb of Patrick, 29  
annis transactis in principatu, penitens in Christo  
quievit. Maelcainni O'Tahli, Coarb of Daminis,  
Tuohal O'Huail, Airchinnech Buthyconais, mor-  
tui sunt. Flahvertach O'Longsi killed by Conor  
O'Longsie's sonn. Murtagh mac Maeilechlainn,  
killed by Conor O'Maeilechlainn, against God  
and Man's will. Conor O'Cinfaela, king of  
O-Conells-Gavra; and Ivar O'Bece, king of  
O'Mehs, *occisi sunt*. Duvdalehe tooke the Ab-  
batcie, the same day that Amalgai died, from

tages of the men of Breagha. Their hostages<sup>1</sup> were put to death by Conchobhar [Ua Maeleachlainn], together with Toirdhealbhach Ua Cathasaigh; after which the forces burned the country, both churches and fortresses. An army was led by the son of Brian to Magh-nAirbh<sup>2</sup>, and he obtained the hostages of Leinster and Osraighe. Amhalghaidh<sup>3</sup>, successor of Patrick, and Dubhdalethe, son of Maelmuire, son of Eochaidh, was raised to his place from the lectorship on the day of Amhalghaidh's decease; and Aedh Ua Forreth assumed the lectorship.

The Age of Christ, 1050. Cleirichen Ua Muineoc, noble bishop of Leithghlinn, and head of the piety of Osraighe; Diarmaid Ua Rodachain, Bishop of Farna; Conall, airchinneach of Cill-Mocheallog<sup>m</sup>, and its lector previously; Dubhthach, son of Milidh, successor of Cainneach; Guaire Ua Manchain, priest of Gleann-da-locha; Diarmaid Ua Cele<sup>n</sup>, airchinneach of Tealach-Foirtcheirn<sup>o</sup> and Achadh-abhall, died. Diarmaid Ua Lachan, lector of Cill-dara, died. Ua Scula, airchinneach of Inis-Cathaigh; Maelan, lector of Ceanannus, who was a distinguished sage; and Maelduin Ua hEigceartaigh, airchinneach of Lothra, died. Malseachlainn, son of Ceannfaeladh, died. Donnchadh, i. e. the Cossalach<sup>p</sup>, son of Gillafhaelain, grandson of Domhnall, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain by Conghalach<sup>q</sup>, grandson of Brogarbhan, son of Conchobhar. Maelruanaidh, son of Cucoirne<sup>r</sup>, lord of Eile, was killed by his own people. A conflict between the men of Magh-Itha and the Airghialla, in which Eochaidh Ua hOisene<sup>s</sup> was slain. Dubhdalethe, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Cinel-

being Lector before. Hugh O'Forrey took his former place."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>m</sup> *Cill-Mocheallog*.—Now Kilmallock, in the county of Limerick.—See note <sup>n</sup>, on *Cill-Dacheallog*, under A. D. 1028, p. 816, *suprà*.

<sup>n</sup> *Ua Cele*.—Now anglicised Kyley and Kealy, without any prefix.

<sup>o</sup> *Tealach-Foirtcheirn*.—Otherwise written Tulach-Foirtcheirn, i. e. Foirtcheirn's hill. This was the old name of Tullow, in the barony of Ravilly, and county of Carlow. In the gloss to the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at 12th of June, Tulach-Foirtcheirn is placed in Ui-Felmedha, which is the ancient name of the territory, from which Tullow was sometimes called Tullagh-Offelimy

in old English records.

<sup>p</sup> *Cossalach*: i. e. Dirty-footed.

<sup>q</sup> *Conghalach*.—He was son of Donnsléibhe, son of Brogarbhan, who was slain at Clontarf in 1014, who was son of Conchobhar, the progenitor of O'Conor Faly.

<sup>r</sup> *Maelruanaidh, son of Cucoirne*.—This Cucoirne was the son of Maenach, who was son of Cearbhall, the progenitor from whom the Ui-Cearbhaill, or O'Carrolls of Ely-O'Carroll, took their hereditary surname; and this Cearbhall was the twentieth in descent from Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilíoll Olum, king of Munster.

<sup>s</sup> *Ua hOissene*.—Now anglicised Hessian and Hussian, without the prefix Ua or O'.

Εογαιν, ἡ δο ἔβρε ἐπὶ ἐέδ βό υαδαιβ. Δοιμίνδ μόνρ δο ἐιάεταν ηι ἐτίρ. Ερεανν, co rucc ιέ, ἡ βλιοέτ, ἡ μίρρ, ἡ ιαρcc ó δαιοιμβ, co po φάρ ειρionnpacur ηι cach, co ná haincfo ceall na dún na cairdfr epiope na comluige, go po tionólrac cléirig Muman, ἡ α λαοιχ, ἡ α ριογραιδ im Donnchaδ mac brian .i. mac ριγ Ερεανν, ἡ im Céle mac Donnacáin, im cfnh epaδaiδ Ερεανν co Cill Dalua, co po opδαιγpoc cáin ἡ corcc gach inδliγiδ o biucc co mór. Tucc dia píte ἡ poinfnh pop plioche na cána pin. Ceall dapa co na doimhlaacc do lopccaδ. Cluain mic Nóir do opzain πό ἐπὶ ι naon páite, peaet ó siol nAnnchaδa, ἡ pa δó o Callpαιγib gup na Sionnchaib. Lano lepe do opzain ἡ do lopccaδh. Δαιpe Caelainne, ἡ cloicteach Rora comáin do lopccaδ opfruib bpepne. Δaimhlaacc do lopccaδ. Imr Clozpanδ do opccain. Dubdalete pop cuairδ Chenel nEogain co etuc epí céδ βό υαδαιβ.

Αορ Cpiope, mile caecca α haon. Mac Sluaγaδaiγ uapal paγape Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Muipéfrtach, mac bpic, τιγfrna na nDeiri, do lopccaδ do hUib Paoláin. Ua Concoδair, τιγfrna Ua Poilge .i. Congalaé, mac Duinnpléibe mic bpoγapbain, do mapbaδ dia muinnepi péin. Maiδm pua nUa Maolδopaδ pop Connaétauib, dú ηι etopchpattap ile do Chonmaicnib. Δiapmaid, mac Domnaill, mic brian, do mapbaδ lá mupchaδ mac brian epia meabaíl. Mac Lachlainδ do ionδapbaδh α τιγfrnup Toléa Occ, ἡ Aoδ Ua Pcapzail do γaδáil α ionaδ. Mac Paolain, mic bpic, do mapbaδ lá Maolpfehlainn, mac Mupcaδ mic Taibz mic bpic. Ainalγaiδ, mac Caatal, τιγfrna laptauip Connaét, do δallaδ lá hAoδ Ua Concoδair, τιγfrna Aipéip Connaét, iap na βειτ ι nepzabáil ppi pe bliadna co etuilleaδ, co po γaδpíde iap pin apup ι maptauip Connaét. Caatal mac Τιγfrnáin, τιγfrna

\* *Sinnacha* : i. e. the family of the O'Caarneys, or Foxes, of Teflia in Westmeath.

\* *Doire-Caellainne*.—This was another name for Tearmann Caellainne, near Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon; for some account of which see notes under A. D. 1225 and 1236.

\* *Cloicteach of Ros-Comain* : i. e. the steeple, or round tower belfry of Roscommon.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

"A. D. 1050. *Dominica incarnationis*, Maelruanai mac Concorne, king of Eile; Donncha

mac Gilfaelan, king of Faly, killed. Kildare, with its Doimliag, burnt. Maelan, Lector of Kells, *sapientissimus omnium Hibernensium*; Duvhach mac Mileaa, Coarb of Cainnech; Ua Scula, Airchinnech of Innis-Cahai; Maelduin O'Hegertai, Airchinnech of Lohra; and Clerken O'Muneog, the ecclesiastical upholding of all Ireland, *mortui sunt*. Diarmaid O'Cele, Airchinnech of Tulach-Fortcern;" [and] "Maelsechlainn mac Cinfaela, *mortui sunt*. An uprore betwene the men of Magh-Itha and Airgialla, where Eocha O'Hussen perished. Duvdalehc

Eoghain, and brought three hundred cows from them. Much inclement weather happened in the land of Ireland, which carried away corn, milk, fruit, and fish, from the people, so that there grew up dishonesty among all, that no protection was extended to church or fortress, gossiped or mutual oath, until the clergy and laity of Munster assembled, with their chieftains, under Donnchadh, son of Brian, i. e. the son of the King of Ireland, at Cill-Dalua, where they enacted a law and a restraint upon every injustice, from small to great. God gave peace and favourable weather in consequence of this law. Cill-dara with its Daimhliag [great stone church] was burned. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered thrice in one quarter of a year,—once by the Sil-Anmchadha, and twice by the Calraighi [an Chala] and the Sinnacha<sup>1</sup>. Lann-Leire was burned and plundered. Doire-Caelainne<sup>2</sup> and the Cloictheach of Ros-Comain<sup>3</sup> were burned by the men of Breifne. Daimhliag [Chianain] was burned. Inis-Clothrann [in Loch Ribh] was plundered. Dubhdalethe made a visitation of Cinel-Eoghain, and brought three hundred cows from thence.

The Age of Christ, 1051. Mac Sluaghadhaigh, noble priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Muircheartach, son of Breac<sup>4</sup>, lord of the Deisi, was burned by the Ua Faelains<sup>5</sup>. Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, namely, Conghalach, son of Donnsluibhe, son of Brogarbhan, was killed by his own people. A battle was gained by Ua Maeldoraidh over the Connaughtmen, wherein many of the Connhaicni were slain. Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, son of Brian, was killed by Murchadh, son of Brian, through treachery. Mac Lachlainn was expelled from the lordship of Tulach-Og; and Aedh Ua Fearghail took his place. The son of Faelan, son of Breac, was slain by Maelseachlainn, son of Murchadh, son of Faelan, son of Breac. Amhalgaidh, son of Cathal, lord of West Connaught, was blinded by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, lord of East Connaught, after he had been held in captivity for the space of one year and upwards; after which he [O'Conchobhair] fixed his residence<sup>6</sup> in West Connaught. Cathal, son of

visiting Kindred-Owen that he brought 300 cowes. Cluain mic Nois rifled three tymes in one quarter; once by Sil-Anmchaa, and twice by Callrai with" [the] "Foxes."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>4</sup> *Breac*.—He is the progenitor after whom the O'Bricks, or Bricks of the Decies, in the county

of Waterford, took their hereditary surname.

<sup>5</sup> *Ua-Faelains*.—Now Phelans, without the prefix O'.

<sup>6</sup> *Fixed his residence*: i. e. at Inis-Creamha, on the east side of Lough Corrib.—See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 367.

bréipne, do dól for cpeich i nEabha co ro éocchail Dún Feich i ttorchair caecca do daimbh, 7 ara tuccað reacht céad bó. Maíom for Conmaicm Sleib Formaioile ría nAod Ua cConchoðair, du i ttorchair ár Conmaicne. Laidcenn, mac Maolain hUí Leocáin, tigfina Thailín, 7 a bñ inígn an Thuit, do dól dia nailépe do Róim, co neibaltattar éoir oc tiachtain on Róim. Doínnall bán hUa brian do marbað la níg Connaét. bile maíge Aðar do érapcepað la hAod Ua Conchoðair. Faelan mac bpatáin, mic bpic do marbað i ndoimhíacc Lir móir Mocúda lá Maoilfchlainn mac Muircheartaig, mic bpic.

Aoir Críort, míle caocca aó. Artur, mac Muirfchoig, aipéinneach Cluana Maedócc orðán Laiḡín, [vécc]. Echtiḡfín hUa Eḡráin, comarba Ciaráin Cluana mic Nóir 7 Commáin, do écc ina ailépe hi cCluain Iparp. Muirpeadhach hUa Sionacáin, maor Patraice hi Mumain, Muirfóach, mac Diarmada, comarba Cronáin Ruir Cré, 7 Cléipeach Ruab [Ua] Laṡacáin vécc. Thollapátraice, mac Doínnall, ppióir Arpa Macha, vécc. Macraie Ua Donnchaða, tigfina Eoghanachta Chairil, 7 moḡðamna Mumán, vécc. Cpeach lá mac Mail na mbó hi Fíne Thall, ḡo ro loipe an típ ó Aṡ cliaṡ co hAlbene, aṡt noṡa tarrpað bú co ndínpat rcainpreacha mópa imon dún, dú i ttorcpatar ile ille 7 muno, co ndeachaib tigfina Thall .i. Eachmarcach, mac Raḡnaill oar muir, 7 ro ḡaḡ mac Maoil na mbó ríḡe

<sup>a</sup> *Eabha*.—A level plain lying between Binnbulbin and the sea, in the barony of Carbury, county of Sligo.—See A. M. 2859, 3656, 3790.

<sup>b</sup> *Dun-Feich*.—This is most probably the fort now called Dun-Iartharach, or the West Fort, which is situated on the hill of Knocklane, in the barony of Carbury, county of Sligo. It is situated on the western part of the hill, overhanging the sea, and is defended by a fosse and mound on the south-east side; at about eighty paces to the south there is another fosse and mound, extending across the whole breadth of the declivity of the hill.

<sup>c</sup> *Sliabh-Formaeile*.—This was the ancient name of Sliabh-Ui-Fhlóinn, in the west of the county of Roscommon, where a sept of the Conmaicne were seated at this period.

<sup>d</sup> *Magh-Adhair*.—See note under A. D. 981. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1051. Murtagh mac Brick, king of Desies in Mounster, burnt by O’Faelan. Maelbruadar mac Brick killed in the Doimliag of Lismore by Maelsechlainn O’Brick. Amalgai mac Cathail, king of West Connaght, blinded by Hugh O’Conor. Laignen mac Moylain, king of Gaileng, with his Queen, viz., the daughter of Gutt” [O’Maelechlainn], “went on pilgrimage to Rome, and died by the wai. Mac Lochlain from being king of Tulach-Og, and Hugh O’Ferral made king.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>e</sup> *Cluain-Maedhog*: i. e. Cluain-mor-Maedhog, now Clonmore, in the barony of Rathvilly, and county of Carlow.

Tighearnain, lord of Breifne, went upon a predatory excursion into Eabha<sup>a</sup>, and demolished Dun-Feich<sup>b</sup>, where fifty persons were slain, and whence seven hundred cows were carried off. A victory was gained over the Connhaicni of Sliabh-Formaeile<sup>c</sup> by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, where a slaughter was made of the Connhaicni. Laidhcenn, son of Maelan Ua Leocain, lord of Gaileanga, and his wife, the daughter of the Gott [O'Maeleachlainn], went on their pilgrimage to Rome; and they died in the east, on their return from Rome. Domhnall Ban Ua Briain was slain by the King of Connaught. The Tree of Magh-Adhair<sup>d</sup> was prostrated by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. Faelan, son of Bradan, son of Breac, was killed in the Daimhliag of Lis-mor-Mochuda, by Maelseachlainn, son of Muircheartach, son of Breac.

The Age of Christ, 1052. Arthur, son of Muireadhach of Cluain-Maedhog<sup>e</sup>, the glory of Leinster, [died]. Echthighern Ua Eaghraín, successor of Ciarán of Cluain-mic-Nois and of Comman, died on his pilgrimage at Cluain-Iraid. Muireadhach Ua Sinnachain, Patrick's steward in Munster; Muireadhach, son of Diarmaid, successor of Cronan of Ros-Cre; and Cleireach Ruadh Ua Lathachain, died. Gillaphadraig, son of Domhnall, Prior of Ard-Macha, died. Macraith<sup>f</sup>, grandson of Donnchadh, lord of Eoghanacht-Chaisil<sup>g</sup>, and royal heir of Munster, died. A predatory excursion was made into Fine-Gall<sup>h</sup> by the son of Mael-na-mbo, and he burned the country from Ath-clíath to Albene<sup>i</sup>; but he did not seize cows until they had great skirmishes around the fortress, where many fell on both sides, so that the lord of the foreigners, Eachmarcach, son of Raghnaill, went over seas, and the son of Mael-na-mbo<sup>k</sup> assumed the kingship of

<sup>f</sup> *Macraith*.—He was brother of Carthach, the progenitor of the family of Mac Carthy.—See A. D. 1045.

<sup>g</sup> *Eoghanacht-Chaisil*.—A tribe of the race of Eoghan Mor, son of Oilíoll Olum, seated around Cashel, in the present county of Tipperary. The mountain of Sliabh-na-mban-bhfionn are referred to in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen at A. D. 1121, as in Eoghanacht Chaisil.

<sup>h</sup> *Fine-Gall*: i. e. the territory then in the possession of the Danes of Dublin. The name is now applied to a district in the county of

Dublin, extending about fifteen miles to the north of the city.

<sup>i</sup> *Albene*.—Not identified.

<sup>k</sup> *The son of Mael-na-mbo*.—Mr. Lindsay, in his *View of the Coinage of Ireland*, gives this chieftain a Danish descent; but we have very ancient Irish authorities to prove that he was the ancestor of Dermot Mac Murrough, the king of Leinster at the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland. His real name was Diarmaid, and he was the son of Donnchadh, who was surnamed Mael-na-mbo, son of Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, who was the fourteenth



Thall dapa éirí. Creach lá hUa Concoðair dapa Conmaicne, co por inoir co móir. Ar Calraigé immo tigfina .i. im mac naireachtaiḡ, lá Conmaicneib triá miorbail Ciaraín. Dubfírra, inghín brian, décc. Domnall, mac Thiolla-éiríort, mic Concuailgne, do mairbad lá tigfina Fírr Roir. bpaon mac Maolmordha, .i. rí Laighn, do écc hi cColoin.

Aoir Críort, míle caocca a trí. Doilgén uapal raccart Arda Macha, Domnall Ua Céle, aircinneach Sláine, Corbmac hUa Ruadpach, aircinneach Tírmann Feicne, 7 Murchad Ua beolláin, aircinneach Orpoma eliab, décc. Flaitbírtaich Ua Maelpabail, tigfina Cairpcece bpaóade, décc. Niall Ua hEiccnigh, tigfina Fírr Manach, 7 a bpaéair Thiollaéiríort do mairbad la Fíraib Luirce tre meabail. Donnchad Ua Ceallachain, ríogðaríma Cairil do mairbad do Orpraigibh. Maolcrón, mac Caéail, tigfina deirceiré bpfḡ, do mairbad do hUa Riagáin, .i. aóde Luam Cárcce, 7 creacha leir por Thullai. Creach lá mac Lachlainn 7 la Fíraib Maige hica por Cenel mbíndicch Lochá Orpochair, agur pugrat trí céo bó. Cochlán, tigfina

in descent from Enna Ceinnsealach, the ancestor of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. The following genealogical table will shew how the Mac Murroughs, Kavanaghs, and other septs, are descended from him :

1. Domhnall, the 14th generation from Enna Ceinnsealach.
2. Diarmaid.
3. Donnchadh, surnamed Mael-na-mbo.
4. Diarmaid Mac Mael-na-mbo, King of the Danes of Dublin.
5. Murchadh, *a quo* Mac Murrough.
6. Donnchadh Mac Murrough.
7. Diarmaid Mac Murrough "of the English."
7. Murchadh "of the Irish," ancestor of Mac Davy More.
8. Domhnall Caemhanach, ancestor of the Kavanagh family.
8. Enna, ancestor of the family of Kinsellagh.

<sup>1</sup> Braen, son of Maelmordha.—He is more usu-

ally called Bran mac Maeilmordha. He is the progenitor after whom the Ui Broin, or O'Byrnes of Leinster, took their hereditary surname. After the fall of his father, Maelmordha, at Clontarf in 1014, he succeeded as king of Leinster; but he was deposed by O'Neill in 1015, and, in 1018, he had his eyes put out by the treachery of Sitrick, King of Dublin; after which we may believe he retired into the Irish monastery at Cologne, where he remained till his death.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1052. Donell Ban O'Bryan killed by Connaght. Donell mac Gilchrist mic Concuailgne, killed by the king of Ferross, .i. Men of Ross. Bryan" [*rectè*, Bran or Braen] "mac Maelmorra, king of Leinster, died in *Colonia*. Macraith O'Dunchaa, king of Eonacht Cassill, died. Echtiern O'Hayran, Coarb of Kyaran and Comman; Mureach O'Sinachan, Serjeant of Mounster, *in pace dormierunt*. Gilpatrick mac Donell, Secnap of Ardmach, killed by mac



the foreigners after him. A predatory excursion was made by Ua Conchobhair over Conmhaicne, so that he plundered extensively. A slaughter was made of the Calraighi, together with their lord, i. e. Mac-Aireachtaigh, by the Conmhaicni, through the miracle of Ciaran. Dubheassa, daughter of Brian, died. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, son of Cucuailgne, was slain by the lord of Feara-Rois. Braen, son of Maelmordha<sup>1</sup>, i. e. King of Leinster, died at Cologne.

The Age of Christ, 1053. Doilgen, noble priest of Ard-Macha; Domhnall Ua Cele, airchinneach of Slaine; Cormac Ua Ruadhrach, airchinneach of Tearmann-Feichin; and Murchadh Ua Beollain, airchinneach of Druim-cliaabh, died. Flaithbheartach Ua Maelfabhaill, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, died. Niall Ua h-Eignigh, lord of Feara-Manach, and his brother, Gillachrist, were slain by the Feara-Luirg, through treachery. Donnchadh Ua Ceallachain<sup>m</sup>, royal heir of Caiseal, was slain by the Osraighi. Maelcron, son of Cathal, lord of South Breagha, was slain on Easter Monday night, by Ua Riagain<sup>n</sup>, who committed depredations upon the foreigners. A depredation was committed by Mac Lochlainn<sup>o</sup> and the men of Magh-Itha upon the Cinel-Binnigh, of Loch-Drochait<sup>v</sup>; and they carried off three hundred cows. Cochlan<sup>a</sup>, lord of Dealbhna, was

Archon O'Celechan treacherously" [Mureach mac Diarmada, Airchinnech of Roscre, obiit].—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>m</sup> *Donnchadh Ua Ceallachain*.—This means Donnchadh, descendant of Ceallachan of Cashel. He was of the same stock as the Mac Carthys.

<sup>n</sup> *Ua Riagain*.—Now O'Regan, and often Regan, without the prefix O'.

<sup>o</sup> *Mac Lochlainn*.—Now Mac Laughlin and Mac Loughlin. This family was the senior branch of the northern Ui-Neill.

<sup>v</sup> *Cinel-Binnigh of Loch-Drochait*.—There were three tribes of the Cinel-Binnigh in the ancient Tir-Eoghain, namely, Cinel-Binne of the Glen, Cinel-Binnigh of Tuath-Rois, and Cinel-Binnigh of Loch Drochait, or Lake of the Bridge. These tribes, which gave their names to three districts adjoining each other in Tyrone, lay east of Magh-Itha.

It would appear from the Annals of Ulster at

this year that the church of Cluain-Fiachna, now Clonfeakle, in the barony of Dungannon, was in Cinel-Binnigh Locha-Drochait.

<sup>a</sup> *Cochlan*.—He was the progenitor after whom the family of the Mac Coghlan of Delvin Mac Coghlan, now the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County, took their hereditary surname.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1053. Macnahaiche, i. i. the night's son, O'Roircke, heyre of Connaght, killed by Dermott O'Cuinn, in the Island of Loch Arvach" [Lough Arrow]. "Mureach mac Dermot, Airchinnech of Roscre; O'Ruorach, Airchinnech of Termon-Fechin; Flaithvertagh O'Maelfavill, king of Carrack-Brachai; Dolgen, gentle priest" [uapal pacapt] "of Ardmach; Donell O'Cele, Airchinnech of Dromeliav, omnes in pace dormierunt. An army by Macklochlainn and the men of Magh-Itha, upon the Kindred-Binni of

Dealbna, do mairbhad i meabail. Cúrian Ua Maoileodúin, tigfina Ffí Lúirc, do mairbhad la Mac na haidce Ua Ruairc, tré meabail ina aipeacht féin. Mac na haidce Ua Ruairc do mairbhad do Chonmáicib fo céadóir. Slóicéib lá mac bhríam .i. Donnchað, 7 la Concobar Ua Maoilrfehlann hi Fíne Gall, co tucceat fíir Tíeda, .i. na Sionnaig, braitte iomda a doimlaig Lúrc, 7 co puccerat aitepe ó mac Maoil na mbó im Móir inghí Congalaig Uí Concobar. Diarmaid, mac Maoil na mbo, 7 Giollapátreair, tigfina Oirraige do dól i Míde, go tucceat bhoir, 7 gabála díomra a ndógaíl Moire, inghíne Congalaig Uí Choncobhair, do dól go Concobar Ua Maoileachlainn dar ráirúgað Giollapátreair, 7 a ndógaíl na bopoma rug Ua Maoileclainn a Laiuib. Slóicéib lá mac Maoil na mbó i mbrígaib 7 hi Míde, co ro loirce ó Shláine co iaréar Míde eir cealla 7 tuata. Creach lá Uíleobar, mac Laiúgnén, tigfina Oirgíall, fop Gailnguib, 7 fop tícda fíir Míde 7 bprí, co rug mór do buaib 7 braitte, co ndchaib ina ndiaib Congalach, mac Sháin, tigfina Gailng co tparaid bú fíir Manach co na tairéstar iaram fíirmanach imo tigfina .i. Domnall mac Maolpuanaib, co ttorcair leó Congalach, mac Sháin, tigearna Gailng co rochaide oile cenmótarom. Amloib Ua Macainén, tigfina Muídhóir, dég.

Aoir Chríort, míle caocca, a cétair. hUa Gearruib, eppcop Cille Dála, Maolcolaim Ua Collbrainn raccart, Guairc hUa Lachtnáin, fíirleiginn Cluana mic Nóir, 7 Cuilennán Claen, fíirleiginn Leicélinne 7 Oirre Diarmada, dég. Aed Ua Fírigaile, mic Conaing mic Néill, píghaíma Oibí, 7 tigfina Cemuil Eogain Tealcá ócc do mairbhad do Uíleobar, mac Laiúgnén do tigfina Oirgíall, 7 do fíiruib Fearnmaige. Dubgall Ua hAedogáin, tigfina Ua Nialláin, do mairbhad do Ua Laién. Maíom Fínnmaige fop Uib Méir 7 fop Uaétar éiré ríia nUib Eathach, dú i ttorcair an Chroibdearg, tánaíir Uaétair éiré. Aed, mac Cindéitig, mic Duinnennan, muir 7 orban

Loch-Drochaid, and caried away 300 cowes, and killed Duvenna mac Cinaeh, secnap of Clonfiachna, and Cumacha mac Clerken, serjeant of Dalgais. Maelcron mac Cahail, king of Bregh, killed by O'Riagan. Donogh O'Keallaghan, heyre of Cassill, killed by Ossory. Nell O'Hegny, king of Fermanagh, killed by the men of Lurg, Coghlan, kinge of Delvin, *a suis per dolum occi-*

*sus est.*"—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen notice the plundering of Fingall and Meath by Donough, the son of Brian, and O'Melaghlin; dissensions between the O'Briens and O'Conors of Connaught; and the killing of two chiefs of the Mac Carthys of Desmond by O'Donohoe.

treacherously killed. Curian Ua Maelduin, lord of Feara-Luirc, was treacherously killed by Mac-na-haidhche Ua Ruairc, at his own meeting. Mac-na-haidhche Ua Ruairc was killed by the Connhaicni immediately after. An army was led by the son of Brian, i. e. Donnchadh, and Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, into Fine-Gall; and the men of Teathbha, i. e. the Sinnaigh [the Foxes], took many prisoners from the Daimhliag [great stone church] of Lusca; and they carried off hostages from the son of Mael-na-mbo, together with Mor, daughter of Conghalach O'Conchobhair. Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, and Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraighi, went into Meath, whence they carried off captives and very great spoils, in revenge of the going of Mor, daughter of Conghalach Ua Conchobhair, to Conghalach Ua Maeleachlainn, in violation of Gillaphadraig; and in revenge also of the cattle spoils which O'Maeleachlainn had carried off from Meath. An army was led by the son of Mael-na-mbo into Breagha and Méath, and he burned from the Slaine to West Meath, both churches and territories. A predatory excursion was made by Leathlobhar, son of Laidhgnen, lord of Oirghialla, against the Gaileanga and the fugitives of the men of Meath and Breagha, and he carried off many cows and prisoners; but Conghalach, son of Seanan, lord of Gaileanga, went in pursuit of them, and overtook the cattle spoil of the Feara-Manach; but the Fir-Manach, with their lord, Domhnall, son of Maelruanaidh, resisted, and slew Conghalach, son of Seanan, lord of Gaileanga, with many others besides him. Amhlaeibh Ua Machainen, lord of Mughdhorna, died.

The Age of Christ, 1054. Ua Gearruidhir, Bishop of Cill-Dalua; Maelcoluim Ua Collbrainn; Guaire Ua Lachtnain, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Cuileannan Claen, lector of Leithghlinn and Disert-Diarmada, died. Aedh, grandson of Fearghal, son of Conaing, son of Niall, royal heir of Oileach, and lord of Cinel-Eoghain of Tealach-Og, was slain by Leathlobhar, son of Laidhgnen, lord of Airghialla, and by the Feara-Manach. Dubhghall Ua hAedhagain, lord of Ui-Niallain, was slain by Ua Laithen. The battle of Finnabhagh<sup>r</sup> was gained over the Ui-Meith and the people of Uachtar-thire in Ui-Eathach-Uladh, where Croibhdhearg [the Redhanded], Tanist of Uachtar-thire, was slain. Aedh, son of Ceinneidigh, son of Donnchuan, the love and glory of Dal-gCais, died.

<sup>r</sup> *Finnabhagh*: i. e. the White or Fair Plain, situation of Uachtar-thiré see note under A. D. now Finvoy, in the county of Down. For the 1046.

Dal cCaír, déḡ. Mac Ualghairḡ, tighḡna Coirppe, do marbhad i meabail. Cloicteach tenḡ do fairccḡin iḡin aer uar Ror Deala dia domḡnais feile ḡiurḡi fḡi rḡ cúḡ nuair. Éóin duba diairḡmḡde inḡ ḡ arḡ, ḡ aon éḡ in mor ma mḡon, ḡ no tḡigḡ na heoin bḡḡa fo a eiribḡde an tan tḡicḡóir iḡin cloicteach. Tángattar amach con uarḡabattar in coin boí fḡr lap in baile i náirde iḡin aer, ḡ earlaicḡt anuar dorḡóir, co nerbaile fo cḡóir, ḡ tuarḡabrat eḡi bḡuta ḡ dí léimḡ i náirde, ḡ po léicḡt anuar for cóir cḡona. An cḡill forḡa nḡirḡóbar na heoin do roḡar fḡtaib, ḡ in dairbḡe forḡ a nḡirḡóbar na heoin po boí for cḡit co na fḡmáib i talman. Loch Suidhe oḡráin hí Sléib ḡuairḡ a elúdh i nḡirḡad oíḡe féile Míḡil, co nḡeachaḡ iḡin Feabaill, ḡur bó hionḡnaḡ mḡr lá cach. Cḡeach lá hAḡd Ua Conḡobar, lá rḡḡ Connaḡt, co Corca dhairḡinḡ ḡ co Tḡatḡaḡe, ḡo po ḡaib ḡabála díairḡmḡde. Dá mac Capḡaisḡ do marbhad do mac hUí Donnchaḡa. Sluaicḡḡ lá mac Mail na mbó ḡ lá ḡiollaḡáttḡaicc, tighḡna Oḡraḡe, ḡ lá Laignib, ḡ lá ḡallaib iḡin Muḡain, co ránccattar Imleach lubair, ḡ co po loirccḡt Dún eḡi liacc, ḡ noch a tḡarraḡ mac dhriam iad, uair po boí i nḡerccḡt Eḡeann. Tḡirḡealḡaḡ Ua dhriam ḡo cConnachḡaib lḡr do dul i tḡuaḡ Muḡain, ḡo nḡḡna airḡne mḡra, ḡ ḡo po marbhad lḡr Aḡd mac Cennḡiḡ, ḡ ḡo po hoirḡeḡ Tḡaim Fionnlocha.

\* *Mac Ualghair*.—Now anglicised Mac Gorrick; a name still common in the counties of Donegal and Leitrim.

† *A steeple of fire*.—This is set down as one of the wonders of Ireland in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 140, b.—See Dr. Todd's edition of the Irish version of Nennius's *Historia Britonum*, p. 215, note †.

‡ *Ros-Deala*: i. e. Deala's Wood, now Rossdalla, a townland in the parish of Durrow, near Kilbeggan, in the south of the county of Westmeath.

§ *The festival of George*.—In the year 1054 the feast of St. George was on Saturday; the annalist must, therefore, mean the year 1055, unless by "the Sunday of the feast," he meant "the Sunday next after the feast," which looks very probable, as the chronology of the Four

Masters is at this period perfectly correct.

\* *The oak tree on which they perched*.—In the Wonders of Ireland as edited by Dr. Todd from the Book of Ballymote, the reading of this part of the passage is different from the text of the Four Masters, as follows: "ḡ in dairbḡi forḡ a n-deḡi in t-én mḡr út po fuc lair co na fḡmáib a talman; and the oak, upon which the said great bird perched, was carried by him by the roots out of the earth."—*Irish Nennius*, p. 217.

† *Loch Suidhe-Odhraín*: i. e. the lake of Suidhe-Odhraín, i. e. *lacus sessionis Odhrani*. Suidhe-Odhraín, *anglicè* Syoran, or Secoran, is now the name of a townland in the parish of Knockbride, barony of Clankee, and county of Cavan. There is no lake there now.

‡ *Sliabh-Guaire*.—Now Slieve-Gorey, a moun-

Mac Ualghair<sup>a</sup>, lord of Cairbre, was killed by treachery. A steeple of fire<sup>t</sup> was seen in the air over Ros-Deala<sup>n</sup>, on the Sunday of the festival of George<sup>w</sup>, for the space of five hours; innumerable black birds passing into and out of it, and one large bird in the middle of them; and the little birds went under his wings, when they went into the steeple. They came out, and raised up a greyhound, that was in the middle of the town, aloft in the air, and let it drop down again, so that it died immediately; and they took up three cloaks and two shirts, and let them drop down in the same manner. The wood on which these birds perched fell under them; and the oak tree upon which they perched<sup>x</sup> shook with its roots in the earth. Loch Suidhe-Odhrair<sup>y</sup> in Sliabh-Guaire<sup>z</sup> migrated in the end of the night of the festival of Michael, and went into the Feabhaill<sup>a</sup>, which was a great wonder to all. A predatory excursion was made by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, into Corca-Bhaiscinn and Tradraighe<sup>b</sup>, where he seized innumerable spoils. Two [of the] Mac Carthaighs were killed by the son of O'Donnchadha<sup>c</sup>. An army was led by the son of Mael-na-mbo, by Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraighe, and by the foreigners, into Munster, until they arrived at Imleach-Ibhair, and burned Dun-tri-liag<sup>d</sup>; and the son of Brian did not overtake them, for he was in the south of Ireland. Toirdhealbhach O'Briain, accompanied by the Connaughtmen, went into Thomond, where he committed great depredations, and slew Aedh, son of Ceinn-eidigh, and plundered Tuaim-Finnlocha<sup>e</sup>.

tainous district, anciently in Gaileanga, but now in the barony of Clankee, and county of Cavan.—See note <sup>z</sup>, under A. M. 2859, p. 11, *suprà*; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 188, note <sup>v</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> *Feabhaill*.—This was the name of a stream which discharges itself into the Boyne; but the name is now obsolete.

<sup>b</sup> *Tradraighe*.—This is still the name of a deanery in the county of Clare, comprising the parishes of Tomfinlough, Killonasoolagh, Kilmaleery, Kilcorney, Clonloghan, Dromline, Feenagh, Bunratty, and Killowen, and the island of Inis-da-dhrom, in the Shannon, at the mouth of the River Fergus.

<sup>c</sup> *Ua Donnchadha*.—Now anglicised O'Donohoe.

<sup>d</sup> *Dun-tri-liag*: i. e. the Fort of the Three Pillar Stones, now Duntryleague, situated about three miles north-west of the village of Galbally, in the barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick. According to the Book of Lismore, fol. 209, Cormac Cas, the ancestor of the O'Briens, erected a strong fort here, where he died, and was interred under three pillar stones, from which the name was derived. His descendant, the celebrated Brian Borumha, reconstructed the fort of this place. Scarce a vestige of any fort is now traceable. It is said that the modern parish church occupies its site, at the period of the erection of which the fort was levelled.

<sup>e</sup> *Tuaim-Finnlocha*.—Now Tomfinlough, in

Aoir Críort, míle caocca a cúicc. Maoldúin, mac Gilleandúear, eppcop Alban 7 orðan Thaidéal ó éleiríob, dég. Tuatal Ua Pollamain, comarba Fínnén Cluana Ippar, Maolmarctain, mac Arpida, comarba Comgail, Maolbríge Ua Maolruain, aipéinnech Sléibte, Maolbríge, mac baettain, fípleiginn Arpa hpeacáin, Colam Ua Catail, aipéinneach Ropra Ailéir, 7 Oðar Ua Muiríobhai, aipéinneach Lurcca, 7 plait Ua Colgán, do écc. Fiachra Ua Corcraín, hUa Ruarcáin, aipéinneach Aipéne Coemáin, 7 Thor-man anmáira, décc. Domnall Ruab Ua hriain do marbáð do hUa Eithin do tigeapna Ua Fiachrach Aíone. Gíllapátraicc, tigeapna Oppaige, décc. Cpeach na bealtaine do ðenar do mīg Connacét, Aob Ua Concóbair dar lapéar Míde, co pug gabála iomda, 7 bpoirt mór ar. Cpeach lá Dalccair im Murchað Ua mðriain dar Corcumoruað, co puccraet gabála móra, 7 co tarrpar cpeach oib, 7 co po marbáð rochaiðe mór. Ceandpaolat Ua Muiréadai, tígína an dapa paino do Cíarraige Luacra, do marbáð do Ua Concóbair mic Muiréadai, do tigeapna na paine ele co rochaiðib oile apaoon m. Maíom pía tCoirpdealbách Ua mðriain for Murchað Ua mðriain .i. Murcha an rcét gírr, 1 ttorchraðar ceitpe céo im cúic toireachaið dég. Ua Sibliain, tígína Ua fíailge, do marbáð.

Aoir Críort, míle caocca a ré. Aob Ua Foirpídeh, aipó fípleiginn, 7

the barony of Upper Bunratty, and county of Clare.—See it already mentioned under the years A. D. 944, 1049.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1054. Ivar mac Geralt, king of Gentyes” [*rectè*, Ivar mac Harold, king of the Galls or Danes], “died. Hugh O’Ferall, king of Tulachog, and Archon O’Celechan’s sonn, killed by the men of Fernvay. Duvall O’Hegan, king of O’Niallans, killed by the Lahens. The discomfiture of Finmai upon the Omethes and Uochtar-tyre by the O-Hehachs, where the Crowderg, .i. the Readhanded, was slaine, being heyre of Uoghtar-tyre. Hugh mac Cinedy mic Duinnucuan, the *muir*” [minion] “of Kindred-Tirlagh, slaine by Connaght. A battle betwene Scots and Saxons, wherein 3000 Scots and

1500 Saxons were slaine, with Dolfin mac Fintor. The loch or lake called Loch Suie-Odran in Mountain-Guaire, stole away in the later parte of the night of St. Michael’s eve, untill it came into the river Favall, which was never heard before.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain but one entry under this year, namely, “Hugh O’Kennedie, the chiefest of Dalgasse, was killed by O’Connor.”

‘*Airdne-Caemhain* : i. e. St. Coemhan’s or Cavan’s hill or height. In O’Clery’s Irish Calendar, at 12th of June, this place is described as “lé caob Coáa Garman,” i. e. by the side of Wexford bay. It is the place now called Ard-cavan, where there are some ruins of an ancient church, situated close to the margin of Wexford haven, in the barony of Shelmalier.

The Age of Christ, 1055. Maelduin, son of Gilla-Andreas, Bishop of Alba, and the glory of the clergy of the Gaoidhil, died. Tuathal Ua Follamhain, successor of Finnen of Cluain-Irard; Maelmartan, son of Assidh, successor of Comhghall; Maelbrighde Ua Maelruain, airchinnech of Slechte; Maelbrighde, son of Baedan, lector of Ard-Breacain; Colum Ua Cathail, airchinneach of Rossailithir; and Odhar Ua Muireadhaigh, airchinneach of Lusca, and chief of Ui-Colgain, died. Fiachra Ua Corcraín; Ua Ruarcain, airchinneach of Airdne-Caemhain<sup>f</sup>; and Gorman Anmchara<sup>g</sup>, died. Domhnall Ruadh Ua Briain was slain by Ua h-Eidhin<sup>h</sup>, lord of Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne. Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraighe. The May prey was made by the King of Connaught, Aedh Ua Conchobhair, in West Meath, whence he carried great spoils and many prisoners. A predatory excursion was made by the Dal-gCais, under the conduct of Murchadh Ua Brian, over Corca-Modhruadh, where they took great spoils; but one party of them was overtaken, and a large number killed. Ceannfaeladh Ua Muireadhaigh, lord of the one division of Ciarraighe-Luachra, was killed by the grandson of Conchobhar, son of Muireadhach, lord of the other division, and many others along with him. A battle was gained by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain over Murchadh Ua Briain, i. e. Murchadh of the Short Shield, wherein were slain four hundred men and fifteen chieftains. Ua Sibhlíain, lord of Ui-Failghe, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1056. Aedh Ua Foirreidh<sup>i</sup>, chief lector and distin-

<sup>g</sup> *Anmchara*: i. e. friend of the soul, i. e. a spiritual adviser.

<sup>h</sup> *Ua h-Eidhin*.—Now anglicised O'Heyne, but more generally Hynes, without the prefix Ua or O'.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1055. Donell Roe, i. e. Read O'Bryan, killed by O'Heyn. Maelmartan Mac Assie, Coarb of Comgall; Colum O'Cahail, Airchinnech of Ross-Ailithir; Oer O'Mureai, Airchinnech of Lusca; Gilpatricke, king of Ossory; Fiachra O'Corkraín; all died in the Lord. An overthrow by Tirlagh O'Bryan upon Murcha O'Bryan, where 400 fell, with 15 of the chiefs.

The battle of Mortartai by Duvdalehe, Coarb of Patricke, upon Loingsech O'Mailechlainn's sonn, viz., Coarb of Finnen" [and Colum Cille, wherein many were killed].—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1055. Gorman, a venerable anchorite, died. Hugh O'Connor made a great prey in Meath, called the prey of May." [*Cpreac na Dealltame*.] "Gillepatrick, king of Ossorie, died of grief."—*Ann. Clon*.

<sup>i</sup> *Aedh Ua Foirreidh*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 298:

"A. D. 1056. *Beatus Aidus Hua Foirreth, Archischolasticus, seu supremus moderator Scholæ*

ῥῡι επρκορ Αῖρδα Μᾶχα δέεε ἀν ἐστραμᾶδ Calainn δέεε δὸ lul ἱρῖν εἰνέεεδ  
βλιαδαιν ῥεχτηνῶδατ α αοιρῖ amail αρβήαρ,

Ro teacht ῥοι neim cein ῥο mair  
Aeð Ua Foirreth an tῥaoi ῥean,  
hι ceatῥamᾶδ δέεε Calainn lul  
Luidh an tερρκορ ciuin ap ceal.

Ἐστραμᾶδ, εἴηδ εῤαβαῖδ Mumán, naem, eccnaið ῥοιρῥε δέεε ina oileῥpe hι  
lior mῥr. Flann Mainistreach, ῥήλῥέιγῖνδ Mainistreach δῡίτε, ῥοι ἱενα  
nḠaoidéal, hι léiγionn, ἡ hι ῥήcῡr, ἡ hι ῥηῖδεαῥτ, ἡ ἱ naipῥῥtal δὸ écc an  
ἐστραμᾶδ Calainn δὸ December, amail αρβεαρῥ,

Flann a ῥrimcῡll δῡίτε bῡnδ,  
Rind ῥuirῥ α min éinδ ap mall,  
Mid ῥῡi ῥiðe ῥuðῥr lind,  
Tiuḡῥuῖ tῥῥe tῥῥῖ ῥind Flann.

Δαίεε Ua Dubatán, annéapa Cluana, δέεε ἱ nḠlind δά locha. Suibne  
Ua nḠócaín, aipῥindeach Ἐῥmairn ῥeichín, Caṡurach, mac Ḣῡrῥḡarḡáin,  
comarḡa Caimmḡ hι cCiannaṡtaib, ἡ Maolῥindén mac Cuinn na mḡoṡt, aṡair  
Chormaic, comarḡa Chiaṡáin, δέεε, .i. Maolῥinden, mac Cuinn, mic Ioseph,  
mic Donnchaḡa, mic Dunaḡaib, mic Eicceapṡaib, mic Luacáin, mic Eoḡain,  
mic Aoḡaḡain, mic Topḡaib, mic Ḣormain, δὸ Uib Ceallaib ḡreag. Eṡru,  
mac Labṡaḡa, tῡῥeach Monach, tῡῥ oṡaín Ulaḡ, δέεε iaṡ nḡiḡḡṡtaḡ.  
Murchaḡ, mac Diaṡmaḡa, tḡḡṡṡna Laiḡṡ, δὸ Sénaim cṡeice meabla ῥῡr  
Laoḡairib ṡeairach, conur táṡṡaḡ tḡḡṡṡna Laoḡaṡpe, co ῥο lá α nár.  
Domnall Ua Cṡṡnacháin, mac an Ḣuṡṡ, δὸ mārḡaḡ δὸ Choncḡoḡar Ua Maoi-  
lṡchlann. Cṡṡḡ lá Niall mac Maoileachlann ῥῡr Dhal nAṡaḡde, co tṡucc

*Ardmachanae, et Episcopus Ardmachanus xiv.*  
*Calend. Julii, anno aetatis septuagessimo quinto,*  
*ordormiuit in Domino. Non numeratur tamen*  
*in alio Catalogo Primatum. Unde videtur so-*  
*lum Dubdalethi ante ipsum instituti Archiepis-*  
*copi, et adhuc viventis, fuisse suffraganeus.*  
*Extat ibidem ejus Epitaphium versibus Hiber-*  
*niciis hunc sensus exhibentibus :*

“*Magnæ exitit famæ quamdiu vixit, Aidus Hua*  
*Foirreth, Senior egregius,*  
*Decimo quarto Calendas Julii migravit hic mo-*  
*destus Episcopus ad cælum.”*

<sup>1</sup> *Flann-Mainistreach* : i. e. Flann of the Mo-  
nastery, i. e. of Monasterboice, in the county of  
Louth.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under A. D. 432, p. 131, *sup.*

<sup>1</sup> *Successor of Caimneach in Cianachta* : i. e.



guished Bishop of Ard-Macha, died on the 14th of the Calends of July, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, as is said :

Of brilliant fame while he lived was  
Aedh O'Foirreidh the aged sage ;  
On the fourteenth of the Calends of July,  
This mild bishop passed to heaven.

Cetfaidh, head of the piety of Munster, a wise and learned saint, died on his pilgrimage at Lis-mor. Flann Mainistreach<sup>k</sup>, lector of Mainistir-Buithe, the paragon of the Gaeidhil in wisdom, literature, history, poetry, and science, died on the fourteenth of the Calends of December, as is said :

Flann of the chief church of melodious Buithi,  
Slow the bright eye of his fine head ;  
Contemplative sage is he who sits with us,  
Last sage of the three lands is fair Flann.

Daighre Ua Dubhatan, anmchara of Cluain, died at Gleann-da-locha. Suibhne Ua n-Eoghain, airchinneach of Tearmann-Feichin ; Cathasach, son of Gearrgarbhan, successor of Cainueach in Cianachta<sup>l</sup>; and Maelfinnen Mac Cuinn-namBocht, the father of Cormac, successor of Ciaran, died, i. e. Maelfinnen, son of Conn, son of Joseph, son of Donnchadh, son of Dunadhach, son of Egertach, son of Luachan, son of Eoghan, son of Aedhagan, son of Torbach, son of Gorman, of the Ui-Ceallaigh-Breagh. Etru, son of Labhraidh, chief of Monach, pillar of the glory of Ulidia, died, after a good life. Murchadh, son of Diarmaid<sup>m</sup>, lord of Leinster, made a treacherous depredation upon the Ui-Laeghaire of Teamhair ; but the lord of Laeghaire overtook him, and made a slaughter of his people. Domhnall Ua Cearnachain, son of the Gott, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn. A predatory incursion was made by Niall, son of Maeleachlainn, upon the Dal-Araidhe ; and he carried off two thousand cows

Abbot of Dromachose, or Termonkenny, in the barony of Keenaght, and county of Londonderry. —See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 374, note <sup>a</sup>; and notes under

A. D. 1090 and 1206.

<sup>m</sup> *Murchadh, son of Diarmaid.*—He was the progenitor after whom the Mac Murroughs of Leinster took their hereditary surname.

fiche céu do buaib, 7 epí píct do bpoite. Creach do deochaid Eochaid Ua Flaitein aóde Nodlacc mór i Maig nleá, co tpucc cúig céu bó co habainn maige hUaá, 7 porácpa na bú occ an abainn, 7 po bánte oécpa ap cšcpachac oib im Chuilennan mac Dšpccáin. Taóð, mac an Cleirigh Uí Chonóobair do marbaó do Uib Maine. Ruairí Ua Šaópa, canairi Luighe, do marbaó. Creach fluaighead lá Diarmaid mac Maoil na mbó ipin Mumain, co po loipcc óún mic ninguir, 7 Oenach Tete, 7 óún Fupubóráin. Šiollaóaoimgin mac Šiollaóomgaill, 7 Maolmoróba mac mic Paoláin, do marbaóh lá Mupchaó mac Diarmada cpia feill, 7 meabail. Oóap, mac Floinn, cigšpna Calpaige, do marbaóh.

Áoir Cpíopt, míle caocca a pšct. Mušpón Ua Mutáin, comarba óairpe, uapal eppcop 7 pšpceiginn, do marbaó lá latponóab do Chopca Laióde, iar cpóóeaócp óó ó na iarmpcege. Robapcpach, mac Pšpóomnaig, comarba Cholaim Chille 7 Áóamnáin, 7 Dubóaleite Ua Cionaeóba, aipcpineach Copcpaige, óecc. Niall Ua hEgheacháin, cigšpna Ceneoil Enda, do marbaóh lá a cenél pšcpin. Maolpuanaó Ua Póccapcpa, cigšpna óéir-

<sup>a</sup> *The River of Magh-Uatha*.—In the Annals of Ulster the reading is, *Abainn Maige nleá*, i. e. the River of Magh-Itha. The principal river of this plain is the Finn, which flows through it and unites with the Foyle at Lifford.

<sup>b</sup> *Dun-Mic-Ninguir*.—This was probably the name of the fort which stood on the hill of Down, over Lough Gur, in the county of Limerick.

<sup>c</sup> *Oenach-Tete*.—Now Oenach-Urmhumhan, *anglicè* Nenagh, a well-known town in the county of Tipperary.

<sup>d</sup> *Dun-Furudhrain*: i. e. Furudhran's or Foran's *Dun* or Fort. Not identified.

<sup>e</sup> *Gillachaeimhghin*: i. e. servant of St. Kevin. He was Gillakevin O'Toole, the son of Gillachomhghaill, who was living in 1041, who was son of Donnucuan, son of Dunlaing, son of Tuathal, the progenitor of the O'Tooles, who died in 956.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1056. Cahasach mac Girrgarban, Coarb of Cainnech in Kyanacht; Cetfa, head clearke of Mounster, died. Hugh O'Forrey, archlector of Armach, in the 75th yeare of his age, *in pace quieuit*. Gormgal, prime soul frend" [of Inis-Daircairgren], "*plenus dierum in penitentia pausavit*. Teig O'Conner, the Clearke's sonne, killed by O'Mane. Edru mac Lobraa, *chief monke*" [*rectè*, chief of Monach in Uladh], "the most famous *tuir ordain*" [pillar of the glory] "of Ulster, *in penitentia mortuus est*. An army by Nell mac Melaghlin into Dalnaray, and he brought 200 cowes and 60 men captive. Gilmura mac Ogan, of Tullagh Oge, Lawgiver, died. Flann of Monaster, archlector and chief chronicler of Ireland, *in vita eterna quieuit*. Lightning appeared and killed three at Disert-Tola, and a learned man at Swerts" [Swords], "and did breake the great tree. Eochai O'Flathen, with his strength, went to Magh-Itha upon Christmas eve, and brought five hundred cowes as far as the River of Magh-Itha, and left the

and sixty persons as prisoners. Eochaidh Ua Flaithen, going upon a predatory excursion into Magh-Itha on Christmas night, carried off five hundred cows to the river of Magh-Uatha<sup>2</sup>; and he left the cows at the river, where forty-eight persons were drowned, together with Cuilennan, son of Deargan. Tadhg, son of the Cleric Ua Conchobhair, was slain by the Ui-Maine. Ruaidhri Ua Gadhra, Tanist of Luigne, was slain. A plundering expedition was made by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, into Munster; and he burned Dun-mic-Ninguir<sup>o</sup>, Oenach-Tete<sup>p</sup>, and Dun-Furudhrain<sup>q</sup>. Gillachaeimhghin<sup>r</sup>, son of Gilla-chomhghaill, and Maelmordha, grandson of Faelan, were slain by Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, through treachery and guile. Odhar, son of Flann, lord of Calraighe, died.

The Age of Christ, 1057. Mughron Ua Mutain, successor of Bairre, noble bishop and lector, was killed by robbers of the Corca-Laighdhe, after his return from vespers. Robhartach, son of Feardomhnach, successor of Colum Cille and Adamnan, and Dubhdalethe Ua Cinaedha, airchinneach of Corcach, died. Niall Ua hEigneachain, lord of Cinel-Enda, was killed by his own tribe. Maelruanaidh Ua Fogarta<sup>s</sup>, lord of South Eile<sup>t</sup>, was slain by Donnchadh, son of

cowes in the river, and 48 men were drowned, with Culennan mac Dergan.”—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 1056. Murrough, prince of Lynster, and son of king Dermott, made a prey upon the race of Lagerie, who by them was pursu’d, and a great slaughter made of them, for which cause the Meathmen preyed and spoyled all Lynster from the mountaine of Slieve Blaume to Clondolcan, adjoyning to Dublin. Flann Lector, the best” [i. e. most] “learned chronicler in these parts of the world, died. Odor mac Flynn, prince of Callrie, was killed by Swynie O’Nogann, Cowarb of the Termyn of Saint Fehyne.”—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>o</sup>*O’Fogarta*.—Otherwise written O’Fogartaigh, and now anglicised Fogarty, without the prefix O’. According to O’Heerin’s topographical poem, this family is of the race of Eochaidh Balldearg, king of Thomond in St. Patrick’s time.

<sup>t</sup>*South Eile*.—Now the barony of Eile-Ui Fho-

gartaigh, *anglicè* Eliogarty, in the county of Tipperary.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, pp. 78, 79, note <sup>1</sup>.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1057. Nell O’Hegnaghan, king of Kindred-Enna, *a suis occisus est*. Dungall O’Dunchaa, king of Eonacht-Cashell, killed by Murrough mac Brien, with many others. Finguine O’Finguine, heyre of all Mounster, killed by Melaghlin O’Bric. Echmarkach O’Kernay, Airchinnech of Dunleghlais, went in pilgrimage. An overthrow by Rory O’Ruogan, with the Eastians” [Oriors], “upon Gilchrist O’Faelchon and O-Nehach. Maelrony O’Fogartay, king of Deskert-Ely, killed by Donogh mac Brien. Murtagh O’Tressay, king of Barche, *mortuus est*. Duvdalehe O’Cinaeha, Airchinnech of Cork, and Rovertach mac Donell, Coarb of Columbkil, *in domino dormierunt*. Daniell O’Ruairk killed by Donell mac Maelruany,

cept Ele, do mārbað lá Donnchaðh, mac ðriain. Dungal, mac Micraic Uí Donnchaða, tighfina Eoganaçta, do mārbað co ndruing oile mapason rir. Caé eiteir Doimnall Ua Maolruanaid, tighfina Fer Manach, ⁊ Doimnall Ua Ruairc, tighfina ðreirne, du ⁊ eopóair Ua Ruairc, co rochaibh iomdair dia muintir maille ririr. Móiréreach Luigne lá hAod Ua cConcóbair. Ar Ua mðriúin do éop do Choncóbair Ua Maoleachluinn ag tabairt epece doib tairir ⁊ nDeap Laigmð. Dunchað Ua Donnchaða, tighfina Chairil, do mārbað.

Αοιρ Crioirt, mile caocca a hocht. Colmán Ua hAireachtairg, comarba Comgail ðnóðair, Maolpinnéin Ua Guairne, angcoire Daiminir, ⁊ Maoliora Ua Flainnéua, rruic rñóir Imleacha luðair, décc. Imleach luðair do lopccað co léir eiteir daimliacc ⁊ cloicteach. Cath Sléibe Crot iar lopccað Luinnig lá Diarmaid mac Maol na mbó for Donnchað mac mðriain, ⁊ eopóair Cairpre Ua Lioðua, airéindeach Imleacha luðair, ⁊ ríogðarðán, mac Concóirne, tighfina Ele, ⁊ drong mór oile cénmozáiride. Gallbrat Ua Cñðairil, ríogðarina Tñirach, do mārbað lá Concóbair Ua Maoleachluinn, tpe meabair. Claíðeb Caplora ⁊ móran do réðair aréna do breit do mac Maol na mbó na inað rin, ar po boí a ecomairce ririr. Ceallach, mac Muirecám, tighfina Ua Mic Uair ðríg, décc. Sgrín Cholaim Chille do opccann do rñair Tcaðba ⁊ Cairbri, ⁊ po éuirrfe rir Mide ár rñi Tcaðba ⁊ Cairpri, ma díogail.

Αοιρ Crioirt, mile caocca a naoi. hUa Lopcáin, abb Cille hacharð, décc. Doimnall Déireach, eccnaid ⁊ anccoire, décc. Doimnall mac Eoðorra,

king of Fermanach."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49. The Annals of Clonmacnoise want this year and the year 1058.

<sup>a</sup> *Ua Guaire*.—Now anglicised Gorey, without the prefix Ua or O'.

<sup>b</sup> *Daimhliag* : i. e. the great stone church.

<sup>c</sup> *Cloictheach* : i. e. the Round Tower Belfry, which was a separate building from the Daimhliag.

<sup>d</sup> *Sliabh-Crot*.—Now Mount-Grud, in the townland of Cappa-Uniac, parish of Killardry, barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary. The fort and castle of Dun-gCrot are situated at

the foot of this mountain, in the Glen of Aherlagh.

<sup>e</sup> *Ua Lighda*.—Now anglicised Liddy, without the prefix Ua or O'.

<sup>f</sup> *Righbhardan*.—He was Righbhardan, or Riordan O'Carroll, chief of Ely O'Carroll. His father, Cucoirne, was the son of Maenach, who was son of Cearbhall, the progenitor after whom the O'Carrolls of Ely O'Carroll took their hereditary surname, who was the twentieth in descent from Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilioll Olum, king of Munster.

<sup>g</sup> *Gallbrat Ua Cearbhail*.—This would now be

Brian. Dunghal, son of Macraith Ua Dunchadha, lord of Eoghanacht, was slain, with a party of others along with him. A battle between Domhnall Ua Maelruanaidh, lord of Feara-Manach, and Domhnall Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, wherein O'Ruairc fell, and many of his people along with him. A great plundering of Luighne was made by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. A slaughter was made of the Ui-Briuin by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, as they were bringing a prey from South Leinster by him [i. e. through his territory]. Dunchadh Ua Donnchadha, lord of Caiseal, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1058. Colman Ua h-Aireachtaigh, successor of Comhghall of Beannchair; Maelfinnen Ua Guaire<sup>a</sup>, anchorite of Daimhinis; and Maelisa Ua Flainnchua, a learned senior of Imleach-Ibhair, died. Imleach-Ibhair was totally burned, both Daimhliag<sup>w</sup> and Cloictheach<sup>z</sup>. After the burning of Luimneach, the battle of Sliabh-Crot<sup>y</sup> was gained by Diarmaid Mac Mael-na-mbo over Donnchadh, son of Brian, wherein fell Cairbre Ua Lighda<sup>z</sup>, airchinneach of Imleach-Ibhair; Righbhardan<sup>a</sup>, son of Cucoirne, lord of Eile; and a great number of others besides them. Gallbrat Ua Cearbhaill<sup>b</sup>, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, by treachery. The sword of Carlus<sup>e</sup> and many other precious things were obtained by the son of Mael-na-mbo for him, for he was the security for him. Ceallach, son of Muireagan, lord of Ui-Mic-Uais-Breagh, died. Scrin-Choluim-Chille was plundered by the men of Teathbha; and the men of Meath made a slaughter of the men of Teathbha and Cairbre, in revenge thereof.

The Age of Christ, 1059. Ua Lorcain, Abbot of Cill-achaidh, died. Domhnall Deiseach, wise man and anchorite, died. Domhnall, son of Eodhas,

anglicised Galbraith O'Carroll. This sept was of the south Ui-Neill race, and not a branch of the O'Carrolls of Ely O'Carroll.

<sup>e</sup> *The sword of Carlus.*—This sword was carried off from the Danes of Dublin, in the year 994, by King Maelseachlainn II., in whose possession it remained for some time; but it would appear to have been recovered by the Danes in the beginning of the next century, for it was forced from them soon after.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1058. Imlech-Ivair all burnt, both Daimliag and steeple. Lulach mac Gillcomgain, Archking of Scotland, killed by Maelcolumb mac Donncha in battle. The overthrow of Mountaine Crott by Dermot mac Mailnamo, upon Donogh mac Brien, where Carbry O'Ligday, Airchinnech of Imleach Ivair, was slayne, and Ribardan mac Concorne, king of Ely, and many others. Galwrat O'Carroll, heire of Tarach, *mortuus est*. Colman O'Hairectai, Coarb of Comgall; O'Flancua, Airchinnech of Imleach Ivair, *in pace quieverunt*. Mac Bethai mac Fin-



airchinneach of Mainistir-Buithi; Aneslis, son of Odhar, airchinneach of Lusca; Eochaidh Ua Cinaedh, airchinneach of Ath-Truim; Conaing Ua Faircheallaigh, airchinneach of Druim-leathan, successor of Maedhóg in Connaught and Leinster<sup>d</sup>, [died]. Conn-na-mBocht, the glory and dignity of Cluain-mic-Nois, died at an advanced age. Niall Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died after a good life, and after penance for his transgressions and sins. Aedhvar Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadha<sup>e</sup>, was slain by his own tribe. Cathal, son of Tighearnan, son of Niall, son of Aedh, lord of East Connaught, was slain by Aedh Ua Ruairc. Duarcán Ua hEaghra, lord of the Three Tribes of Luighne, was killed. Tomaltach Ua Maelbhrenainn<sup>f</sup>, lord of Sil-Muireadhaigh, and Maelseachlainn Ua Bric, lord of the Deisi, were smothered in a cave by Maelseachlainn, son of Gillabhrighde, son of Faelan. Conghalach Ua Riagain, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by Murchadh, son of Diarmaid. Gillacaeimhghin, son of Gillacomhgaill<sup>g</sup>, royal heir of Leinster, and Maelmordha, grandson of Faelan, were slain by Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, by treachery and guile. Ruaidhri Ua Gadhra<sup>h</sup>, heir to the lordship of Luighne, died. A predatory excursion was made by Maelseachlainn Ua Madadhain into Airtheara [Oriors]; and he carried off three hundred cows, and slew Gillamuire Mac Aireachtaigh, lord of Clann-Sinaich. A predatory excursion was made by Ardghar Mac Lachlainn, [one] of the Cinel-Eoghain, into Dal-Araidhe; and he carried off a great cattle spoil, and killed or captured two hundred persons. The son of Brian [Borumha] went into the house of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, and tendered his submission to him. A victory was gained by Conchobhair Ua Maeleachlainn, lord of Meath,

*occisus est.* An army by Artgar mac Lochlainn of Kindred-Owen into Dalarai, and he brought a great prey, and 200 men were killed and taken by him. Cahall mac Tiernan, king of West Connaught; Congalach O'Riegan, heir of Tarach; Duarcán O'Hagra, king of Luigne" [Gillacoevgin, son of Gillacomgaill, royal heyre of Leinster, *a suis*]; "Gildomangart O'Conchaille, king of O'Niallan; Muireach O'Flainn, king of Turtry; Tomaltach O'Maelbrenan, chief of Sil, or posterity of Mureay, *mortui sunt.* Donell mac Oacsa, Airchinnech of Manister; Eocha O'Cinaeha, Airchinnech of Trim; Aneslis Mac Uvir,

Airchinneach of Lusk; Conaing O'Fairchellay, Airchinnech of Drumlehan, *mortui sunt.*"—*Ann. Ul., Con. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1059. Neale O'Moyledorie, prince of Tyrconnell, died. There arose great contention and warrs between Meathmen and Lynstermen this year that there were many slain of the Lynstermen's side. Connor O'Melaghlyn, prince of Taragh, gave a great overthrow to Murrogh mac Dermott, king of the Danes. There was another overthrowe given to the Lynstermen in Dorowe the same day by the miracles of Saint Columbkil."—*Ann. Clon.*

Μηρχαδ, mac Diarmada mic Maol na mbó, τῖς ἡνα Ἰαλλ, δὴ ἰ τορπαδαρ ἴλε, ἡ παῖναδ φορ Λαῖγμῖ ἰ νΘεαρμῖαῖς Cholaim Chille ἰρῖν λό ἐδνα co po lað α nár τρια ἴορταῖς Θέ ἡ Cholaim Chille. Μεαρ μόρ φο Εἰρῖνδ an bhaðain pe. Coccoð móρ εἰτῖρ Λαῖγμῖ ἡ Μῖδεαχαῖς, ἡ τορπαδαρ ἴλε ó Λαῖγμῖ ann im Μυρῖῖρταχ mac νΘαλβαῖς mic Maolpuanaid.

Αοῖρ Cρίορτ, mīle ῖρῖcca. Maolciaráin Ua Robocáin, aῖrcinveach Suirð Coluim Chille, ἡ Αἰἷλλ Ua Maolciarain, aῖrcinneach Eccailῖrῖ dicce, décc. Ceanandur do loῖccað uile τῖγῖς ἑῖmplaῖς. Loῖccað Leitḡlinne ḡo léir cfn mo éa an deirṑeach. hele, ἡ hUἰ Forḡga do éiachtaῖn φορ cṑeich ḡo Cluain mic Nóῖρ, co puccraṑ ḡabail o Chpoῖr na ῖrṑeapṑa, ἡ co po mārbṑraṑ dῖr .i. Mac leḡinn ἡ laoc. Ro ḡṑeῖr Dia ἡ Ciapan Delbna, co na τῖς ἡna, .i. Aoð Ua Ruairc, ina ndeaðhað, ἡ po bṑῖrṑṑe φορpa, ἡ po laῖrṑe anáṑ im tanairῖ Ua Forḡḡo, eῖrṑḡe po mārbh an mac Leḡinn. Rangattaṑ Delbna ṑráṑ epḡe ap na báṑach ḡur an ḡabail leó ḡur an ionað ap a puccað. Murchað, mac Diarmada, do ðol ἰ Manainn, co tucc cáin eῖrḡe, ἡ co po bṑῖr ap mac Raḡnaill. Flaṑṑṑṑṑtaḡ Ua Ceallaḡ, τῖς ἡna bṑṑḡ, décc ina oἱṑṑe. Andað Ua Loclaḡ, τῖς ἡna Corcumðṑuað, do écc.

Αοῖρ Cρίορτ, mīle ῖρῖcca a haon. Μυρṑṑṑṑṑach Ua Maolcoluim, aῖrcinneach Ðoῖpe, Maolcoluim Ua Loḡḡṑḡ, paῖ ἡ paḡapṑ Cluana mic Nóῖρ, Ciapan, ῖṑṑleḡḡḡnd Cfnannṑa, eccnað dṑṑṑaḡṑe, Τῖς ἡnach Ðoῖṑṑeð Apð

<sup>1</sup> *Ua Maelchiarain*.—Now anglicised Mulhern, without the prefix Ua or O. Erard Mac Coisi, in his elegy on the death of Fearghal O'Ruairc, refers to the house of O'Maelchiarain as being not far from the Grave of Fearghal at Clonmacnoise; and adds that it was a habitation which admitted no guests in the evening.

<sup>2</sup> *Cros-na-screaptra*.—This was the name of the great stone cross still standing near the west end of the cathedral church of Clonmacnoise.—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 268, 269, 270.

<sup>3</sup> *Ui-Forgga*.—Called Ui Focertai in the Annals of Tighernach at this year. The Ui Forḡga were seated near Ardcrony, about four miles north of Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary. The Ui-Focertai were the O'Fogartys of Elio-

garty, in the same county.

<sup>m</sup> *Manann*.—Now the Isle of Man. <sup>1</sup> The Annals of Tighernach also record this expedition of the ancestor of the Mac Murrroughs.

<sup>n</sup> *Corcumdhrudh*.—This name is now written Corcomroe, which is a barony in the west of the county of Clare; but the territory of this name was originally coextensive with the diocese of Kilfenora.

The Annals of Ulster and those of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1060. Great strife in Ardmach between Cumascach O'Herogan and Duvdalethe about the Abbacy. All Kells with" [its] "Doimliag burnt. Leighlin all burnt beside the relique" [*recte*, except the oratory]. "Daniel Desech" [i. e. of Desies or the Desian], "chief



over Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, lord of the foreigners, wherein many were slain; and the Leinstermen were defeated on the same day at Dearmhach-Choluim-Chille, through the miracles of God and Colum-Cille. Great fruit throughout Ireland in this year. A great war between the Leinstermen and Meathmen, during which many of the Leinstermen were slain, together with Muircheartach, son of Dalbhach, son of Maelruanaidh.

The Age of Christ, 1060. Maelchiarain Ua Robhachain, airchinneach of Sord-Choluim-Chille; and Ailill Ua Maelchiarain<sup>1</sup>, airchinneach of Eaglais-Beg [at Cluain-mic-Nois], died. Ceanannus was all burned, both houses and churches. Leithghlinn was all burned, except the oratory. The Eli and Ui-Forgga came upon a predatory excursion to Cluain-mic-Nois; and they took prisoners from Cros-na-screaptra<sup>2</sup>, and killed two persons, i. e. a student and a layman. God and Ciaran incited the Dealbhna, with their lord, i. e. Aedh Ua Ruairc, to go in pursuit of them; and they defeated and slaughtered them, killing, among others, the Tanist of Ui-Forgga<sup>1</sup>, who had slain the student. The Dealbhna arrived at rising-time on the following morning, bringing the prisoners to the place whence they had been taken. Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, went to Manann<sup>m</sup>, and carried tribute from thence, and defeated the son of Ragnall. Flaithbheartach Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha, died on his pilgrimage. Annadh Ua Lochlainn, lord of Corcundhruadh<sup>n</sup>, died.

The Age of Christ, 1061. Muireadhach Ua Maelcoluim, airchinneach of Doire; Maelcoluim Ua Loingsigh, a learned man and priest of Cluain-mic-Nois; Ciaran, lector of Ceanannus, a distinguished sage; Tighearnach Boircheach<sup>o</sup>,

soule-frend" [Ἀνμάρρα, i. e. spiritual adviser] "of Ireland, and Con-na-mboght, i. e. of the poore, in Clonmienoise, *ad Christum vocati sunt*. Maelkieran O'Robucan, Airchinnech of Swerts" [Swords], "*mortuus est*. Murtagh mac Gilfurlarty, heire of Desies, killed. A dispersion of the Galenges and Carbryes by the men of Bregb, viz., by Leochan mac Maelan. Flannagan O'Kelly, king of Bregb, died in his pilgrimage."—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1060. They of Ely O'Karoll and O'Forga came to prey Clonvicknose, and tooke certaine captives from the place called Crosse-

na-skreaptra, and killed two there, a layman and a spirituall; whereupon the clergy of Clone incited these of Delvyn-Beathra, with their king, Hugh O'Royreck, in their pursuite, who gave them an overthrow, and quite discomfitted them, and killed the prince of O'Forga, that before killed the spirituall man, and also brought their captives the next day back again to the place from whence they were so conveighed."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>o</sup> *Boircheach*: i. e. of Beanna-Boirche mountains, near the source of the Upper Bann, in the county of Down.

anm̃cara Epeann, angoipe, ⁊ com̃arba Pinnein, ⁊ Maolbriḡde mac an ḡobann, décc do pláigh. Occán Ua Corpmacán, aip̃c̃indeach Inri Cumscraib̃, ⁊ Conaing forraip̃c̃indeach Arda Macha, décc. Domnall Ua Maolbopaib̃ do m̃arbað lá Ruair̃i Ua Canannáin ⁊ caat̃. Cúslað mac Congalaig̃, tigh̃fina Uaétair̃ éipe, décc iar deig̃b̃f̃chaid̃. Niall, mac Maolr̃schlainn, tigh̃fina Oiliḡ, décc. Slóic̃ceað lá hAod̃ Ua Concóbaip̃ .i. an ḡha b̃f̃inaig̃, co C̃f̃ñ coraib̃, ḡo po b̃riar an dúnaib̃, ⁊ co po muraib̃ an tioppat laip̃, ⁊ po t̃oc̃aít̃ a dí brattán, ⁊ po loipe Cill Dálua b̃eór. Muinntir Murchaib̃a do gabail for Loch Oirb̃r̃ñ, co po aip̃r̃ioḡrat̃ Aod̃ Ua Concóbaip̃. Maib̃m ḡlinne Paet̃raicc ria nAod̃ Ua Concóbaip̃ for laip̃taip̃ Connaet̃, in po muðaiḡit̃ ile im Ruair̃i Ua Flait̃beartaig̃, tigh̃fina laip̃taip̃ Connaet̃, ⁊ po diẽf̃naib̃ é, ⁊ puccaib̃ a ceann co Cruachain Chonnaet̃ iar r̃raoineaib̃ for mac Aod̃a mic Ruair̃i. ḡl̃ñb̃ dá locha do loḡccaib̃ cona t̃f̃mplaib̃. Flann Ua Ceallaig̃, aib̃ar tigh̃fina b̃reaḡ, do m̃arbað do na Saib̃m̃b̃. ḡair̃b̃ĩt̃ Ua Caet̃araic̃ch, tigh̃fina b̃r̃f̃ḡ, décc. Mac Mic Dúḡail, tigh̃fina Ua m̃b̃riúin Chualann, décc. Mac Maol na mb̃ó pí Laiḡñ ⁊ ḡall do d̃ul ir̃in Muib̃ain im Saib̃ain, ḡo po lá deap̃ḡár̃ f̃r̃i Muib̃ain ir̃in Cnam̃choill, ⁊ ḡo po loipe mac̃aip̃e na Muib̃ain et̃tip̃ tigh̃ib̃, ⁊ aip̃bar.

Aoir̃ Cr̃ioḡt̃, míle r̃f̃recca a d̃ó. ḡiolla Cr̃ioḡt̃ Ua Maolbopaib̃, com̃arba Cholaib̃ Chille et̃tip̃ Eriinn ⁊ Albain, Maolpuanaib̃ Ua Daiḡre, p̃riim̃ anm̃cara Tuair̃ceip̃t̃ Epeann, ⁊ Murchaib̃a Ua Laiḡñén, aip̃c̃inneach F̃f̃ina,

<sup>p</sup> *Inis-Cumhsraith.*—Now Inishcourcey, near Saul, in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down.—See note under the year 1001.

<sup>q</sup> *Aedh an Gha-bhearnaigh*: i. e. Hugh of the Broken Spear.

<sup>r</sup> *Muintir-Murchadha.*—This was the tribe-name of the O'Flahertys and their followers, who were at this period seated in the barony of Clare, on the east side of Loch Oirbsean, or Lough Corrib, in the county of Galway.—See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *West Connaught*, p. 367.

<sup>s</sup> *Gleann-Phadraig*: i. e. Patrick's glen or valley. Not identified.

<sup>t</sup> *Cruachain in Connaught.*—Now Ratheroghan, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>u</sup> *Cnamhchoill.*—A celebrated place situated about one mile east of the town of Tipperary.—See it referred to at A. D. 1560, 1582, and 1600.

<sup>v</sup> *The plain of Munster.*—This, which is otherwise called the Great Plain of Munster, is situated in the present county of Tipperary, and is bounded on the north by the Abhainn Og-Cathbhadha (Owenogoffey), near Nenagh, and extends thence to the Galty mountains.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1061. Mureach O'Maelcolumb, Airchinnech of Daire; Kiaran best learned of Ireland; Ogan O'Cormagan, Airchinnech of Iland Cosgray; Tiernach Barkegh, Coarb of Finnen,

chief anmchara of Ireland, anchorite, and successor of Finnen; and Maelbrighde Mac-an-Ghobhann, died of the plague. Ogan Ua Cormacain, airchinneach of Inis-Cumsraigh<sup>2</sup>; and Conaing, fossairchinneach of Ard-Macha, died. Domhnall Ua Maeldoraidh was slain by Ruaidhri Ua Canannain in a battle. Cu-Uladh, son of Conghalach, lord of Uachtar-thire, died after a good life. Niall, son of Maelseachlainn, lord of Oileach, died. An army was led by Aedh an Gha-bhearnaigh<sup>3</sup> Ua Conchobhair to Ceann-coradh [Kincora]; and he demolished the fortress, and destroyed the enclosing wall of the well, and eat its two salmons, and also burned Cill-Dalua. The Muintir-Murchadha<sup>4</sup> invaded Loch Oirbsean, and deposed Aedh Ua Conchobhair. The victory of Gleann-Pha-draig<sup>5</sup> was gained by Aedh Ua Conchobhair over [the people of] West Connaught, where many were slain, together with Ruaidhri. O'Flaithbheartaigh, lord of West Connaught, was beheaded, and his head was carried to Cruachain in Connaught<sup>6</sup>, after the son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, had been defeated. Gleann-da-locha was burned, with its churches. Flann Ua Ceallaigh; heir to the lordships of Breagha, was slain by the Saithni. Gairbhith Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Breagha, died. The son of Mac Dunghail, lord of Ui-Briuin-Chualann, died. The son of Mael-na-mbo, lord of Leinster and of the foreigners, proceeded into Munster about Allhallowtide, and made a bloody slaughter of the Munstermen at Cnamh-choill<sup>7</sup>, and burned the plain of Munster<sup>8</sup>, both houses and corn.

The Age of Christ, 1062. Gillachrist Ua Maeldoraidh, successor of Colum-Cille both in Ireland and Alba; Maelruanaidh Ua Daighre<sup>9</sup>, chief anmchara of the north of Ireland; and Murchadh Ua Laidhgnen<sup>10</sup>, airchinneach of Fearn,

and chief soul-frend" [anmchara, *synhedrus*] "of Ireland; Conaing mac Innair, Sub-Airchinneach of Ardmach, *in penitentia quieverunt*. Donell O'Maeldoray killed by Rory O'Canannan in battle. Garvie O'Cahasay, king of Bregh; Cu-Ulah mac Congalay, king of Uochtar-thire, *in penitentia mortui sunt*. Nell mac Maelsechlainn, king of Ailech, *mortuus est*. An army by Hugh O'Connor into Cenncora, that he broke the kingly citie, and filled up the well there." [Gleann-da-locha was totally burnt].—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1061. Hugh O'Rowrke, prince of Delvyn, was treacherously killed. Hugh O'Connor, king of Connought, broke down the manour house of King Bryan Borowe in Kyncoroe, burnt Killaloe, and also did eat the two salmons that were in the King's Fountain or Fishponde there. Keyran, Lector of Kells, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Daighre*.—Now generally anglicised Deery or Derry, without the prefix Ua or O', in the north of Ireland.

<sup>3</sup> *O'Laidhgnen*.—Now anglicised Lynam throughout Leinster.

δέεε. Κατ'ραμεαδ πέ ηΑοδ ηαν Ἰθα βεαρναίξ ηὐα Concobair pop mac Ruaidrí, in po marbad oétmoíat do Cloinn Chorpairs. Ταῦδ, mac Αοδα Uí Concobair, do marbad lá mac Αοδα mic Ruaidrí, ἡ λα ηλαρταρ Connaét, Creach la hΑρδογάρ mac Lochlainn ἡ coicead Connacht, co tuccepat πέ mίle do buaib ἡ mίle do braitte. Donnucan Ua Macáinne do marbad la Ἰollaíaráin Ua Machanenn, τῖξῖρνα Μυξδορν. Ruaidrí, mac Concainne, ταναιρῖ Ἰῖρηνμαίγε, do marbad do mac Néill Uí Ruairc. Διαρμαιδ, mac Μυρχαδα co Λαίγνις do δολ don Mumain, co po loipecc Luimneac ἡ Ούν na Trapcharla, δια νοεβραδῃ,

Rangattar Laigin Luimnēch,  
Na daíḡḡir o Druim daírbḡrēch,  
Ro fáccpat ann an rluaḡ ruirḡēch  
Luimneach na ḡual ḡann ḡainmeac.

Níall mac Eochada, pí Ulaδ, ἡ α mac Eochad mac Néill mic Eochada, píoḡḡarína an cuicid, dée in 1δ Nouembir δια βαρδαιν.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mίle ἡῖρcca α τῖρῖ. Cionad, mac Αίσιρ, αἡρcínneach Uir móir Mocuda, Eochad Ua Dalláin, αἡρcínneach Condepe, ἡ Μαυδαν Ua Céleacán, πῖοιρ Αρδα Macha, dée. Ceallach Ua Caom, eccnad ἡ angcoipe, dée. Ua Maḡḡacáin, ἡῖρléḡinn do múnτιρ Cluana mic Noir, ἡ mac Donnḡail ἡῖρἡléḡinn Cille ḡara, dée. Conaing Ua hEaḡra, ἡῖρἡléḡinn Cluana mic Noir, dée. ḡormlaet, inḡḡn Catail mic Ruaidrí, dée ma

<sup>a</sup> *The son of Ruaidhri*: i. e. of Ruaidhri, Rory, or Roderic O'Flaherty.

<sup>b</sup> *Clann-Chosgraigh*: i. e. the race or progeny of Cosgrach; a sept of the Ui-Briuin-Seola, seated east of Galway Bay, of whom, after the establishment of surnames, Mac Aedha (now, *anglicè* Mac Hugh) was the chief family.—“*Síol mac Αοδα do'n taob éoir ap Cloinn clárfairrḡ Chorpairs*, i. e. the family of Mac Aedha on the east side” [i. e. of Gno-mor and Gno-beg] “over the Clann-Cosgraigh of the wide plain.”—*O'Dugan*.

<sup>c</sup> *Dun-na-Trapcharla*.—There is no place now bearing this name near Luimneach, or the city of Limerick. It may have been the ancient

name of Doon, near Pallasgrea, in the county of Limerick.

<sup>d</sup> *Druim-dairbhreach*: i. e. Oak-hill, now unknown.

The Annals of Ulster and of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1062. Rory O'Flaherty, king of West Connaught, killed by Hugh O'Connor in battle. Gilchrist O'Mældoray, Coarb of Columbkil in Ireland and Scotland; Mailruan O'Daigry, chief soule-frend” [ανμέαρα, *synhedrus*] “of Ireland, in *Christo dormierunt*. Teig mac Hugh O'Connor killed by Kindred-Cosgray, i. by West Connaght, *per dolum*. An army by Artgar mac Lochlainn into Connaght,

died. A battle was gained by Aedh an Gha-bhearnaigh Ua Conchobhair over the son of Ruaidhri<sup>z</sup>, wherein eighty of the Clann-Choscraigh<sup>a</sup> were slain. Tadhg, son of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, was slain by the son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, and [the people of] West Connaught. A plundering excursion was made by Ardghar Mac Lochlainn into the province of Connaught, whence he carried off six thousand cows and one thousand prisoners. Donnucuan was slain by Gillachiarain Ua Machainen, lord of Mughdhorna-Ruaidhri, son of Cucairrge, Tanist of Fearnmhagh, was slain by the son of Niall Ua Ruairc. Diarmaid, son of Murchadh, with the Leinstermen, proceeded into Munster, and burned Luimneach and Dun-na-Trapcharla<sup>b</sup>; of which was said :

The Leinstermen came to Luimneach,  
The good men of Druim-dairbhreach<sup>c</sup>;  
The stately host left Luimneach  
One heap of sand-like coal.

Niall, son of Eochaidh, King of Ulidia, and his son, Eochaidh, son of Neill, son of Eochaidh, royal heir of the province, died on Thursday, the Ides of September.

The Age of Christ, 1063. Cinaedh, son of Aicher, airchinneach of Lismor-Mochuda; Eochaidh Ua Dallain, airchinneach of Coindere; and Madudhan Ua Ceileachain, Prior of Ard-Macha, died. Ceallach Ua Caeimh<sup>d</sup>, wise man and anchorite, died. Ua Miadhachain<sup>e</sup>, lector of the family of Cluain-mic-Nois, and Mac Donghail, lector of Cill-dara, died. Conaing Ua hEaghra, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Gormlaith, daughter of Cathal, son of

from whence they brought 6000 of cows" [uile oo buaib] "and 1000 of men. Doneuan O'Machyen killed by Gilkieran O'Machainen, king of Mogurn. Eocha mac Nell mic Eocha, heire of the fifth of Ireland, and Eocha O'Laithe, king of Kindred-Duvtire, *in penitentia mortui sunt*. Rory mac Concargie, heire of Fernvai, killed by Nell O'Rourk's sonne."—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1062. Prince Teig mac Hugh O'Connor was treacherously by the O'Flathvertyes slain. Neale mac Eochie, king of Ulster, and

his son, died. Gillaerrie O'Moylemihie, a rich young prince of all Ireland, died. Lymbrick was burnt by king Dermott mac Moylenemo, and by Terence or Turlough O'Bryan."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>d</sup> *Ua Caeimh*.—Now anglicised O'Keeffe, and sometimes Keeffe, without the prefix O'. This family descends from Art Caemh, who was son of Finguine, King of Munster, who was slain in the year 902.

<sup>e</sup> *Ua Miadhachain*.—Now always anglicised Meehan, without the prefix Ua or O'.

hoilēpe in Ar̄ Macha. Cathal mac Donnchada, tiḡsina Ua nEathach Muman .i. tiḡsina Raetinne do marbad lá a mac féirín .i. an Fionnphúilech. Cúóinl̄g Ua Taoib̄g, tiḡsina F̄s̄i L̄i, décc. Maolrschlainn Ua Maouóáin, r̄iōḡdaínn̄a Oilīg, do marbad lá Cenél cConaill. Giollaerpaet̄ Ua Maolm̄ich̄g, oic̄c̄t̄iḡs̄in na n̄Gaoib̄eal, décc. Slóic̄c̄f̄o mór la hAr̄b̄gar, .i. mac Lochl̄inn, ót̄á Ḡl̄no Súil̄ge r̄iar co hiar̄tar̄ Luiḡne, 7 co muat̄ O nAm̄al̄ḡat̄, 7 t̄anḡatt̄ar̄ tiḡs̄ināda Connaet̄ uile ina t̄each im Aōd Ua Conc̄ob̄air, 7 im Aōd mac Néill l̄ Ruair̄c, 7 im mac Air̄t l̄ Ruair̄c. Uaim̄ alla ḡerc i cC̄s̄ra do t̄oḡail do Connaic̄m̄b̄ for̄ muin̄tir̄ Uí Chonc̄ob̄air Aōda, 7 po m̄úct̄a ōc̄t̄ r̄ic̄it̄ do d̄aoim̄b̄ inn̄te, 7 puc̄c̄ta r̄eóct̄a Conoacht̄ eir̄te. Luim̄neach do l̄orcc̄ad lá Toir̄p̄dealb̄ach Ua m̄b̄riain, 7 lá Diarm̄ait̄ mac Mail̄ na mbó. T̄reāḡait̄ 7 enuic̄c̄ h̄i Laīḡm̄b̄, 7 po l̄f̄e c̄īō fo Eir̄inn. Ar̄col̄t̄ mór for̄ inoib̄ īrin m̄bliad̄air̄, 7 t̄er̄ce ar̄b̄a 7 annloinn. Eochaīd Ua hEochāda, r̄í Ulād, décc. Sluaiḡheād lá [Diarm̄ait̄] mac Maol̄ na mbó i Muman, go t̄tanḡatt̄ar̄ maitē mac̄air̄e na Muman ina t̄eāḡ go r̄ar̄ḡaib̄r̄c̄ ḡialla occ̄a. Táim̄ḡ mac b̄h̄riain 7 Murchād an r̄ēet̄ ḡir̄r̄, a mac, do cum̄ Toir̄p̄dealb̄aiḡ Uí b̄h̄riain dia r̄ob̄air̄t̄ t̄ar̄eip̄ Diarm̄ada, go t̄tar̄at̄ Toir̄p̄dealb̄ach maiōm̄ for̄ Murchād go po lá ár̄ a muin̄tir̄i. Do chuaīd Diarm̄ait̄ iar̄tt̄ain īrin Muman go t̄t̄uḡ ḡialla Muman o uir̄ḡi r̄ōdear̄ go Cnoc m̄b̄r̄en̄ainn, go t̄t̄uḡ na ḡéll īrin ill̄aim̄ Toir̄p̄dealb̄aiḡ, a d̄alta. Laoiḡr̄each, mac Fael̄áin l̄ Mhó̄r̄da, tiḡs̄ina Laīḡir̄i, do marbad̄.

<sup>f</sup> *Cathal, son of Donnchadh.*—He is the ancestor of the family of O'Donohoe, who afterwards settled near Lough Leane in Kerry.

<sup>g</sup> *Raithlín.*—See note <sup>f</sup>, under A. D. 903, p. 569, *supra*.

<sup>h</sup> *The Finnshuileach:* i. e. the White-eyed.

<sup>i</sup> *Mac Lochlainn.*—He was at this period the head of the North Ui-Neill, or King of Aileach.

<sup>k</sup> *Gleann-Suilighe:* i. e. the glen or vale of the River Swilly, near the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under A. D. 913, p. 585, *supra*.

<sup>l</sup> *The River Muaidh of Ui-Amhalghaidh:* i. e. the River Moy of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>m</sup> *Came into his house.*—This always means, “made his submission to him.”

<sup>n</sup> *The Cave of Alla Gerc.*—Now the Cave of Aille, in the east of the parish of Aghagower, in the barony of Murrisk, and county of Mayo. This was formerly a part of the territory of Ceara.—See the map to *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, and Index, p. 477.

<sup>o</sup> *Cnoc Brenainn:* i. e. St. Brendan's hill, now Brandon hill, a high mountain in the north of the barony of Corcaguiny, and county of Kerry.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1063. Gormlath ny-Cahel mac Rory, in her pilgrimage in Armagh, died. Madagan

Ruaidhri, died on her pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Cathal, son of Donnchadh<sup>f</sup>, lord of Ui-Eathach-Mumhan, i.e. lord of Raithlinn<sup>g</sup>, was killed by his own son, i.e. the Finnshuileach<sup>h</sup>. Cuduiligh Ua Taidhg, lord of Feara-Li, died. Mael-seachlainn Ua Madudhain, royal heir of Oileach, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill. Gillaerraith Ua Maelmithigh, a young lord [the most promising] of the Gaedhil, died. A great army was led by Ardgar, i.e. Mac Lochlainn<sup>i</sup>, from Gleann-Suilighe<sup>k</sup> westwards to the west of Luighne, and to the [River] Muaidh of Ui-Amhalghaidh<sup>l</sup>; and all the lords of Connaught came into his house<sup>m</sup> with Aedh Ua Conchobhair, with Aedh, son of Niall Ua Ruairc, and the son of Art Ua Ruairc. The cave of Alla Gerc<sup>n</sup>, in Ceara, was demolished by the Conmhaicni, against the people of Ua Conchobhair (Aedh), and eight score persons and the jewels of Connaught were carried off from thence. Luimneach was burned by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo. The cholic and lumps prevailed in Leinster, and also spread throughout Ireland. Great scarcity of provisions for cattle in this year, and scarcity of corn and obsonia. Eochaidh Ua hEochadha, King of Uladh, died. A great army was led by [Diarmaid] the son of Mael-na-mbo, into Munster; and the chiefs of the Plain of Munster came into his house, and left hostages with him. The son of Brian, and Murchadh of the Short Shield, his son, came to Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, to attack him after the departure of Diarmaid, [son of Mael-na-mbo]; and Toirdhealbhach defeated Murchadh, and slaughtered his people. Diarmaid afterwards proceeded into Munster, and took the hostages of Munster from the Water southwards to Cnoc Brenainn<sup>o</sup>, and delivered these hostages into the hands of Toirdhealbhach, [who was] his foster-son. Laeighseach, son of Faelan Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, was slain.

O'Celegan, Secnap of Armagh, *mortuus est*. Cabel O'Donncha, Archking of Oneach-Mounster; Cuduil O'Teig, king of the men of Lie; Mailsechlainn O'Madagan, heire of Ailech, killed by his enemyes, viz., Kindred-Conell. Great Cess by Mac Lochlainn, from Glen-Suile westerly to the west part of Luigne, and to the River Muay Onavalgai, where all the kings of Connaught came into his house, with Hugh O'Connor and Hugh mac Nell O'Rourk, and

with Art O'Rourk's sonne. The cave called Uaiv-Alla, in Ceara, taken by Connaght upon Hugh O'Conner's men, where 160 men were smothered. Nell mac Eochaa, archking of Ulster, died in the Ides of November upon Thursday, and in the 18th of" [his reign?]. "Cinaeh mac Aichir, Airchinnech of Lismore-Mochuda; Eocha O'Dallain, Airchinnech of Coimnire, *in pace dormierunt.*" — *Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle fearcca a cftair. Doilgen, Ua Sona, aircínneach  
 Αρδα ρρατα, Corbmac, aircínneach Αρδα δρεαcáin, Eochaíð Ua Doreíð,  
 aircínneach Domnairg móir Mairge lée, an Dall Ua Lonáin, airpíle 7 airp  
 fearchaíð na Muínan, 7 Giollahuaraille Ua Maoilmíthig, décc. Donnchaíð  
 mac Driain, airpí Múínan, do airpíoghaíð, 7 a òul do Róim iarrrin, co ner-  
 bailt fo buaíð airpíge i manirtip Stepáin marpír. Muircísreach Ua Néill,  
 cigírna Tealcá Occ, do marbaíð la hUib cCremétáinn. Ardgál mac Loó-  
 lainn, cigírna Oilig, décc i cTealcá Occ, 7 a aónacal in Ardmacha co  
 nonóir, 7 co nairmíoin i cumba na rioghraíðe. Diarmaíð Ua Lorcáin, ríog-  
 dáinná Laigní, do marbaíð lá Cenel Eogáin. Murchaíð Ua Fallamain,  
 tanairi Míde, 7 a brátair, do marbaíð i meabail. Dubdalethe, mac Maol-  
 muire, comarba Phátraicc, décc iar nairpíge tocchaíðe an céo lá do Sep-  
 tember, 7 Maoiliora, mac Amalgáda do gabáil na habdanne.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle fearcca a cúicc. Maolbríge Ua Mannaicé, erpuig,  
 Dubtach Albanach, áirð anncára Epeann 7 Alban, décc i nArð Macha.  
 Ar do Dubtach po paíðeaíð,

Dubtach duine dlígteach dúr,  
 Ronéa an roraíð rligéac rpaor,  
 Nám ruair an tanncára ad cið,  
 Ar a éir clár tana coem.

Domnall, aircínneach Luccháíð, décc. Donnchaíð Ua Maégaínná, rí  
 Ulaíð, do marbaíð lá hUltaib buddéirrin i nDaimliag bñncáir. Dródar,

<sup>p</sup> *Ua Doireidh*.—Now anglicised Deery and Derry, without the prefix Ua or O'.

<sup>q</sup> *Domhnach-mor of Magh-Ithe*.—Now Donaghmore, a parish church near the village of Castelfinn, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 181, n. 163, 164.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“ A. D. 1064. Dolgen O'Sona, Airchinnech of Ardsraha ; the blinde O'Lonain, prime poet of Mounster ; Gillaarhaly O'Maelmihy ; *in penitentia mortui sunt*. Cormac, Airchinnech of

Ardbreccan ; Eocha O'Dorey, Airchinnech of Donaghmor in Ma-Itha, *in Domino dormierunt*. Murtach O'Nell, king of Telcha-Oge, killed by the O'Cryvthaines. Donogh O'Brien, from his Crowne deposed, went to Rome in his pilgrimage. Duvdalethe, Coarb of Patrick, in Kal. Septembris, *in bona penitentia mortuus est*. Maelisa mac Awalgaa took his place. Dermot O'Lorkan, heire of Leinster, killed by Kindred-Owen in Ulster. Ardgar mac Loghlan, king of Ailech, died at Telach Oge, and was buried in Ardmagh, *in Mausoleo Regum*. Maklewelen, king of Britaine, killed by Jacob's sonne. Ech-



The Age of Christ, 1064. Doilghen Ua Sona, airchinneach of Ard-sratha; Cormac, airchinneach of Ard-Breacain; Eochaidh Ua Doireidh<sup>p</sup>, airchinneach of Domhnach-mor of Magh-Ithe<sup>a</sup>; the blind Ua Lonain, chief poet and chief historian of Munster; and Gillahuasaille Ua Maelmithigh, died. Donnchadh, son of Brian, chief king of Munster, was deposed; and he afterwards went to Rome, where he died, under the victory of penance, in the monastery of Stephen the martyr. Muirheartach Ua Neill, lord of Tealach-Og, was slain by Ui-Cremhthainn. Ardghal Mac Lochlainn, lord of Oileach, died at Tealach-Og, and was buried at Ard-Macha, with honour and veneration, in the tomb of the kings. Diarmaid Ua Lorcaín, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. Murchadh Ua Fallamhain, Tanist of Meath, and his brother, were treacherously slain. Dubhdalethe, son of Maeltuirc, successor of Patrick, died, after praiseworthy penance, on the first of September; and Maclisa, son of Amhalghaidh, assumed the abbacy.

The Age of Christ, 1065. Maelbrighde Ua Mannaigh, a bishop; Dubhthach<sup>r</sup> Albanach, chief annmchara of Ireland and Alba, died at Ard-Macha. Of Dubhthach was said :

Dubhthach, a strict, austere man,  
Who made the roomy, cheap abode,  
The friend of souls, thou seest, has obtained heaven,  
[In exchange] for his fair, thin-boarded domicile.

Domhnall, airchinneach of Lughmhadh, died. Donnchadh Ua Mathghamhna, King of Ulidia, was killed by the Ulidians themselves, in the Daimh-

markagh, king of Genties" [of the Galls or Danes], "died. *Hic est primus annus Cicli magni paschalis a constitutione Mundi, principium vero tertii cicli magni paschalis ab Incarnatione Domini et Kal. 4, concurrentes bisextiles, et est secundus annus Indictionis.*"—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice the death of Donough O'Brien, at Rome, under the year 1063, as follows :

"A. D. 1063. Donnogh mac Bryan Borowe was king, as some say, and was soone deposed

again, and went to Rome to do pennance, because he had a hand in the killing of his own elder brother, Teig mac Bryan. He brought the crown of Ireland with him thither, which remained with the Popes untill Pope Adrian gave the same to Henry the Second, that conquered Ireland. Donnogh mac Bryen died in pillgrimage in the abbey of St. Stephen the protomartyr."

<sup>r</sup> *Dubhthach.*—"A. D. 1064. *B. Dubthachus Albanus, Archisynedrus, seu precipuus Confessarius Hibernie et Albanie spiritum reddidit Deo*

nama Comgail ar leiríde ro marbhad an ri a mósneair, do marbhadh la tighfina Dal nAraide. Domnall Ua Loingisig, tighfina Dal nAraide, 7 Muiréneac Ua Maolpadail, tighfina Cairrge brachaidhe, do marbhad lá hUib Meit. Echmuid Ua hAiteid, tighfina Ua nEaetach, do marbhad lá Cenél Eogain. Leocán, mac Laiðgenn, tighfina Thailng, do marbhad lá Concobair Ua Maoileachlaind. Orgain Cluanae mic Nóir lá Conmaicmb, 7 lá hUa Máine. Cluain fírtar do orgain dóib iarrta bárach. Irtar ro na tóirig báttar hi ruide .i. Aoð mac Néill Uí Ruairc, 7 Diarmait, mac Taiðg Uí Cheallaiġ, tighfina Ua Máine. Raimic Ua Concobair Aoð dia roigíð, 7 rraoinnead porra tria fíortuib Dé, Ciapáin, 7 brénaimn, irá cealla ro oircect, 7 ro cuiread a nócáir lá hAoð, 7 páccbairt a nítar lair imon luing tucceat ó éa in faircece amiar dar lár Connaet co Sionáinn. Terna Aoð Ua Ruairc ar i nioigail rin, 7 acbail gan fuirec iarram tré fírtuib Ciapáin. Do éir din Diarmait mac Taiðg Uí Cheallaiġ, 7 a mac Concobair lá ríġ Connaet, lá hAoð Ua cConcobair ma ceionn bliadna. Duarcán, mac Maolmíadaiġ Uí Eolupa, toireac Muintrie Eolair, do marbhad lá hUa Concobair .i. la hAoð. Cno mír mór an bliadainri, co ro gab riubal do glairib 7 mion fíortuib. Cuilín Ua Domnalláin, ollam bpeitínnachta Ua Failġe, do marbhad dUib Cpmítannáin.

Aoir Cíort, míle fearcca a pé. Duncha Ua Dairíene, comorba Dóire, Coimoran, comarba Cairidġ, Fiaća Ua Riadáin, airéimneach Cluana boirínn, [vécc]. Fogartach, uaral páccar Achaid bó, vécc iar ríndatuid éogaidhe. Fogartach Fíonn do Ultoib, eccnuid 7 angcoiri, vécc i cCluain mic Nóir. Thollabraidhe, tighfina bréirne, do marbhad lá hUib bfecon, 7 Orlaid a bín, inġín Concobair Uí Maoilreachnail, vécc. Thollabraidhe din

*Ardmachæ.* Fortè est S. Dubthachus Confessor, ejus Natalis celebratur 7 Octobris.—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298.

\* *Uí-Crímhthannáin.*—This tribe were seated around the Rock of Dunamase, in the barony of East Maryborough, in the Queen's County.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1065. Duvhach Scotts" [Scotch] "prime soul-frend" [ppim-anmcapa] "of Ire-

land and Scotland, in Ardmagh, *quievit.* Doncha O'Mahowne, king of Ulster, killed by his owne at Benchar. Donell, Airchinnech of Lugmai, and Airchinnech of Drom, died. Hugh O'Hualgarg tooke upon him the reigne of Kindred-Owen. Broder, enemy of Comgall, who killed the king in Benchar, killed by Dalnarai. Teig O'Kellye's son, king of O-Many, and O'Flaghertay, king of West Connaght, killed by Hugh O'Conner. Donell O'Longsy, king of Dalnaray,

liag [stone church] of Beannchair. Brodar, the enemy of Comhghall (it was by him the king was killed at Beannchair), was slain by the lord of Dal-Araidhe. Domhnall Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, and Muirheartach Ua Maelfabhail, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, were slain by the Ui-Meith. Echmhlidh Ua hAiteidh, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. Leochan, i. e. the son of Laidhgnen, lord of Gaileanga, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn. The plundering of Cluain-mic-Nois by the Conmhaicni and Ui-Maine. Cluain-fearta was plundered by them on the day following. The chiefs who were there were Aedh, son of Niall Ua Ruairc, and Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Ui-Maine. Ua Conchobhair (Aedh) came against them, and defeated them, through the miracles of God, Ciaran, and Brenainn, whose churches they had plundered; and a bloody slaughter was made of them by Aedh; and they left their boats with him, together with the ship which they had carried from the sea eastwards, through the middle of Connaught, to the Shannon. Aedh Ua Ruairc escaped from this conflict, but he died without delay afterwards, through the miracles of Ciaran. Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, and his son, Conchobhar, were slain by the King of Connaught, Aedh Ua Conchobhair, before the end of a year. Duarcán, son of Maelmhiadhaigh Ua hEolusa, chief of Muintir-Eoluis, was slain by Ua Conchobhair, i. e. Aedh. There was such abundance of nuts this year, that the course of brooks and streamlets was impeded. Cúlen O'Domhnallain, chief brehon of Ui-Failghe, was slain by the Ui-Crimhthannain<sup>a</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 1066. Dunchadh Ua Daimhene, comharba of Doire; Coemhoran, successor of Cainneach [i. e. Abbot of Aghaboe]; Fiacha Ua Riagain, airchinneach of Cluain-Boireann, [died]. Fogartach, noble priest of Achadh-bo, died at a good old age. Fogartach Finn, [one] of the Ulidians, a wise man and anchorite, died at Cluain-mic-Nois. Gillabraide, lord of Breifne, was slain by the Ui-Beccon<sup>t</sup>; and Orlaidh, his wife, the daughter of Conchobhar

and Murtagh O'Mailfavail, king of Carrak-brackay, killed by O'Meth. Leochan mac Laignen, king of Galeng, killed by Conor O'Melaghlin. Echmile O'Hathey, king of Onehach, killed by Kindred-Owen."—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>t</sup> *Ui-Beccon*.—A tribe, descendants of Beccon,

who was the seventh in descent from Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century. This tribe were seated in Meath, probably at Rathbeccan, in the barony of Ratoath.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 13; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 182, note <sup>1</sup>.

macriðe Doimnaill, mic Tighnán, mic Ualgairg, mic Néill. Ceallac, mac Muiréscetaig Uí Cheallai, do marbhad. Mac Sthán, tighnra Thailing, do marbhad. Siollamoninne, mac Aoda, mic Ualgairce, do marbhad. Cionaoð, mac Oðarínice, tighnra Conaille, décc, iar naitéighe. Réolu do arépucc h i réct Calainn Mai dia Maire, iar Mioncáirce, co nár mó dealrad no polur epcca iná a roilri, 7 ba roderc do các amlað rin í co cñn ceateopa noidee iaram. Mac Conaing Uí Mhuirpeccáin, aðbar tighnra Tíeda, do marbhad la hAod Ua Concobair, 7 lá Tadg Ua Muirpeccáin. Aoiðhn, inghn Uí Concobair, bñ Uí Mhuirgáin, décc. Uilliam Conquerer do gabáil ríogácta Saxon, an 14 October.

Aoir Críort, míle fearce a reacht. Celechar Muðdornach, erpuç Cluana mic Nóir, do écc. Do Uib Ceallacch bñgh a cénél. Scolaiçe, mac Inpéctaiç, airéinneach Mucnaíma, 7 airéinneach Duimléglairi, décc. Ech-tighn, mac Floinn Maimrpeac, airéinnech Maimrpeac búite, décc. Morpluaicécfó Leite Mocca lá Diarmaid, mac Maoil na mbó, la ríç Laighn, la Murchad, 7 lá Toirpdealbac Ua Briain, la ríç Muíman, h i cConnaçtaib, co tarad Aod Ua Concobair, rí Connaçt caite ttarnad for a ccionn, 7o po marbad ann Ua Concobair, tighnra Ciarraiçe Luacra, 7 daoine iomda

<sup>a</sup> *Son of Niall*: i. e. of Niall O'Ruairc.

<sup>v</sup> *A star*.—The appearance of this star is also recorded in the Saxon Chronicle, as follows:

"A. D. 1066. In this year King Harold came from York to Westminster at that Easter which was after the mid-winter in which the King died; and Easter was then on the day 16th before the Kalends of May. Then was over all England such a token seen in the heavens as no man ever before saw. Some men said that it was Cometa the star, which some men call the haired star; and it appeared first on the Eve Litanía Major, the 8th before the Kalends of May, and so shone all the seven nights."

<sup>w</sup> *William the Conqueror*.—The commencement of the reign of this monarch is usually dated from the day of the battle of Hastings, Saturday, the 14th of October, 1066. His coronation took place at Westminster on Christmas Day in

that year.—See *Chronology of History* by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, p. 293.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1066. Hugh O'Roirk, king of O-Briuin, died presently after rifling St. Patrick's shrine. Cellach mac Murtagh O'Kelly; Gilbrath, king of O-Briuin; Maksenan, king of Galeng; Gilmoninn mac Hugh mac Ualgarg, killed. Great fruit of Nutts in Ireland" [*ut rebellarent fluminibus*]. "Duncha O'Daiven, Coarb of Daire; and Cinaeh mac Ormick, king of Conells, in penitentia mortui sunt."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

A few of the same events are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 1065:

"A. D. 1065" [*rectè*, 1066]. "There appeared a commett for the space of three nights, which did shine as clear as the moone at the full. Gillebrwitte, prince of the Brenie, was killed,

Ua Maeleachlainn, died. This Gillabraide was the son of Domhnall, son of Tighearnan, son of Ualgharg, son of Niall<sup>a</sup>. Ceallach, son of Muircheartach Ua Ceallaigh, was killed. Mac Seanain, lord of Gaileanga, was killed. Gillamoinne, son of Aedh, son of Ualgharg, was killed. Cinaedh, son of Odharmhac, lord of Conaille, died after penance. A star<sup>v</sup> appeared on the seventh of the Calends of May, on Tuesday after Little Easter, than whose light the brilliance or light of the moon was not greater; and it was visible to all in this manner till the end of four nights afterwards. The son of Conaing Ua Muireagain, heir to the lordship of Teathbha, was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair and Tadhg Ua Muireagain. Aebheann, daughter of Ua Conchobhair, the wife of Ua Muireagain, died. William the Conqueror<sup>w</sup> took the kingdom of England on the 14th of October.

The Age of Christ, 1067. Celechar Mughdhornach, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, died; he was of the tribe of the Ui-Ceallaigh of Breagha. Scolaighe, son of Innreachtach, airchinneach of Mucnamh, and the airchinneach of Dun-Leathghlaise, died. Echthighern, son of Flann Mainistreach, airchinneach of Mainistir-Buithe, died. The great army of Leath-chuinn was led by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, King of Leinster; by Murchadh, and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, into Connaught; and Aedh Ua Conchobhair set an ambuscade for them, so that Ua Conchobhair<sup>r</sup>, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra,

and Orlaith, his wife, also. Fogartagh Fyn, an anchorite and sage, died at Clonvioknose. There was a battle fought in England between Harolde and the Normans and Saxons this year, where there was an overthrow given to the Danes, and a fleet of seventeen ships of them killed.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>a</sup>*Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe.*—According to the Annals of Tighernach and those of Boyle, which correspond in recording his death in this year, his name was Hugh. His son, Cathal, carried on the line of the subsequent princes of Kerry, for an account of whom see note to these Annals at A. D. 1154.

Some notice of his predecessors, kings of Kerry, may not be uninteresting here:

Flann Feorna (son of Colman, son of Coffey, &c. &c.), their common progenitor in the eighth

century, for whose pedigree, with many collaterals, see the Books of Ballymote and Lecan, left several sons, whose names, with those of their posterity, may be found in the same books.

Of these sons, Maelcobha, the eldest, died, according to the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, King of Kerry, A. D. 782, leaving a son, Coffey (Cob̃tać), who was King of Kerry, A. D. 836, whose son, Hugh, died King of Kerry, A. D. 843, leaving Inrechtach (Iñpeactac), who died King of Kerry, A. D. 876, with whom the line of the posterity of Maelcobha in the genealogical compilations before mentioned ends, having apparently been transcribed from a record contemporaneous with him; but the annalists of Innisfallen (Codex Bodl.) give the obits of his son, Congal, and of his grandson, Cormac, successively Kings of

imaille ppiup. Caé Turplaigh Áðnaiğ, eiciu Áðð an ðhae ðñpnaig  
 Ua Concoðaiu, pí Connaéct, 7 Áðð mac Áipte Uallaiğ Uí Ruaipe go pññaið  
 ðpripne ime, ðu 1 ttopáaiu Áðð Ua Concoðaiu, pí cóiccið Connaéct luam  
 ðaipecið Leite Cuinn, 7 ðo cñpñat maite Connaéct imaille ppiup, im Áðð  
 Ua Conéñhaiu, tiğñpna Ua nðiañmaða, 7 co pñcáiðñ ñomðaið apéñña. Áp  
 ðo pñpaitmñt báip Áðða Uí Concoðaiu, ðo pñiðñð an pñññt,

Sñcht mbliaðna pñpccat, ní puall,  
 Áğup míle móp im ðuaið,  
 O ðein Cñpñot, ní pñð im pñacéct,  
 Co ttopáaiu Áðð pí Connaéct.

Muipéññtach Ua Capéaiğ ðo báðað 1 Uoé Cálğaiç. Pñíñ ðpuié 7 pñuñ  
 ollañ Connaéct epñðe. Tñðğ Ua Muipceccán, tiğñpna Teatða, ðo mñpñað

Kerry, at the years 932 and 947 respectively. With the last mentioned they disappear from history, and probably became extinct. Their succession appears to have been interrupted after the death of Inrechtach, by the accession of Colman, son of Kineth (Cionaeð), a personage who is found last on the line of the descendants of Dunadhach, son of Flann Feorna. His death as King of Kerry is recorded in these Annals at the year 903.

The posterity of Melaghlin (Maelpeachlainn), another son of Flann Feorna, then inherited the sovereignty of Kerry. This Melaghlin left a son, Finn, the father of Conor, from whom the patronymic of O'Conor-Kerry is derived. He again was the father of Dermot I., who left four sons, namely, 1. Dermot II.; 2. Murrough; 3. Connor; and 4. Culuachra; of the posterity of each of whom there were kings of Kerry during the following century before the succession finally settled in the descendants of Culuachra the youngest.

The eldest, namely, Dermot II. was the father of Gebhennach, the first of the posterity of Melaghlin, son of Flann Feorna, that became ruler of the whole tribe as King of Kerry, and whose

death is recorded in those Annals at A. D. 970, but in those of Innisfallen (Bodl.) at the year 954; and from whose brother, Muredhach (Muipcaðac), called Claon, or the *Crooked*, appear to have sprung the chiefs of this line, who are recorded under the name of O'Muireadhaigh. Muireadhach Claen had two sons, Mahon and Macbeth, both kings of Kerry: the former had issue, Flann, King of Kerry, slain A. D. 1015 (Innisf. B.), and a son, whose death is noticed in these Annals, A. D. 1032. The latter, namely, Macbeth, fell leading his tribe against the Danes at the battle of Clontarf, A. D. 1014. He left three sons: 1. Macraith O'Muireadhaigh, King of Kerry, who died A. D. 1027 (Innisf. B.); 2. Conor O'M., King of Kerry, slain, according to the Annals of Tighernach, A. D. 1033; and lastly, Cinfaelad O'M., slain A. D. 1038.

Muireadhach, son of Dermot I., had a son, Macraith, who died King of Kerry, A. D. 998 (Innisf. B.), and Conor, son of Dermot I., had a son, Culuachra, King of Kerry, who was murdered A. D. 1001.

The succession finally passed to the line of Culuachra, the youngest son of Dermot I., in which it ever after remained. This Culuachra

and many persons along with him, were killed. The battle of Turlach Adhnaigh<sup>2</sup>, between Aedh of the Broken Spear Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, and Aedh, the son of Art Uallach Ua Ruairc, and the men of Breifne along with him; where fell Aedh Ua Conchobhair, King of the province of Connaught, the helmsman of the valour of Leath-Chuinn; and the chiefs of Connaught fell along with him, and, among the rest, Aedh Ua Concheanainn, lord of Ui-Diarmada, and many others. It was to commemorate the death of Aedh Ua Conchobhair this quatrain was composed:

Seven years, seventy, not a short period,  
And a thousand, great the victory,  
From the birth of Christ, not false the jurisdiction,  
Till the fall of Aedh, King of Connaught.

Muireadhach Ua Carthaigh was drowned in Loch Calgaich<sup>2</sup>; he was the chief poet and chief ollamh of Connaught. Tadhg Ua Muireagain, lord of

had a son, Rory, who had Tadhg (of whom, perhaps, Culachra, named by Tighernach the Annalist, as having died King of Kerry, A. D. 1020, was an elder brother), who had Hugh, the prince referred to in the text, and probably also an elder son, the Conor O'Conor, who is stated in the Annals of Innisfallen (Codex Bodl.) to have been slain by the Connacians near Loch Sampaite A. D. 1050.

For a further account of the O'Conor Kerry family see note on *Diarmaid Ua Conchobhair Ciarraige*, A. D. 1154, *infra*.

<sup>1</sup> *Turlach Adhnaigh*.—This is probably the same place as Turlach Airt in Aidhne, between Moyvoela and Kilcornan, near Oranmore, in the county of Galway, mentioned by O'Flaherty in *Ogygia*, p. 327.

<sup>2</sup> *Loch Calgaich*: i. e. Lacus Calgachi. Not identified.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1067. Scolay mac Inrechtay, Airchinnech of Mucknova; the Airchinnech of Dun-

leghlas; Hugh mac Ualgarg, chief of O-Duvinrecht; Echtigerne mac Flainn, Airchinnech of Manistir, *in Domino mortui sunt*. An army by Tirlagh O'Brien to Lochkime, and" [there was] "killed in that journey O'Conner, King of Kerry-Luachra. Kildare with its church burnt. Hugh O'Conner, surnamed Hugh of the wanting" [defective] "spcare, archking of all Connaught, the martiall prop of Leghquin. i. the North half of Ireland, killed by Conmacne; with whom was Hugh O'Conkenainn also killed, and many more by Hugh mac Art Uallaigh O'Rourk, in the battle of Turley-adnay."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the same entries are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1066, as follows:

"A. D. 1066" [*rectè*, 1067]. "Mortagh O'Carhie, chief Poett of Connought, was drowned upon Lough Colgay. Celeagher Moyornogh, Bushop of Clonvicknose, died. Dermott O'Moylenemo, and Terence or Terlagh O'Brien, King of Munster, with their forces,

la Muinirí Tlamáin i Maonmaig. Dondrléibe Ua Tadhra, tanairí Luighe, do mairbhad la brian Ua nEagha. Maoilsehlunn, mac Giollabrigdi, tigshina na nDéirí, do eirgabáil do Thairrdealbha Ua brian go tarad é illáin i bpic, go po daill pidi é.

Aoir Críort, míle fearce a hocht. Cionao, mac Muireadair, comarba Caoimhín, Angene Mac an bheccánai, comarba Mocolmócc i Comgaill, Domnall Ua Cataraig airinneach Dúin, i Colmán Ua Críocain, fírléiginn Arda Macha, décc. Murchad Ua brian, .i. an réet gírr, mac Donnchada, mic brian bopóime, ríogdaimna Mumán, do mairbad lá piora Teatba a ndiofáil a ceiriche, i a noircne, i a éinn do breit co Cluan, i a colann go Dearmaig. Domnall Ua Maoilsehlunn, .i. mac Néill mic Maoileaclainn, tigshina Oilig, do mairbad hi maíom Sítebe lá a ósbratair lá hAod mac Néill mic Maoileaclainn, i ip don Domnall Sin do goiréi Domnall na mboct, i arbeara gomba ré ba cráibde po boí i nEirinn ina péimí. Flaitébrtach Ua Fírgail, tigshina Tealcá Occ, do gúin do énel mbindig. Maoiliora, mac Aimalgáda, comarba Pátraice, for cuairt Mumán céona péet, co tucc a lán cuairt etir rerepall, i eobarta.

Aoir Críort, míle fearce a naoi. Cobtach, raccart Cille dapa, éfn opoain i aipeacair Laighn, décc. Aod, mac Dubgaill, peacnab Cluana Fiacna, [décc]. Flannaccán, mac Aeda, forairinneach Arda Macla, décc iar ndeigbáid. Dún dá léglar, Aro rracla, Lurcca, i Soru Cholunn Chille, do loicca. Ua haeda, tigshina Ua Fiacna Arda rracla, décc. Mac mic Tadhra Uí Dunadhraig, .i. tigshina Shí nAnnchada, do mairbad dua

went to Connought, where they were mett by Hugh O'Connor, king of that provence, who gave them a feirce battle, where O'Connor Kerry, with many others, were slain. Soone after the Breniemen gave the said Hugh a battle, and slewe him therein. Hugh mac Art O'Royrek had the victorie."

\* *Sithbhe*.—Now Sivey, in the parish of Desert-creat, barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.—*Ord. Map*, sheet 38.

† *Screaballs*.—A screaball was a piece of silver coin weighing twenty-four grains, and estimated as of the value of three silver *pingins*

or pennies. The offerings referred to in this passage meant valuable property, such as goblets, cattle, rings, &c. &c.—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 214, 215.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1068. Donell O'Cahasay, Airchinnech of Dun; Colman O'Crichan, Lector of Ardmach; Macbecanay, Coarb of Comgall; Cinaeh, Coarb of Coemgin, *ad Christum migraverunt*. Maelisa, Coarb of Patrick, visiting Mounster the first time, and brought his full visitation, as well offerings" [*recte*, screaballs] "as other dueties.



Teathbha, was killed by Muintir-Tlamain, in Maenmhagh. Donnsléibhe Ua Gadhra was killed by Brian Ua hEaghra. Maelseachlainn, son of Gilla-brighde, lord of the Deisi, was taken prisoner by Toirdhealbhaich Ua Briain, and he was delivered into the hands of Ua Bric, who blinded him.

The Age of Christ, 1068. Cinaedh, son of Muireadhach, successor of Caeimhghin; Anghene Mac-an-Bheaganaigh, successor of Mocholmog and Comhghall; Domhnall Ua Cathasaigh, airchinneach of Dun; and Colman Ua Crichain, lector of Ard-Macha, died. Murchadh, i. e. of the Short Shield, Ua Briain, son of Donnchadh, son of Brian Borumha, royal heir of Munster, was slain by the men of Teathbha, in revenge of their having been plundered and preyed; and his head was taken to Cluain [-uic-Nois], and his body to Dearnhach. Domhnall, grandson of Maeleachlainn, i. e. the son of Niall, son of Maeleachlainn, lord of Oileach, was killed in the battle of Sithbhe<sup>a</sup>, by his brother, Aedh, son of Niall, son of Maeleachlainn; and this Domhnall was usually called Domhnall of the Poor, and it is said that he was the most pious that was in Ireland in his reign. Flaithbheartach Ua Fearghail, lord of Tealach Og, was mortally wounded by the Cinel-Binnigh. Maelisa, son of Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Munster, for the first time; and he obtained a full visitation tribute, both in screaballs<sup>b</sup> and offerings.

The Age of Christ, 1069. Cobhthach, priest of Cill-dara, head of the glory and dignity of Leinster, died. Aedh, son of Dubhghall, Vice-abbot of Cluain-Fiachna<sup>c</sup>, [died]. Flannagan, son of Aedh, fos-airchinneach of Ard-Macha, died after a good life. Dun-da-leathghlas, Ard-sratha, Lusca, and Sord-Choluim-Chille, were burned. Ua hAedha, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Arda-sratha, died. The grandson of Gadhra Ua Dunadhaigh<sup>d</sup>, i. e. lord of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by

Murrogh O'Brien, heire of Mounster, killed by the men of Tehva. Flathertach O'Ferall, king of Telcha-Oge, wounded by Kindred-Biny. Donell mac Nell, called the Poore's Donell, killed by his brother, Hugh O'Melachlin."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain only two of these entries, which are entered under the year 1067, as follows:

"A. D. 1067" [*rectè*, 1068]. "Murrogh O'Bryen, prince of all Ireland, was killed by

the people of Teaffa for preying them before, whose head was buried in Clonvicknose, and body buried at Dorrowe. Donnell O'Melaghlin, prince of Aileagh, was killed by his own brother."

<sup>c</sup> *Cluain-Fiachna*.—Now Clonfeakle, in the barony of Dungannon, county of Tyrone.—See note under A. D. 1003, *suprà*.

<sup>d</sup> *The grandson of Gadhra Ua Dunadhaigh*: i. e. of Gará O'Deny. He was Diarmaid, son of Madadhan, son of Gadhra Mor, son of Du-

maibúáin. Sluaigib lá Murchaó mac Diarmada, hī Míde co ro loirc tuata, 7 cealla .i. Dánaró, 7 Fábair Fheicín, 7 Aró mórscain, 7 ro mairb óna, Féicín eirpium inó gnuir do gnuir, 7 ro marbaó deapcc ár Gall 7 Laiḡín do tēmannaib examlaiḡ. Mac lairn mic Dubtaic, tigḡirna na cComann, décc. Paolan .i. an Dall Ua Mórda decc i nAchao bó. Siollumolua Ua bpuadeaða, tigḡirna Raeta Tamnairi, décc. Siollumair mac Duib, plait Crimtannáin, do marbaó do Macraic Ua Mórda, i ndorair deapcige Tigī Moéua, iar comluigi doibh fon caimín ar túr, 7 an caimmin i pparraic mic Duib, go bpuil pail mic Duib beor, 7 go mbia tre bitḡior forr an Caimmin. Macraic Ua Mórda iarccain do marbaó ag Muilín na ceorán i bail achao bó, 7 óna, an Caimmin ina parrad, i neneach Fionntain, Mocua, 7 Colman.

Aoir Críorp, míle reachtmoða. Ailill Ua hAinneach, aró comarba Ciaraín Cluana mic Nóir, déḡ ina oiletre i cCluain Iorair. Do éorca Raide cenel Ailella. Donḡal mac Dornáin, áiró pḡleiginn Leite Chuinn, 7 tánaipri abbaio Cluana mic Nóir, 7 Caḡarach, mac Cairppe, abb Munḡairde, cñn clépeḡ ppar Muman, décc. Ferḡal Ua Laiḡnén, abb Oḡna, 7 Maolbriḡde, mac Caḡarairi, pparraicinneach Arda Maḡa, décc. Mac baieitine, abb lae, do marbaó. Murchaó, mac Diarmada, mic Maol na mbó, tigḡirna Gall 7 Laiḡín pḡ láim a aḡar, déḡ i nAḡ clait, dia domnairi lá peile Muirpe geimrió do ponnraó. Ar dia éccaoine ro ráio an pḡle na ponnri,

nadhach, the ancestor of the O'Maddens of the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway.— See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 143.

\* *Faelan*, &c., *Ua Mordha*.—He was the son of Aimirgin, who was slain A. D. 1026, son of Cinaedh, son of Ceinneidigh, son of Mordha, the progenitor of the O'Mores of Leix.

<sup>1</sup> *Dubh*.—He was the ancestor of the family of O'Duibh, now Deevy, or Devoy, seated in Uicrimthannain, now the barony of East Maryborough, in the Queen's County.

\* *Caimmin*: i. e. *Curvulum*. This was the name of some relic, but it is now unknown. The Editor is of opinion that it was the crozier of St. Mochua of Teach-Mochua, or Timahoe, or

of Fintan of Clonenagh, in the Queen's County.

<sup>b</sup> *Muilleann-na-Crossan*: i. e. the Mill of the Crossans. This mill was called from the family of Mac Crossan, one of whom became very distinguished in the reign of Charles II., and took the name of Crosby, as appears from a letter in the handwriting of the great Duke of Ormond, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London. The family of Crosby of Ardfert, in Kerry, are his present representatives.

The Annals of Ulster contain the following entries under this year:

"A. D. 1069. Covichach, priest of Kildare, in *Christo quievit*. Dundalethglas, Ardsraha, Lusk, and Swords of Columbkil, *ab igne dissipata*

Ua Madadhain. An army was led by Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, [son of Mael-na-mbo], into Meath, where he burned territories and churches, namely, Granard, Fobhar-Feichin, and Ardbreacain; but Feichin slew him, face to face, and a great destruction was made among the foreigners and Leinstermen by various distempers. Maciarn, son of Dubhthach, lord of the Comanns, died. Faelan, i. e. the Blind, Ua Mordha<sup>e</sup>, died at Achadh-bo. Gillamolua Ua Bru-aidealha, lord of Rath-Tamhnaighe, died. Gillamaire, son of Dubh<sup>f</sup>, chief of Crimhthannan, was slain by Macraith Ua Mordha, in the doorway of the oratory of Teach-Mochua, they having previously mutually sworn upon the Caimmin<sup>g</sup>, which was in the possession of the son of Dubh, that the blood of the son of Dubh is now and ever will remain upon the Caimmin. Macraith Ua Mordha was afterwards killed at Muilleann-na-Crossan<sup>h</sup>, in the vicinity of Achadh-bo, having the Caimmin with him, in revenge of Finntan, Mochua, and Colman.

The Age of Christ, 1070. Ailill Ua hAirretaich, chief successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mic-Nois, died on his pilgrimage at Cluain-Iraird. Ailill was of the tribe of Corca-Raidhe<sup>i</sup>. Donnghal, son of Gorman, chief lector of Leath-Chuinn, and Tanist-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Cathasach, son of Cairbre, Abbot of Mungairit, head of the clergy of Munster, died. Fearghal Ua Laidhgnen, Abbot of Othain; and Maelbrighde, son of Cathasaigh, fosairchinneach of Ard-Macha, died. Mac Baeithine, Abbot of Ia, was killed. Murchadh, son of Diarmaid<sup>k</sup>, son of Mael-na-mbo, lord of the foreigners and of Leinster, under his father, died at Ath-cliath, precisely on Sunday, the festival of Mary, in winter. It was in lamentation of him the poet composed these quatrains:

*sunt.* O'Hea, King of O'Fiachra Ardsraha; Hugh mac Duvall, Secnap of Clonfiachna; Flannagan mac Hugh, Suvair" [foraipéinnech, i. e. attendant, or resident airchinneach] "of Ardmagh, *in penitentia mortui sunt.*"—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain but one of these entries, which is given under the year 1069, thus:

"Cowhagh, priest of Kildare, flower of all Lynster, died."

<sup>i</sup> *Corca-Raidhe*: i. e. the race or progeny of Fiacha Raidhe, son of Fiacha Suighdhe, son of Feidhlimidh Reachtmhar.—See *Ogygia*, p. 333.

This tribe was seated in and gave name to the present barony of Corkaree, in the county of Westmeath.—See notes under A. D. 807 and 1185.

<sup>k</sup> *Murchadh, son of Diarmaid.*—He is the progenitor after whom the Mac Murroughs, or Kavanaghs, of Leinster, took their hereditary surname. The death of this Murchadh is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1069, thus:

"Murrough, son of King Dermott, king of the Danes of Ireland and Lynster, under his father, died."

Cumá áirðrig i nAé éliaé  
 Ní ba páirbriech co brát mbaoé ;  
 Polam an dún cen ua nDuach,  
 Luat po gonaó lut a laoch.  
 Toirpreach ceó drísm ip in dún,  
 Imá cfnó nap caoirpreach pluagh,  
 Aro éil cách corp an ríó,  
 Ra ril ceó olc co brat mbuan.  
 Murchaó mac Diarmada déin,  
 lomda diaugata na diaiú,  
 Aatá i mbpon do báp an maol  
 Ceó plóg po pcaoil gnár don éliaú.  
 Aobal an béu nach buan é,  
 Ecc po pa tpuacch apa éi  
 Nach po moch po éog dpeacé de,  
 Neach map é do éop a epí.  
 Maie im epóó hUí Maoil na mbó,  
 Ro bponn pcor, 7 po pccail bú,  
 Ap cfnó pe na óul co Dia.  
 Cia pip pa.pearp do epuó cú.

Glúiniann, mac Diarmada, mic Maoil na mbó, do marbaó d'epapaité Míde, 7 ip ann po haónacisó hi nDaímliaec Cíanam. Concóbar, mac an éléirig l Choncóbar, .i. rioéðamná Connaéct, do marbaó do Connmaicnib tpeé féill. Murchaó Liaéanach, mac Aeóá Uí Concóbar do marbaó i meabail la muintir éollamain. Maíom pia nDonnchaó Ua Ruairc, 7 pia nUib ériuip for éioia Tééba, dú i ttopéair Conn mac mic Cuinn, tígíuna Tééba co nppuing oile. Aó na Deapba Ua Ciarróá, tígíuna Cairppe, do marbaó imeabail. Muiréírtach Ua Concóbar, tígíuna Ua Pailege do óallaó la a óípbraéair, Concóbar. An clocán ó epoir eppcop Etén co hIpoom Chia-

<sup>1</sup> *Descendant of Duach.*—The only Duach in the royal line of Leinster is Duach Ladhrach, who was monarch of Ireland A. M. 4462. — See p. 69, *supra*.

<sup>m</sup> *Muintir-Follamhain*: i. e. the O'Fallons of

Clann-Uadach, in the present barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under A. D. 1225.

<sup>n</sup> *The causeway.*—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1026. The Annals of Ulster record the fol-

There is grief for a chief king at Ath-cliath,  
 Which will not be exceeded till the terrible Judgment Day ;  
 Empty is the fortress without the descendant of Duach<sup>1</sup>,  
 Quickly was the vigour of its heroes cut down.  
 Sorrowful every party in the fortress  
 For their chief, against whom no army prevailed ;  
 Since the body of the king was hidden from all,  
 Every evil has showered ever constant.  
 For Murchadh, son of Diarmaid the impetuous,  
 Many a fervent prayer is offered ;  
 In sorrow for the death of the chief is every host  
 That was wont to defeat in the battle,  
 Great the sorrow that he was not everlasting ;  
 Pity that death hath attacked him.  
 Too early it was that he removed from him his complexion,  
 That he removed one like him from his body.  
 Liberal of wealth was the grandson of Mael-na-mbo ;  
 He bestowed horses, and he distributed cows,  
 For the sake of his going to God.  
 Who is it to whom 'tis best to give fleeting wealth ?

Gluniarn, son of Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, was killed by the men of Meath ; and he was buried at Daimhliag-Chianain. Conchobhar, son of Cleireach Ua Conchobhair, was treacherously killed by the Connhaicni. Murchadh Liathanach, son of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was treacherously killed by Muintir-Follamhain<sup>m</sup>. A battle was gained by Donnchadh Ua Ruairc and the Ui-Briuin over the men of Teathbha, in which Conn, grandson of Conn, with others, was slain. Aedh-na-Dearbha Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was treacherously slain. Muircheartach Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, was blinded by his brother, Conchobhar. The causeway<sup>n</sup> from the Cross of

lowing events under this year :

" A. D. 1070. Cahasach mac Carbre, Airchinnech of Mungart, died. Murchadh mac Dermot, king of Leinster and *Gentiles*" [*rectè*, Galls]  
 "died, and was buried in Dublin. O'Echain,

king of Dalnary, killed by his own. Ferall O'Laignen, Airchinnech of Othna, *mortuus est*. Gilpatrick O'Mailcohay, died of an untimely death. The Abbot of Aey" [Iona], "i. Mac Boyten, killed by Innavar O'Maeldoraye's sonne.

páin do ðenaim hī cCluain mic Nóir lá Maolciaráin mac Cuinn na mbóet, 7 an clocán o Cpor Comgail co hUlaib na tTrí cCpor, 7 uaib riap go bél na rriáide.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle pectmoða a haon. <sup>o</sup>Giollacrioprt Ua Clothocán, pñ-leiginn Arða Macha, 7 apð paoi na nḠaoidel, décc iar pñmainn. Donnḡal Ua Coibðshaig, uapalpacaprt Cluana hEidneach, décc. Ruaidri Ua Canannán, tigfina Ceneoil Conaill, do marbað lá hAongur Ua Maoldoraidh. Aegnedán Ua Muirsgáin, tigfina Tíðba, do marbað la Conmaicmib. Mac Ríghbardan mac Concoirne, tigfina Ele, do marbað a ccaet go rochaiðibh oile i maille pñip lá Donnchað Ua Ceallaig, tigfina Ua Maine. Rí Ulað .i. Cú ulað Ua Flaitrí, do aieprioḡað 7 a ionnarbað ilLaiḡmib lá hUa Maolpuanaib, 7 lá hUltoib, 7 po marbað an tUa Maolpuanaib rin po cédoir hī ccaet lá Donnpleibe Ua hEochaða. Mac Ḡiollabrigde Uí Maoilmuaibh, tigfina Pñ cCeall, décc. Donnchað Ḡot, pñḡðarinn Tínpach, do marbað la Concoḡar Ua Maoilshlann. hua Siblén .i. Ḡiollapáttraicc, tigfina Ua Foilḡe, do marbað hī ccaet lá Concoḡar Ua Concoḡair, topcair ann beór Maḡamain Ua Uaḡmarain, 7 Lopcán mac Flaitniað Uí Duib, tigfina Ua Cpenḡannáin go rochaiḡib ele. Ceall ḡara, Ḡlínḡ dá locha, 7 Cluain Doleáin, do lopccað. Pinnaceta mac Eicneécáin hUí Cuinn, 7 Donn mac Foḡapraig hUí Chuinn, do marbað do Connaḡtaib a pill. Caet ettip Domnall, mac Mupchaib, 7 Donnchað, mac Domnall Reamair, go po marbað ann Taðḡ Ua Riain.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle peachtmoða a dó. Maolmuire Ua Muirpeccán, aipcindeach Tuioimða, 7 Duboil, comarba ḡpicde, décc. Diapmaic, mac Maoil na mbó, pí Laiḡñ, Ḡall Aḡa cliaet, 7 Leite Moḡa Nuadac cornam-

Cathvarr O'Maelcohay killed by Mac Innerge by murther. Murtagh O'Loingsay killed by his" [own people]. "Ailill O'Hairedy, Coarb of Kiaran, *quievit*. Mac Gorman, Lector of Kells, and chief learned of Ireland" [*quievit*]. "Termon-Daveog rifled by Rory O'Canannan; *et vendicavit Deus et Daveog ante plenum annum*. Glun-Iarainn, .i. Iron knee, mac Diermot, killed by them of Luigne, beside a pray they had from Leinster. The King of Tethiva and the King of Carbry killed. Maelbride mac Cahasay mac

Innavar *Suvoir*" [forapcinnec] "of Ardmagh, killed."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>o</sup> *Ua Clothocan*.—"A. D. 1069. O'Clohoghan, Lector of Ardmagh, and one famous throughout the kingdom, died."—*Ann. Clon*.

<sup>p</sup> *The son of Righbhardan*.—This Righbhardan, the son of Cucoirne, had a son, Domhnall, the ancestor of O'Carroll of Ely O'Carroll.—See his death recorded under the year 1052.

<sup>q</sup> *Ua Duibh*.—This name is now usually anglicised Deevy, or Devoy, without the prefix

Bishop Etchen to Irdom-Chiarain was made at Cluain-mic-Nois, by Maelchiarain Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht; and the causeway from Cros-Chomhghaill to Uluidh-na-dTri-gCross, and thence westwards to the entrance of the street.

The Age of Christ, 1071. Gillachrist Ua Clothocan<sup>o</sup>, lector of Ard-Macha, and chief doctor of the Gaedhil, died after penance. Donghal Ua Coibhdheanaigh, noble priest of Cluain-eidhneach, died. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by Aenghus Ua Maeldoraidh. Aeghredan Ua Muireagain, lord of Teathbha, was killed by the Conmhaicni. The son of Righbhardan<sup>p</sup>, son of Cucoirne, lord of Eile, was slain in a battle, with others along with him, by Donnchadh, lord of Ui-Maine. The King of Ulidia, i. e. Cu-Uladh Ua Flaithri, was deposed, and expelled into Leinster, by Ua Maelruanaidh and the Ulidians; and this Ua Maelruanaidh was slain in battle immediately after, by Donnsleibhe Ua hEochadha. The son of Gillabhrighde Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara Ceall, died. Donnchadh Got, royal heir of Teamhair, was killed by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn. Hua Sibhlen, i. e. Gillaphadraig, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain in battle by Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair, where Mathghamhain, Ua-hUathmharan; Lorcan, son of Flaithniadh Ua Duibh<sup>a</sup>, lord of Creamhthannain, with many others, were also slain. Ceall-dara, Gleann-dalocha, and Cluain-Dolcain, were burned. Finnachta, son of Eigneachan Ua Cuinn, and Donn, son of Fogartach Ua Cuinn, were treacherously killed by the Connaughtmen. A battle between Domhnall, son of Murchadh, and Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Reamhar, wherein Tadhg Ua Riain was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1072. Maelmuire Ua Muireagain, airchinneach of Tuidhnidha<sup>r</sup>, and Dubhdil, successor of Brighid, died. Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo<sup>s</sup>, King of Leinster, of the foreigners of Ath-cliath, and of Leath-Moghla-

Ua or O'. The Ui-Crimhthannain were seated in the barony of East Maryborough, in the Queen's County. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1071. O'Flathry, king of Ulster, deposed by Ulster and by O'Mailruanay, but that O'Mailruanay was soone killed in battle by Donsleve O'Heachaa. Gilchrist O'Clothacan, Lector of Ardmagh, in *Christo quievit*. Kildare, Glendalough, et Clondolcan, *cremata sunt*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>r</sup> *Tuidhnidha*.—Otherwise written Tuighneatha. This place is mentioned in O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, at 28th of August, as the church of St. Uindic. It is the place now called Tynan, situated in the county of Armagh, near the confines of the counties of Tyrone and Monaghan.

<sup>s</sup> *Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo*.—Caradoc calls him "Dermittium *Macken-Anel*, dignissimum et optimum principem qui unquam in Hibernia regnavit." But he is wrong in referring his death to "circa an. 1068."

ταῖς Λαῖσιν πρὶ Λεῖς Cuinn, do marbhad, 7 do diéfhettad hι cCat Oðba dia  
Μαιρε an uι ló Febru, iar maíðm in cáta pair lá Concobar Ua Maoileac-  
laimh, .i. pι Míðe, 7 pο marbhad ðna, ilcéda do ḡhallatb 7 Λαῖgnb imaille  
pρι Διαρμαιτε ιρ in cat pιν. Ro marbhad ðna, ann ḡiollapátteraioc Ua Ffí-  
gáile, tigfhina na Foréuaé, 7c. Ar do báρ Διαρματα do páiðð,

Α δό pñet ndeich ap míle,  
O ḡein Cρíopt cé co píme,  
Ḥup an mbliaðainpι céð pñi,  
I ttopécair Διαρματο Λαῖgn.  
Διαρματο donoglan ḡo nðpeic ndait,  
Rí no còngðad clet coccað,  
Oap pucc hι paoé paim ḡann pít,  
Díth laoch Λaðpann co longpib.  
Ro tereccat óicc áille ann,  
Im cñd Cláipe, 7 Cualant,  
Don ðeip hι pian ḡair nach paim,  
Díe pñ Ḥiaðain co pο báig.  
Co ttopécair oc Muilíonn Chul  
Ruipι poptain ap pár múp  
Ḥup bié in bpeo bgoé tpiá bpat,  
Nι pñít laoc leó no lamhadh.  
Aðbal an teét mo ceé mapt,  
Ar cpeét cpo im cρíðe coínnart,  
Don tρluaḡ a Caínðpuim níρ cñit,  
Díe ap pæp ðúinn cáρ olígrst.  
Ro múch a mñmamn co móρ,  
Διαρματο deðḡair pο ðian bρón,  
Nι pñil dia báρ pñit na plð,  
Ní bia pñoh ní bia pεppð.

<sup>1</sup> *Ladhrann* : i. e. Ard-Ladhrann.—See note <sup>d</sup>, under A. M. 2242. The heroes of Ladhrann were the Uí-Ceinnsealaigh.

<sup>2</sup> *Head of Claire and Cualann*.—By this is meant King of Munster and Leinster. Claire

was the name of a hill near Duntryleague, in the county of Limerick, and also of a royal fort in the same neighbourhood; and Cualann was the name of a celebrated territory in the present county of Wicklow.



Nuadhat, was slain and beheaded in the battle of Odhbha, on Tuesday, the seventh of the Ides of February, the battle having been gained over him by Conchobhar O'Maeleachlainn, King of Meath. There were also slain many hundreds of the foreigners and Leinstermen, along with Diarmaid, in that battle. In it was killed Gillaphadraig O'Fearghaile, lord of the Fortuatha, &c. Of the death of Diarmaid was said :

Two, seven times ten above one thousand,  
 From the birth of Christ is reckoned,  
 To this year, in which Diarmaid,  
 First man in Leinster, fell.  
 Diarmaid, of the ruddy-coloured aspect,  
 A king who maintained the standard of war,  
 Whose death brought scarcity of peace,  
 The loss of the heroes of Ladhrrann<sup>t</sup>, with their ships.  
 Comely youths were cut down there,  
 Together with the head of Claire and Cualann<sup>u</sup>.  
 It caused in the breeze a noise not pleasant,  
 The loss of the King of Riada<sup>v</sup> of great valour.  
 Until at Muillenn-Chul<sup>w</sup> was slain  
 A brave chieftain of a strong fortress,  
 Until the furious fire-brand fell by treachery,  
 They found no hero who dared with him contend.  
 Great the loss, greater than all deaths,  
 It is a red wound through my firm heart ;  
 For the host from Caindruim<sup>x</sup> it was not just  
 To destroy our noble chief they had no right,  
 It has quenched their spirit greatly,  
 Diarmaid of the laughing teeth under violent sorrow ;  
 There is not on account of his death banquet or feast ;  
 There will not be peace, there will not be armistice.

<sup>v</sup> *The King of Riada* : i. e. the chief of Magh-Riada, i. e. of Læighis or Leix.

<sup>w</sup> *Muillenn-Chul* : i. e. the mill of Cul.—There is no place now bearing this name near Navan in

Meath, where this battle was fought.

<sup>x</sup> *Caindruim*.—This was one of the ancient names of Tara in Meath, and the host from Caindruim here means “ the men of Meath.”

Cuulað hUa Flátraí, rí Ulað, 7 Mac Aírida, .i. Gabaðan, tighfina Ua nGobla, do loíccað do fíraib Míde 1 tighf tenf, 7 rochaide móri do óaoinib uile impu. Tíén coinnísf la Murchað mac Concóðair 1 nÍrioll Chiaráin, 7 forr na Célib Dé, go ro marbað mectaire na mbocht ann, conid de tuccað Mað Núra do na boctaid. hUa Fócarta, tighfina éle do marbað lá hUa mÓriain.

Áoir Cífort, míle rícheudoa atri. Maolmóroa, abb Imleacha lubair, Corbmac Ua Maolduin, aird fírléiginn 7 rruie rínoir Eíreann, 7 Giollacairri Orraige, comarba Fída dúin, do écc. Concóðar Ua Maolríchlainn, rí Míde, do marbað dar ráruccað bacla lora tré feill 7 meabail, la mac a órbháatar, Murchað, mac Flainn, 7 Míde óráruccað iarain etir Maolreclainn, mac Concóðair, 7 an Murchað rin mac Flainn. Cluain loraíro 7 Cínanbur co na timplaib do loíccað uile in aon mí. Ceano Choncóðair Uí Maoleaclainn do breit lá Toirpdealbácl Ua mÓriain a Cluain mic Nóir ar éiccin aóche Áome ría cCaircc móir, 7 dia doinnair go cédoir tuccað anóir doiridiri co noib fáilgib oir amaille rriir tria fírtaid Dé 7 Chiaráin.

<sup>1</sup> *Ui-Gabhla*.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under A. D. 497, p. 160, *suprà*.

<sup>2</sup> *Iseal-Chiarain*.—See note under A. D. 1032.

<sup>a</sup> *Magh-Nura*.—This is probably Moyvore, in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath.

<sup>b</sup> *Ua Fogarta, lord of Eile*: i. e. O'Fogarty, lord of Eliogarty, now a barony in the county of Tipperary.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1072. Maelmuire O'Muiregan, Airchinneach of Tuinea, died. Gilchrist O'Longan, serjeant in Mounster, died. Duvdill, Coarb of Brigit, in *Christo quíevit*. Dermot mac Maelnambo, king of Leinster and *Genties*" [*rectè*, Galls], "fell in battle by Conner O'Melaghlin, king of Tarach, with the slaughter of *Genties*" [*rectè*, Galls] "and Leinster about him. Cunlay O'Flathray, and Mac Assia, king of Gaula, killed by Deskert-Bregh. O'Fogartaich, king of Ely, killed by O'Brien. Rory O'Canannan, king of

Kindred-Connell, killed by Aengus O'Mældoray. The French went into Scotland, and tooke the king of Scotland's sonne with them as a hostage."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain two of those events under the year 1069, as follows:

"A. D. 1069" [*rectè*, 1072]. "Dermott mac Moylenemo, king of Ireland, Wales, Danes of Dublin, and protector of the honour of Leath-Koyn, was killed and mangled by Connor O'Melaghlyn, King of Meath, with many others of his nobles, both Irishmen and Danes, in the battle of Ova. Dowgill, abbess of Kildare, died. Murrough mac Connor O'Melaghlyn, prince of Meath, did so oversette the family of Moylekyeran mac Conn ne Moght in Isill-Kyeran, and the poor of that house, that the steward of that family was slain by them, for which cause Moyvoura was granted to the poor."

<sup>c</sup> *Bachall-Isa*: i. e. the Staff of Jesus, which was the name of St. Patrick's crozier.

The Annals of Ulster record the following

Cuuladh Ua Flathrai, King of Ulidia, and Mac Asidha, i. e. Gabhadhan, lord of Ui-Gabhla<sup>r</sup>, were burned by the men of Meath, in an ignited house, and a great number of other persons along with them. A forcible refection was taken by Murchadh, son of Conchobhar [O'Maeleachlainn], at Iseal-Chiarain<sup>z</sup>, and from Ceili-De, so that the superintendent of the poor was killed there, for which Magh-Nura<sup>a</sup> was given to the poor. Ua Fogarta, lord of Eile<sup>b</sup>, was killed by Ua Briain.

The Age of Christ, 1073. Maelmordha, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair; Cormaic Ua Maclduin, chief lector and most learned senior of Ireland; and Gilla-caissi Osraigheach, successor of Fidh-duin, died. Conchobhar Ua Maelseachlainn, King of Meath, was killed, in violation of the Bachall-Isa<sup>c</sup>, through treachery and guile, by the son of his brother, Murchadh, son of Flann; and Meath was afterwards desolated between Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, and this Murchadh, son of Flann. Chuaín-Iraird and Ceanannus, with their churches, were all burned in one month. The head of Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn was forcibly carried off by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, on the night of Good Friday; but it was brought back from the South again, with two rings of gold along with it, through the miracles of God and Ciaran. A great disease

events under this year:

"A. D. 1173. Bevin Ny-Brien in her pilgrimage died in Ardmagh. Conner O'Melachlinn, king of Tarach, killed by Flann O'Melachlinn's sonne, contrary to Jesus Cross staff sworne before, and the staff present. Donell mac Ualgarg, chief of Duvinrecht; Cucaille O'Finn, king of Fer-Rois, i. e. men of Ross; Cormack O'Clothagan, serjeant of Mounster, *in penitentia mortui sunt*. An army by Tirlagh into Lethquin, that he tooke great preyes from Galengs, and killed Moylmorra O'Cahasay, king of Bregh. Sitrick mac Aulaive and two O'Bryans, killed in the Ile of Man."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the same events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 1070, as follows:

"A. D. 1070" [*rectè*, 1073]. "Tcrlagh, *alias* Terence O'Bryen, son of prince Teig mac Bryen,

succeeded as king next after King Dermott, and reigned full twenty-five years. Connor O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath and Leath-Koyn, was treacherously and filthily slain by his own nephew, Murrogh mac Fynn. Meath was wasted and destroyed between them. Clonard and Kells were burnt with their churches in one month. King Terence O'Bryan did violently take from out of the church of Clonvicknose the head of Connor O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, that was buried therein, and conveyed it to Thomond. A mouse came out of the head, and went under the king's mantle, and immediately the king for fear fell sick of a sore disease by the miracles of St. Keyran, that his hair fell off, and he was like to die, untill he restored the said head again with certain gold, which was taken on Good Fryday, and sent back the day of the resurrection next ensuing."

galair mór do gabáil an ríḡ Toirpdealbairḡ triar rocuir a fóle ḡ a fionnrao tria fionraib Dé ḡ Ciaráin, uair an tan pucao an cŋn na fiaonuire do rgeind luc a cind Concoḡair po coim Toirpdealbairḡ gur bohe rocan a galair. bēbino, ingŋn bŋriain, décc ma hoilēre ḡ nArḡ Maća. Domnall, mac Ualḡairḡ, toircaó Ua nDuibinopecc, ḡ Cúcaille Ua Finn, tiḡŋna Fŋ Roirp, décc. Slóiccŋ lá Toirpdealbairḡ ilŋŋ Chuiin, co noŋna cpeach oiaimide for Ḥhailŋairḡ, ḡ po marbaó Maolmorḡa Ua Caḡairḡ, tiḡŋna bŋŋ.

Aoir Críorḡ, míle rŋchtmōa a cŋair. Dunán, airdearpuḡ Aća cŋiā, Diarmair, mac Maolbrenainn, comarba bŋenainn, Maolmorḡa, comarba Ailbe, Cobēach, abb Oirirḡ Diarmair, Cúcairḡ Ua Ceallairḡ, comarba Múra, [décc]. Arḡmaća do lorccaó dia Mairḡ iar mbŋŋtaine co na uilbh cŋmploir, ḡ cloccaib eirir raiḡ ḡ trian. Cumurcach Ua hEŋdan, cŋn bocc Eŋeann, décc iar noigŋŋnainn ḡ iar nairḡḡ. Ragnall Ua Mauidain, tanair Ailcch, décc. Donnchaó Ua Ceallairḡ, tiḡŋna Ua Maine, do marbaó la a bŋáair, lá Taḡḡ, mac mic Concoḡair Uí Cheallairḡ ḡ nair Loća Caoláin. Aoh Meŋanach, rí Ulaó, do báchaó ilŋumneac no ḡ Loch Eacac.

Aoir Críorḡ, míle rŋachtmōa a cŋicc. Cumarccach Ua Eŋoḡan, abb Arḡa Macha, décc. Donnchaó Ua Canannain, tiḡŋna Ceneoil Conaill, do marbaó. Amalḡairḡ, mac Caḡail, tiḡŋna Iarḡairḡ Connacc, décc. Luḡmaó do lorccaó co na teampull. Cluain Iorairḡ do lorccaó co na verciḡ. Domnall, mac Murchaó, rí Laiḡn ḡ Aća cŋiā, décc do galair tri noicē. Cionaoḡ Ua Conbŋtaó, toircaó Cenel mbŋnniḡ, décc. Domnall Ua Can-dealbáin do marbaó do Airḡiallairḡ. Dá mac Augairḡ ḡ Lorcaín .i. Donnchaó ḡ Ḥiollaḡaoimḡin do marbaó lá mac mic Ḥiollucomḡaill ḡ Thuāail

<sup>4</sup> *Dunan*.—He is usually called Donatus.—See Harris's Edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 306.

<sup>5</sup> *Successor of Mura*: i. e. Abbot of Fahan, in Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

<sup>6</sup> *Rath and Trian*: i. e. the fort and the three divisions of the town. "A. D. 1074. *Ardmacha tota cum omnibus ecclesiis et campanis cum arce et reliqua urbis parte incendio devastata die Martis post festum SS. Philippi et Jacobi*."—*Trias Thaum.*,

p. 298.

<sup>7</sup> *Loch Caelain*: i. e. Caelan's lake. Not identified. The *Annals of Ulster* record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1074. Dermot mac Maelbrenan, Coarb of Brenainn; Flaithen O'Carog, Airchinnech of Roscree; Dunan, Archbushop of Galls; and Cormack O'Maelduin, chief in science and divinity, *vitam feliciter finierunt*. Armagh burnt on

seized the king, Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, which caused his hair and beard to fall off, through the miracles of God and Ciaran, for when the head of Conchobhar was brought in his presence, a mouse issued from it, and went under Toirdhealbhach's garment, which was the cause of his disease. Bebhinn, daughter of Brian, died on her pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Domhnall, son of Ualgharg, chief of Ui-Duibhinnrecht; and Cuchaille Ua Finn, lord of Feara-Rois, died. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach into Leath-Chuinn; and he took countless preys from the Gaileanga, and slew Maelmordha Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Breagha.

The Age of Christ, 1074. Dunan<sup>d</sup>, Archbishop of Ath-cliath; Diarmaid, son of Maelbrenainn, successor of Brenainn; Maelmordha, successor of Ailbhe; Cobhthach, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada; Cucairrge Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Mura<sup>e</sup>, [died]. Ard-Macha was burned on the Tuesday after May-day, with all its churches and bells, both Rath and Trian<sup>f</sup>. Cumascach Ua hEradhain, head of the poor of Ireland, died after good penance and repentance. Raghnaill Ua Madadhain, Tanist of Aileach, died. Donnchadh Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Ui-Maine, was killed by his brother, Tadhg, grandson of Conchobhar Ua Ceallaigh, on the island of Loch-Caelain<sup>g</sup>. Aedh Meranach, King of Ulidia, was drowned at Luimneach, or in Loch-Eathach.

The Age of Christ, 1075. Cumasgach Ua Erodhan, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died. Donnchadh Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was killed. Amhalghaidh, son of Cathal, lord of West Connaught, died. Lughmhadh, with its church, was burned. Cluain-Iraird, with its oratory, was burned. Domhnall, son of Murchadh, King of Ath-cliath, died of three nights' disease. Cinaeth Ua Conbeathadh, chief of Cinel-Binnigh, died. Domhnall Ua Caindhealbhain was slain by the Airghialla. The two sons of Augaire Ua Lorcaín, namely, Donnchadh and Gillacaeimhghin, were killed by the grandson of Gillachomh-

Tuesday after May-day, with all temples, bells, and all other implements. Cumascach O'Hernan, head of the Irish poore men, *post penitentiam optimam, quievit*. Ranell O'Madugan, heir, of Ailech, *occisus est a suis*.—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain three of those entries under 1073 and 1074, thus :

“A. D. 1073” [*rectè*, 1074]. “Conhagh, abbot of Desert-Dermott, died. Downan, Archbushopp of Dublyn, both of Irish and Danes, died. Ardmach, with the churches, was burnt.”

“A. D. 1074. Donnough O’Kelly, prince of Imaine, was killed by his own brother, Teig, grandchild of Connor O’Kelly, at the Island of Loghkeylan.”

αἷς κορναὶ ποπλάμαιρ Ua Murchada dia naṑair. Slóicéṑ lá Toirpṑealbach Ua mḃriain co pṑṑraib Míde co Connaṑtaib, co nḂallaib, Laiḡnib, Oṑraiḡib, ḡ Muimneachaiḃ imme co pángattar, co hAṑ Pḡirṑiaḃ do éuingsḃ gíall por Oirḡíallaiḃ, ḡ por Ultaib. Do ruáṑattar maite aḡ éuiccḃ ina nacchaid. batar enec in ionchaid ṑria poile, co po ríḡḃ iomaipṑec occ Ard Mónann eitir Airḡíallaiḃ ḡ Muirṑṑrtac Ua ḃriain, .i. ríḡḃaḡna Muḡan, ḡ po ṑraoinḃ por Mhuirṑṑrtac co na poṑraide, ḡ po láḃ deapḡ ár a muinṑire, ḡ do cóḃar na maite rin dia ttiḡib ḡan gíall, ḡan eitṑire don éur rin. Aṑh chiaṑ do ḡabáil do Mhuirṑṑrtach Ua ḃriain.

Αοιρ Cṑioṑt, iníle peachtmoḃa a ré. Céle, mac Donnaccáin, áipṑṑṑnḃ na nḂaoidéal, .i. earbog laiḡen, décc iar ndeiḡḃṑthaid ḡ nḂlinn dá locha. Murchad, mac Floinn Uí Maoileachlainn, do marbaḃ, ḡ ccḡḃ teopra noiḃce cona láibh iar ngabáil ποπλάμαιρ Tṑmṑa, ḡ ccloicṑeach Cṑnannṑa tṑé péill lá tiḡṑna Ḃailḡḡ .i. la hAḡlaoib, mac mic Maoláin, ḡ a marbaḃh ríde fein po ééḃoir, tṑia ṑṑrtaiḃ Dé ḡ Cholaim Chille, la Maolpeachlain, mac Concóḃair. Ḃairṑeṑ Ua hlnnpeṑtaḡ, tiḡṑna Ua Méit, do marbaḃ la ṑṑraib Míde. Ḃiollaṑioṑd Ua Duibḃara, tiḡṑna ṑṑr Manach, do marbaḃ lá ṑioṑ Manach féirṑin ḡ nḂaḡmṑ. Domnall Ua Cṑioṑán, toipeach Ua ṑiaṑrach Arḃa ṑraṑa, do marbaḃ co náṑ ime lá hUib Tuipṑri, ḡ lá Cenel mḃinnḡ ḡlinne. Slóicéṑ la Toirpṑealbach Ua mḃriain hi cConnaṑtaib, co tṑánaice Ruaidṑi Ua Concóḃair, rí Connaṑt, ina tṑeach. Maṑm belat ṑia nAḃḃ Ua Maolṑṑchloinn ḡ ṑia ḃṑṑoiḃ Maḡhe hṑche por Chian-

<sup>b</sup> *The grandson of Gillachomghaill.*—This was evidently Donnchuan, son of Gillachaeimghin, son of Gillachomghaill O'Tuathail, the ancestor of all the O'Tooles of Leinster.—See the year 1041.

<sup>i</sup> *Ui-Murchadha.*—This is a mistake for Uí-Muireadhaigh.

<sup>j</sup> *Ath-Fhirdia.*—Now Ardee, in the county of Louth.—See note\*, under A. D. 941, p. 647, *sup.*

<sup>k</sup> *Ard-Monann.*—Not identified.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1075. Godfry mac mic Ragnaill, king of Dublin ; and Cinaeh O'Convetha, chief of

Kindred-Binni, *mortui sunt.* An army by Tir-lagh and Mounster into Lethquin along to Ath-firdia, and the Airgialla gave the overthrow of Ardmonann to Murtagh O'Brien, where many were slayne. Duncha O'Canannan, king of Conells, killed. Donell mac Murcha, king of Dublin, died of the sickness of three nights. Donell O'Kinelvan killed by Airgialla.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice only one of these events, namely, that relating to O'Brien's expedition against the Ulstermen, which is entered under the year 1073, as follows :

ghaill<sup>b</sup> Ua Tuathal, in contesting the chieftainship of Ui-Murchadha<sup>1</sup> for their father. A hosting of the Meathmen, Connaughtmen, the foreigners, the Leinstermen, the Osraighi, and the Munstermen, was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain; and they marched to Ath-Fhirdia<sup>1</sup>, to demand hostages from the Oirghialla and the Ulidians. The chiefs of the province came to oppose them, and when they were face to face, a battle was fought at Ard-Monann<sup>k</sup> between the Airghialla and Muirheartach Ua Briain, i. e. the royal heir of Munster, where Muirheartach and his forces were defeated, and a bloody slaughter made of his people; and his chiefs returned to their houses without hostage or pledge on that occasion.

The Age of Christ, 1076. Cele, son of Donnagan, chief senior of the Gaoidhil, and bishop of Leinster, died at Gleann-da-locha, after a good life. Murchadh, son of Flann Ua Maeleachlainn, at the expiration of three days and three nights after his having assumed the supremacy of Teamhair, was treacherously killed in the Cloictheach of Ceanannus<sup>1</sup>, by the lord of Gaileanga, i. e. Amhlaeibh, the grandson of Maelan; and the latter was himself immediately slain in revenge, through the miracles of God and Colum-Cille, by Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar. Gairbheith Ua hInnreachtaigh<sup>m</sup>, lord of Ui-Meith, was slain by the men of Meath. Gillachrist Ua Duibhdara, lord of Feara-Manach, was slain by the Feara-Manach themselves, on [the island of] Daimhinis. Domhnall Ua Crichain, chief of Ui-Fiachrach Arda-sratha, was slain, with a slaughter about him, by the Ui-Tuirtri and the Cinel-Binnigh of the valley. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain into Connaught; and Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, came into his house. The battle of Belaith<sup>n</sup> was gained by Aedh Ua Maelseachlainn and the men of Magh-Itha over the Cianachta, of

"A. D. 1073" [*rectè*, 1075]. "King Terlagh O'Bryan, with a great army of Meathmen, Connaughtmen, Danes, and Lynstermen, with all his forces of Munstermen and Ossorie, went to the north of Athfirdya to gett hostages of the Ulstermen, and returned from thence without any one, with great slaughter and loss of his army in those parts."

<sup>1</sup> *The Cloictheach of Ceanannus*: i. e. the Steeple or Round Tower of Kells.

<sup>m</sup> *Gairbheith O'hInnreachtaigh*: *anglicè* Garvey O'Hanratty.

<sup>n</sup> *Belaith*: i. e. Mouth of the Ford. There are many places of this name, but no evidence has been discovered to identify the one here referred to.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1076. Garveh O'Hinrechtay, king of Ometh, by the men of Meath; Gilchrist O'Duvedara, by them of Fernanach, *occisi sunt*. Donell

naétarb in po laò a nár. Teirce bídh irin mbliadainr. Slóighead la cléirchib Léite Moza im mac Maoilodalua go Cluain Dolcáin dionnabhao l Rónáin a Cluain Dolcáin ar ngabail aboaine dó dar párughadh mic Maoilodalua. Conad annrin do rados pegler co na fírhann i cCluain Dolcáin do celib dé go brat maille re da píot décc bó tugad in eneclann do mac Maoilodalua. Ar do éur dUa Lorcáin for muintir mic Giollu Comgall, go ttagad trí cinn 7 tri píot irin tealaig re Driopte Diarmad aindí. Giollaéiríopt, mac Cataláin, plait Ua Nocha, do marbad do mac mic Tuathail.

Aoir Críopt, míle fíche moða a reacht. Muiríodach Ua Nuadat, rruit fídhíor Dfímaige, Maolmarctain Macua Cíota rruit fídhíor Cluana mic Nóir, 7 Loingríoch Ua Conaire rruit fídhíor na Mumán, do écc. Fídhácríod Ua Coibídnai 7 rraoi 7 rraopt, décc. Colcu Ua hÉrođán, cfn boct Arda Maáa, Ailbe, ben tighina na nAirtí, 7 comarba Moninne, [décc]. Ua Loingríoch, tighina Dal nAirtí, do marbad lá Dal nAirtí buđéirrin. Giolla-ráttaríoch Ua Ciarda, tighina Coirpre, décc. Ua Celecán, tánaí na nAirtí, 7 Ruarc Ua Cataraigh do marbad. Murchad, mac Concobair Uí Maoleclann, ríogdánna Míde, do marbad do fíraib Teatba 7 do Catarnac Sionnac tria format 7 mircemge. Slóighead lá Toirpdealbách

O'Krichan, king of Ofiachrach Ardsraha, killed by the O-Turtry and Kindred-Binny of Glin. Murcha mac Floinn O'Melachlinn, being three nights king of Tarach, in the steeple of Kells was killed by Maelan's sonne, king of Galeng. An army by Tirlagh into Connaught, untill Rory king of Connaght, came into his house. The overthrow of Belad by Hugh O'Melaghlin, and by the men of Ma-Itha upon Cianacht, that they got their bloody slaughter. Cele mac Donacan, head religious of Ireland, in *Christo quievit*. Gormlath Ny-Fogertaich, Tirlagh O'Brien's wife, died."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice some of these events under the years 1075 and 1076, as follows :

"A. D. 1075" [*rectè*, 1076]. "Murrogh mac Flynn O'Melaughlyn, that reigned king of Meath

three days and three nights, was killed by Awley Mac Moyelan, prince of Gailleng, in the borders of Lynster. He was killed in the steeple of Kells, and afterwards the said Awley was killed immediately by Melaughlyn mac Connor O'Melaughlyn by the miracles of St. Columb, who is Patron of the place. There was great scarcity of victuals this year."

<sup>a</sup> *Successor of Moninne* : i. e. abbess of Cill-Sleibhe, or Killeavy, near Newry, in the county of Armagh. This is an instance of a married woman being successor of St. Moninne.

<sup>b</sup> *Catharnach Sinnach* : i. e. Catharnach Fox. He was the ancestor of Ui-Catharnaigh, or Foxes, who were originally chiefs of all Teffia, in Westmeath, but latterly lords of Muintir Thadhgain, or the barony of Kilcoursey, in the present King's County.—See the *Miscellany* of



whom a slaughter was therein made. There was scarcity of provisions in this year. An army was led by the clergy of Leath-Mhogha, with the son of Maeldalua, to Cluain-Dolcain, to expel Ua Ronain from Cluain-Dolcain, after he had assumed the abbacy, in violation [of the right] of the son of Maeldalua. It was on this occasion that a church, with its land, at Cluain-Dolcain, was given to Culdees for ever, together with twelve score cows, which were given as mulct to the son of Maeldalua. A slaughter was made of the people of the son of Gillachomhghaill by Ua Lorcain; and he carried three score and three heads to the hill south of Disert-Diarmada. Gillachrist, son of Cathalan, chief of Ui-nOera, was slain by the son of Mac Tuathail.

The Age of Christ, 1077. Muireadhach Ua Nuadhat, learned senior of Dearthach; Maelmartan Macua Cearta, learned senior of Cluain-mic-Nois; Loingseach Ua Conaire, learned senior of Munster, died. Feardachrich Ua Coibhdheanaigh, a learned man and a priest, died. Colcu Ua hErodhan, head of the poor of Ard-Macha; Ailbhe, wife of the lord of the Airtheara [Oriors], and successor of Moninne<sup>o</sup>, [died]. Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by the Dal-Araidhe themselves. Gillaphadraig Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, died. Ua Celechain, Tanist of the Airtheara; and Ruarc Ua Cathasaigh, were slain. Murchadh, son of Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, royal heir of Meath, was slain by the men of Teathbha and Catharnach Sinnach<sup>o</sup>, through envy and

the Irish Archæological Society, pp. 184 to 189.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1077. An army by Tirlagh O'Brien in O'Censelay, and fettered fatt Donell's sonne, king of Censelay. Mac Maclan's sonne killed by Malsechlainn, king of Tarach. O'Longsy, king of Dalnaray, killed by his owne. Murcha O'Melachlinn killed by the men of Tehva. The discomfiture of Maelderg upon Fermanach, by Kindred-Owen, of Tulaghoge, where many fell. Colca O'Heroan, head of the poore of Armagh, *in pace quievit*. Ailve Nyn-Innavar, wife to the King of Easterns” [Oriors], “Coarb of Moninne, and Kilpatrick, king of Carbre-Kierry, *in penitentia mortui sunt*. O'Celegan, heir of Easterns, and Ruork O'Cahasay, killed.”—*Cod.*

*Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice some of the same events, under the year 1076, as follows:

“A. D. 1076” [*rectè*, 1077]. “The scarcity of victualls continued for this year. There was also great persecution of all the houses of religion belonging to Clonvicknose. The people of Teaffa for envy and by deceit murdered Murogh mac Connor O'Melaghlyn. Gillepatrick O'Kiergie, prince of Carbre, now called Bremyngham's Contrey, died. Moriegh O'Nwaat, auntient and sadge of Dorrowe, died. Gormphlye, daughter of O'Fogorty, queen of Ireland, and wife of King Terlagh, died, and bequeathed much cattle and a rich legacie to the church for her soule.”

Ua brian i nUib Ceinnepealaiḡ, ḡo ḡo cúibriḡ mac Domnaill Rfínairi, tigiḡna Ua cCinnepealaiḡ. ḡormlaḡ inḡn Uí Fogaḡta, ben Toirpḡelbairi Uí bḡriain, décc, ḡ maoine iomḡa oḡoḡail oí ap éallail ḡ eccailḡib, ḡ ap boḡtaib an cóimḡeasḡ oḡ paḡt a hanma. Teirce mḡr van, ipin mbliasḡairi, ḡ inḡrḡm for éallail. Cluain mic Nḡir oḡ loḡccas uile ḡenmḡtáir a tteampaill ḡlḡnn uirḡn ḡona iobḡaib oḡ loḡccas.

Áoir Críort, mile reachtḡoḡa a hoḡt. Coḡbmac Ua beáin, comarḡba Crónain Tuama ḡrine, ḡ Coibḡḡnac Ultaḡ anmḡara Imleacha lubair décc cḡnn cḡabasḡ Eḡeann eḡḡe. Conḡobair Ua bḡriain, tigiḡna Ceneóil nEḡain ḡ Tealcá Occ oḡ marḡasḡ la Cenel mbḡmḡiḡ ḡlinne. Uḡlobair Ua Laiḡḡnén, tigiḡna Airḡiail, oḡ marḡasḡ lá Ruasḡr Ua Ruasḡacan. Catál, mac Domnaill, tigiḡna Cenel Enḡa, oḡ marḡasḡ la Cenel nEḡghain na hInnḡr. Domnall, mac mic Tigiḡnain, tigiḡna Conmaicne, décc. Maḡm for Uib Crēmḡtáinn ḡia ḡḡḡaib ḡḡḡmaḡe hi Sleib ḡuaḡt, i ttoḡcáir ḡoll Cláḡaicḡ ḡ apaile amaille ḡḡḡ. Ap for Conaillib ḡia nUib Meirḡ, i ttoḡcáir mac Uí Treoḡáin, tigiḡna Conaille. Loḡcán Ua bḡriain oḡ écc. Conḡobair Ua Donnchaḡa, ḡiḡḡḡanna Cairil, [décc]. Cḡḡḡaolḡ Ua Dunḡalaḡ, tigiḡna Muḡḡaḡe ḡḡe oḡḡan ḡ oirḡcáir Muḡḡan, déḡ. Cinnediḡ Ua bḡriain oḡ ḡabáil tigiḡnair ḡailḡḡ.

Áoir Críort, mile reachtḡoḡa a naoi. Maolḡaráin, mac Cuinn na mbḡḡt, comarḡba Ciaráin, oḡ écc. ba eirḡḡen oḡḡan ḡ airḡḡḡḡḡḡ Cluana ina ḡéimḡ. Ceallach Rfínor, comarḡba bḡḡḡainn bḡḡḡa ḡ Ciaráin Saiḡḡe, Mac ḡiollaḡḡe Uí Loḡcáin, tigiḡna ḡḡḡmaḡe, décc. Ceallac Ua Ruasḡa, apḡ ollain Eḡeann ina ainḡḡḡ, décc. Cúimḡe, mac Loḡcáin, tigiḡna ḡḡḡmaḡe, décc. ḡḡr Uḡḡá ḡ Cairḡḡe for cḡḡḡaib in hUib ḡoilḡe, ḡo

<sup>a</sup> *The Cinel-Eoghain of the Island*: i.e. of the island or peninsula of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1078. Conner O'Brien, king of Tullaghoge, heire of Ireland, killed by Kindred-Byni-Glinne. Lorcan O'Brien died. Lethlovar O'Laighnen killed by Rory O'Ruagan. Duvesa Nyn Amalgaa [daughter of Amhalghaidh] Coarb of

Patrick, and wife to the king of Easterns" [Oriors], "died. Donell, sonne to Mac Tiernan king of Conmaicne; Cahel mac Donell, king of Kindred-Enna, killed by Kindred-Owen of the Iland. Conor O'Dunnchaa, heire of Cassill, *occisi sunt*. O'Cremthainns discomfited by the men of Fern-moy at Slevfuaid, where Gollclary, and many more, were slaine. A slaughter of the Conells by the O-Methes, wherein Tresdan, king of Conells, fell."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

malice. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and he fettered the son of Domhnall Reamhar, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Gormlaith, daughter of Ua Fogarta, wife of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, died; and she had distributed much wealth among cells and churches, and the poor of the Lord, for the welfare of her soul. There was great scarcity in this year also, and persecution of churches. Cluain-mic-Nois was all burned, except the churches. Gleann-Uisean, with its yews, was burned.

The Age of Christ, 1078. Cormac Ua Beain, successor of Cronan of Tuaim-Greine, [died]; and Coibhdheanach, i. e. the Ulidian, anmchara of Imleach-Ibhair, died. He was head of the piety of Ireland. Conchobhar Ua Briain, lord of Cinel-Eoghain and Tealach-Og, was slain by the Cinel-mBinnigh of the valley. Leathlobhar Ua Laidhgnen, lord of Airghialla, was slain by Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhacain. Cathal, son of Domhnall, lord of Cinel-Enda, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain of the island<sup>a</sup>. Domhnall, son of Mac Tighearnain, lord of Conmhaicne, died. A victory was gained over the Ui-Creamhthainn, by the men of Fearnmhagh, at Sliabh Fuaid, where Goll Claraigh and others along with him, were slain. A slaughter was made of the Conailli by the Ui-Meith, in which the son of Ua Treodain, lord of Conaille, was slain. Lorcan Ua Briain, died. Conchobhar Ua Donnchadha, royal heir of Caiseal, [died]. Ceannfaeladh Ua Dunghalaigh, lord of Muscraige-thire, the glory and ornament of Munster, died. Ccinneidigh Ua Briain assumed the lordship of Gaileanga.

The Age of Christ, 1079. Maelchiarain Mac Cuinn na mBocht, successor of Ciaran, died. He was the glory and veneration of Cluain [mic-Nois] in his time. Ceallach Reamhar, successor of Brenainn of Birra, and of Ciaran of Saighir; Mac Gilladhidhe Ua Lorcan, lord of Fearnmhagh, died. Ceallach Ua Ruanadha, chief poet of Ireland in his time, died. Cumidhe, son of Lorcan, lord of Fearnmhagh, died. The men of Teathbha and Cairbre set out upon

Some of the same events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 1077, as follows:

“A. D. 1077” [*rectè*, 1078]. “O’Laignen, archprince of Uriell; Connor O’Bryan, prince of the Eonnought of Cashell; Donnell mac Tiernan, prince of the Brene; and Kearnaghan Gott O’Melaughlyn, young prince of Meath,

were all killed this year. Ceallach O’Ronowe, archpoet of Ireland, died. Moyleseaghlyn mac Connor O’Melaughlyn came to Teaffa, to a place called Kwasan, now in Brawyn” [now Coosane, on the margin of Lough Ree.—*Ed.*], “and there made a great prey, and tooke captives by the vertue of Saint Keyran, because the inhabitants of Kwasan aforesaid” [had] “robbed

gabrac bú iomóda, co puccrat hUí Fáilge porra hÍ cCluain físta Molua, co po cuirfí ár físi Tíetá 7 Cairppre imma riú .i. Mac Congeimle. Oenach Carman la Concobair Ua cConcobair Fáilge. Aeó Ua Flaitébsraig, tig-sína lartair Connaét, do marbhad lá Ruaidrí Ua cConcobair. Siolla cfnlar, mac larnáin do Chonmaicmb, do marbhad, 7 a adnacal hÍ cCluain mic Nóir. Mór pluagfí lá Toirpdealbác Ua mbríain 1 cConnaétab, go po diéuir Ruaidrí Ua Conchoðair a riúe Connacht. Toirpdealbác Ua brian do dol for Uóc mbsnécuir, 7 for Innyib Moó, 7 argain na Cruaice lair.

Aoir Cúrore, míle ochtmoða. Muirfóach Ua Muirróin, fípleiginn Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Donn Ua Uíelobair, tig-sína Fínnmaige, do marbhad do Uib Láetín 1 Sléibh Fuaitt. Dsíbporgaill, ingín mic brian, bín Diarmada mic Maoil na mbó, décc. Eochaid Ua Meirlígh, tig-sína Fínnmaige, do marbhad. Donnpléibe Ua hEochada do dol ipin Mumain co maicib Ulaó lair ar cfn tuararóil. Maídm aía Eargaíl lá taob Clócair for Fíraib Manach ría nDomnall Ua Uoclann, 7 ría bésraib Moige hloeta, 1 ttoreraattar inginnitíbe Arda Maía .i. Siupioc Ua Caomáin, 7 mac Néill Uí Shírraig, 7 daoine iomóda oile. Ar occ cairngiye an éata rin po ráioheattch,

Ath Eargaíl, in dponz naicclaic acfíbad,  
Sochaide biar gan ionmain, do ionguin Aía Eargaíl.

Maolpschlann, mac Concobair, do éachtain 1 tTíetá, co nósina inoiead mór ann .i. cplch Chuaráin a hainm eirib bú 7 brait do breit lair, 7 daoine do marbhad tria fíorairib naom Chuaráin, uair do airceirte rir Teatá Cluain mic Nóir co na deirteach ip in mbliadain rin. Sochaídi do fíraib

the church of Clonvicknose the precedent year."

<sup>1</sup> *Cluain-fearta-Molua*.—This is an error for Cluain-fearta-Mughaine, now Kilelonfert, in the barony of Lower Philipstown, and King's County. Cluain-fearta-Mughaine is mentioned in O'Clery's *Irish Calendar* as the church of St. Colman. Some ruins of the church are still visible, and near them the well of St. Colman, corruptly called Cloman's well.—See the Ordnance Map of the King's County, sheet 10.

<sup>2</sup> *The fair of Carman*.—This fair was held at Wexford. Conor O'Conor Faly, by celebrating this fair, claimed the highest authority in Leinster.

<sup>3</sup> *Loch-Beannchair*: i. e. the Lake of Beann-chair. This was the ancient name of Tullaghan Bay, in the west of the county of Mayo.

<sup>4</sup> *The Cruach*: i. e. the Rick, now locally called the Reek of St. Patrick, or Croaghpatrick, a remarkable mountain in the barony of Mur-risk, county of Mayo.

plundering excursions into Ui-Failghe, and took many cows; but the Ui-Failghe came up with them at Cluain-fearta-Molua<sup>1</sup>, where a slaughter was made of the men of Teathbha and Cairbre, with their king, i. e. Mac Congeimhle. The fair of Carman<sup>2</sup> was celebrated by Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair Failghe. Gilla-ceannlas, son of Iarnan, [one] of the Conmhaicni, was slain, and he was buried at Cluain-mic-Nois. A great army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and he expelled Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair from the kingdom of Connaught. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain went upon Loch-Beannchair<sup>3</sup> and Innsi-Modh, and plundered the Cruach<sup>4</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 1080. Muireadhach Ua Mughroin, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Donn Ua Leathlobhair, lord of Fearnmhagh, was killed by the Ui-Laithen at Sliabh Fuaid. Dearbhforghaill, daughter of the son of Brian, and wife of Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, died. Eochaidh Ua Merligh, lord of Fearnmhagh, died. Donnsleibhe Ua h-Eochadha went into Munster, with the chiefs of Ulidia along with him, to serve for wages. The battle of Ath-Erghail, by the site of Clochar, was gained over the Feara-Manach, by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn and the men of Magh-Itha, where fell the plunderers of Ard-Macha, namely, Sitric Ua Caemhain, and the son of Niall Ua Searraigh, and many other persons. To predict this battle was said :

Ath-Ergail<sup>5</sup>, people shall hereafter be there dispersed ;

Numbers shall be without affection, by the conflict of Ath-Erghail.

Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, came into Teathbha, where he made a great prey (called the Prey of Cuasan<sup>6</sup>), both of cows and prisoners, which he carried off; and persons were killed through the miracles of Saint Ciaran, for the men of Teathbha had plundered Cluain-mic-Nois, with its oratory, that

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1079. Cellach O'Ruanaa, archpoet of Ireland; Cumie mac mic Lorkau, king of Fernmoy; Mac Gildigde O'Lorkan, Secnap of Ard-magh; Mac Quin, heade of the poore of Clonmic-Nois, *mortui sunt*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>1</sup> *Ath-Ergail*: i. e. Erghal's Ford. This was the name of a ford near Clogher, in the county

of Tyrone; but the name is now obsolete, and its exact situation has not been determined.

<sup>6</sup> *Cuasan*: i. e. the Small Cave or Cavern, now Coosane, a townland on the east margin of Lough Ree, about two miles and a half to the north of Athlone, in the barony of Brawney, and county of Westmeath. There is an old castle here which was erected by the family of O'Brien, the ancient chiefs of Brawney.

Uí Fálge, 7 do Mhuinntir Éirann, 7 do Cairbreib do éacét ar creic in Uí Fálge, do ruacatatar Tearmann Cille hachaid. Tarpatar Uí Fálge iat, 7 po marbhar Giollamuir Ua Ciarrda, tigherna Cairpre, 7 Aed, mac meic Dubgaill mic Fionnbáir, coirpeach Muirne Éirann, 7 araill do raor-clannaib cen mo éat ríde. Eochaid Ua Loingrig, tigherna Uaitne éire, dég. Slóighead lá Toirredealbad Ua mórrian go hAé cliaé 7 go ríora Míde, go tainic Maolschlann ina éeach lá baicill lora, 7 la comarba Phátraice, 7 lá cléicib Muman.

Aoir Críort, míle oétmóda a haon. Mac meic Conadabail uaral pagart Arda Macha, Rothuó hUa hAille, ardo anmápa Cluana mic Nóir, 7 Leití Cuinn, Flann Ua Lorcáin, uaral pagart Lugmaí, Ua Robartai, aircin-neach Lugmaí, Céleair Ua Cinneitig, comarba Colaim mic Críométainn, Comdeccan Ua Flainn, comarba brenainn Cluana fírtá, 7 hUa bhuic, comarba Sínán Iní Catáig, décc. Corcach móir Muman do lorcead eittir tighib 7 timplaib. Ceall da lua do lorcead. Mac Angeirce, tigherna Conaille, do marbad lá fírtá fírmáige. Macraie Ua hOccáin, tigherna Cenel fírcura, do marbad. Maolmíthí Ua Maolpuanaí, tigherna Ua tTuirtre, do marbad lá Cenel mórinnigh Élinne. Giollapáidnata mac Amalgada, mic Flainn, tigherna Calraige, do marbad do Mhaolrschnaill tria ríortáib Ciarráin, uair po airciríde verpeach Cluana mic Nóir an bliadain rín. Aru do arsan do Éhallaib. Mac Amalgad mac Flóinn,

\* *Mac Fhinnbhairr*.—Now locally pronounced in Irish, Maginbhairr, and anglicised Gaynor. The line of descent of a member of this ancient family, who lived towards the close of the last century, is given in a MS. of Keating's *History of Ireland*, in the possession of N. Herbert Delamar, Esq., of Trinity College, Dublin, as follows:

“James, son of Cormac, son of Cormac, son of Peter, son of Rudhraighe, son of Peter, son of James, son of Cormac, son of Peter, son of Feidhlim, son of Cairbre, son of Cathal, son of Cuconnacht, son of Gormghal, son of Gilla-naemh, son of Diarmaid, son of Gormghal, son of Awley, son of Sithdhearg, son of Tadhg, son of Donnchadh, son of Aedh, son of Sichfraidh,

son of Cionnmuirraidh” [*rectè*, Finnbharr], “a quo Mag Fhinnbhairr, son of Gormghal, son of Gearadhan, a quo Muintir-Gearadhain.”

† *Muintir-Gearadhain*: *anglicè* Muintirgeran, a territory situated on the west side of Lough Gowna, in the north of the county of Longford.—See the published Inquisitions, Longford, Nos. 2 and 3, Jac. I.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1080. Donn O’Lehlavar, king of Fernvay, killed by O’Lathen in Slevuaíd, i. a mountaine. O’Ciarda, king of Cairbry, *mortuus est*. Cellach, Coarb of Patrick, *natus est*. Der-vorgaill Nyne Mic Brien, wife of Dermott ‘mac Moilnambo, died in Imlech. Eochai O’Merly,

year. Numbers of the men of Teathbha, of Muintir-Gearadhain, and of the Cairbre-men, came upon a plundering excursion into Ui-Failghe; and they arrived at the Termon of Cill-achaidh. The Ui-Failghe overtook them, and slew Gillamuire Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, and Aedh, grandson of Dubhghall Mac Fhinnbhairr<sup>2</sup>, chief of Muintir-Geradhain<sup>3</sup>, and others of the nobility besides them. Eochaidh Ua Loingsigh, lord of Uaithne-thire, died. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Brien to Ath-cliath; and the men of Maelseachlainn came into his house with the staff of Jesus, and with the successor of Patrick, and the clergy of Munster.

The Age of Christ, 1081. The son of Mac Condabhain, a noble priest of Ard-Macha; Fothadh Ua h-Aille, chief anmchara of Cluain-mic-Nois and Leath-Chuinn; Flann Ua Lorcaín, noble priest of Lughmhadh; Ua Robhartaigh, airchinneach of Lughmhadh; Ceileachair Ua Ceinneidigh, successor of Colum, son of Crimhthann; Coinneagan Ua Flainn, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta; and Ua Bruic, successor of Seanan of Inis-Cathaigh, died. Corcach-mor in Munster was burned, both houses and churches. Cill-Dalua was burned. Mac Angheirree, lord of Conaille, was slain by the men of Fearnmhagh. Ma-grath Ua h-Ogain, lord of Cinel-Feargusa, was slain. Maelmithidh Ua Mael-ruanaidh, lord of Ui-Tuirtre, was slain by the Cinel-Binnigh of the valley. Gillasiadnata, son of Amhalghaidh, son of Flann, lord of Calraighe<sup>2</sup>, was slain by Maelseachnaill, through the miracles of Ciaran, for he had plundered the oratory of Cluain-mic-Nois in that year. Ara<sup>3</sup> was plundered by the foreigners.

king of Fernmay, killed by sleight. Donsleve O'Heochaa went into Mounster with all the good men of Ulster with him to bring wages. The overthrow of Athergail, i. e. a forde neere Clochar, upon Fermanach, by Donell O'Lochlainn, and by the men of Magh Itha, that they fell in the vallyes of Armagh" [*rectè*, that killed the plunderers of Armagh], "i. e. Sitrick O'Ceevan, and Nell O'Serraye's sonne, and others."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The attack of the men of Teffia, upon Cill-achaidh, in Offaly, now Killeigh, in the barony of Geshill, King's County, is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 1078,

as follows:

"A. D. 1078" [*rectè*, 1080]. "The people of Teaffa came to the Termyn land of Killeachie in Affalie, and preyed and spoyled the whole Termyn land, and also killed Gillemorie O'Keyrga, King of Carbre, and the son of Mac Fynbarr, chief of the O-Gerans, with many others."

<sup>2</sup> *Lord of Calraighe*: i. e. of Calraighe-an-chala, in the parish of Ballyloughloe, barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath, the territory of the Magawleys.

<sup>3</sup> *Ara*: i. e. the Island of Aranmore, or the Great Island of Aran, in the bay of Galway.

tiúghina Callraigh, do mairbhad la Maoileachlainn mac Concóbaire. Cúcaeta Ua Colmáin déag.

Aoir Críóir, míle oétemoða a dó. Cionaeð Ua Ruaidhín, tánaireppí abbað Cluana mic Nóir, ríshóir 7 cínò atcomaire, Concóbaire Ua Uaéghaile, pír-leighinn Ghinne hUirpín, 7 Dúnchað Ua Cítreabá, dá rruiré ríshóir iaréaire Laiúghín iasoirde, 7 a nécc. Giollacríóir Ua Maolpaðail, tiúghina Cairpcece bpaíchaide, Fionnchað Mac Amalghaða, toirpeac Cloinne bhrísaíl, Flaibéir-tac Ua Maoileodúin, tiúghina Luirce, Uirshpín Ua Maoilmuire, taoirpeac Cenél Fearasdhairg, [décc]. Domnall, mac Tairégh Uí Choncóbaire, píogdamaína Connachta, do mairbhad la dhríbraéaire a atair, lá Catal mac Aóda Uí Concóbaire, gan nach cion aithníð do daoimib, acé ar enúé 7 formar. Catal Ua Concóbaire do mairbhad lá Ruaidhí Ua cConcóbaire i ccac co rochaide móir ime. Oream mór olaréaire Míde, do Dealbna, 7 Cuirpene do mairbhad for Loch Ríð lá Domnall, mac Floinn, mic Maoilshlainn, 7 maíom na nstair ainn an maíoma tuccað forpa. Reileacc Chailleach Cluana mic Nóir do loyccað co na doimhlaigh, 7 gur an trian airtéirach don cill uile. Domnall, mac Concóbaire Uí Dhriain, do mairbhad.

Aoir Críóir, míle ochtemoða a trí. Muiréiréach Ua Cairill, airtéineach Dúin, raol bpeiréimnaire 7 ríncappa Éreann, Giollamoninne, airtéinech Luighnaid, Macraie Ua baillen, comarba Cponáin Roppa Cré, 7 Tairégh Ua Tairégh, comarba Flannáin Cille Dalua, décc. Domnall Ua Canannáin,

<sup>b</sup> *Lord of Callraige*.—This entry relates to the same event as that just given; but it has been evidently taken from a different authority.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1081. Makingeirce, king of Conells, killed by the men of Fernmay. Macragh O'Hogan, minion of Kindred-Fergus" [*rectè*, lord or chief of Kinel-Fergus]; "Maelmihy O'Maelruany, king of O-Turtry, by Kindred Binny-Glinne; O'Huathmaran, king of the men of Li, *occisi sunt*. O'Mahowne, king of Ulster, killed by Dunsleve O'Heochaa, at Dundalchglas. Gilchrone, high priest of Armagh; O'Rovarty, Airchinnech of Conner; Flann O'Lorkan; high priest of Lugva, *mortui sunt*.

Cork, with its churches, and Kildaluo, *ab igne dissipate sunt*."

The Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre at this period, notice two of the preceding events under the year 1079, as follows:

"A. D. 1079" [*rectè*, 1081]. "Gillesynata Magawley, prince of Calrie, was killed by Moyleseaghlyn O'Melaughlyn, for robbing or ravishing the goods of the church of Clonvicknose the precedent year. Cork and Killaloe were burnt."

<sup>c</sup> *Cathal*.—The copy in the Royal Irish Academy adds that this was done "i nriúail mairbtea Domnall, 7 ar aóbaiaib aile gan aimpur; i. e. in revenge of the death of Domhnall, and for other reasons without doubt."



The son of Amhalghaidh, son of Flann, lord of Calraighe<sup>b</sup>, was slain by Mael-seachlainn, son of Conchobhar. Cucatha Ua Colmain died.

The Age of Christ, 1082. Cinaedh Ua Ruaidhin, Tanist-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, a senior and head of counsel; Conchobhar Ua Uathghaile, lector of Gleann-Uiscean; Dunchadh Ua Cetfadh, two learned seniors of the west of Leinster, died. Gillachrist Ua Maelfabhail, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe; Finnchadh Mac Amhalghadha, chief of Clann-Breasail; Flaithbheartach Ua Maelduin, lord of Lurg; Uidhrin Ua Maeltuired, chief of Cinel-Fearadhaigh, [died]. Domhnall, son of Tadhg Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was slain by his father's brother, Cathal, son of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, without any reason known to men, except envy and malice. Cathal<sup>c</sup> Ua Conchobhair was killed by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair in a battle, and a great number along with him. A great number of the people of West Meath, Dealbhna, and Cuircne, was slain on Loch-Ribh by Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maeleachlainn; and the battle in which they were defeated was called the "Breach of the Boats." The cemetery of the Nuns of Cluain-mic-Nois was burned, with its stone church, and with the eastern third of all the establishment. Domhnall, son of Conchobhar Ua Briain, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1083. Muircheartach Ua Carill, airchinneach of Dun<sup>d</sup>, the most learned judge and historian of Ireland; Gillamoninne, airchinneach of Lughmhadh; Macraith Ua Baillen, successor of Cronan of Ros-Cre; and Tadhg Ua Taidhg, successor of Flannan of Cill-Dalua, died. Domhnall

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1082. Gilchrist O'Maelfavall, king of Carrickbrachay; Fincha mac Amalgaa, chief of Kindred-Bressall; Donell mac Conner O'Brien; Flathertach O'Maelduin, king of Lurg; Uirin mac Maeltuired, chief of Kindred-Feray; Uirin mac Maeltuired; *omnes occisi sunt*. Donell mac Teig O'Conner, heir of Connaght, wickedly murdered by Cahell O'Conner. Cahell O'Conner fell with" [*rectè*, fell by] "Rory O'Conner, in battle, with a great number about him."

*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the events noticed by the Four Mas-

ters, under 1082, are to be found in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 1080, thus:

"A. D. 1080" [*rectè*, 1082]. "Donell O'Connor, young prince of Connaught, was killed by his own uncle, Cahall mac Hugh O'Connor, without any other cause, but only for envy and malice. A great part of Westmeath, viz., of Delvin, Cwirckney, and others, were slain by Donnell mac Flynn O'Melaughlyn, king of Meath, on Loghry, and also the houses in the church yard of the nunes of Clonvicknose, together with their church, was burnt."

<sup>d</sup> *Airchinneach of Dun*: i. e. Erenach, or hereditary churchwarden, of Downpatrick.

τιγίηνα Ceneóil cConaill, do mairbhad lá Cenel cConaill buóeírrin. Domnall Ua Lochlainn do gabáil ríge Cenél Eogain, 7 plóighibís ríog lair hi cConaillibís, co tucce bóronia móir, 7 co taparac tuaruratal don tplaighibís rin do fíraibís fírinnaíge. Aod Ua Maoleclainn, τιγίηνα Oilig, décc. Congalach Ua Ciarda, τιγίηνα Cairpre, do mairbhad la Conmaicibís co rocharibís imaille fíir. Dunlaing Ua Lorcáin, tanairi Laigín do mairbhad. Somairle Mac Giollabrigde, ní Inni Fál, décc.

Aoir Cíofort, míle oetmóda a cétair. Giollapattarice, eppcop Áta cliaí, do bádaí. Muirfíohach Ua Ceiténén, airéinneach Cluana hEoir, décc. Niall Ua Sífnáin, ríuic ífnóir na Mumán, [décc]. Ceall Dalua, Tuam Dreine, 7 Maí néo Norbairíge do loccaí do Chonmaicibís. Gílnó dá loíca co na tsmplóibís do loccaí. Ecclap Funché .i. Rorí airéhir, oíotughad. Slóicchead la Donnrléibís, ní Ulaí co Droiéct áta, co taparac tuaruratal do Donnchaí, mac Carlig Uí Ruairc. Creach la Domnall Ua Lochlainn tap a éir a nUlaibís, co tuccepat braitte 7 bóronia móir. Slóicchead lá ríora Mumán a Míde, 7 ar for an plóighibís rin atbat Conchoíar Ua Cétadá, oíodán 7 oíreacur Mumán eiríde. Do éodar dñá, Conmaicne 1 Tuadmúmain dñá a néirí, co ro loirceíct dúine, 7 diongnadá iomda, 7 do bírepat eíscá díríme. Donnchaí mac an Carlig Uí Ruairc co nairéirí Connaíct co Cairbribís, 7 gailíngabís do éíct ilLaignibís conur tairéttar Fál, Laigní, Orraíge, 7 fíir Mhumán im Muiréírtach Ua mórman, 7 físcar rcaindí fíileach fíoróíng ítorpa occ Míoin Cíuinnéoríge an cétaríad Callainn do November, 7 do éírrat ile ítorpa atíu 7 anall. Toréair dñá ann Donnchaí Ua Ruairc, Ceinneitíng Ua bórman, 7 a mac Taíng, 7 mac Uí Chon-

\* *Somhairle*.—This is the first occurrence of this name, which seems Danish, in these Annals.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1083. Donell O'Canannan, king of Kindred-Conell, *a suis occisus est*. Hugh O'Melaghlin, king of Ailech; Murtagh O'Cairill, airchinnech of Dun, an excellent judge and Chronicler; Teig O'Teig, Airchinnech of Kildaluo, *in pace quieverunt*. Gilmoninne, Airchinnech of Lugmay, *occisus est*. Hugh Meranach drowned at Limerick. The king of Kindred-Enna killed

by Duncha O'Melachlin, king of Ailech. Donell O'Lochlainn, began to reign over Kindred-Owen. A king's forces with him upon the Conells, and brought great booty, whereof he gave their wages to the men of Fernmay."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>†</sup> *Gillaphadraig*.—For some account of this Bishop Gillaphadraig, or Patrick, who was a Dane, see Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, pp. 306–309.

<sup>‡</sup> *Ua Seasnain*.—Now usually anglicised Sexton.

Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill themselves. Domhnall Ua Lochlainn assumed the kingship of the Cinel-Eoghain, and made a royal hosting into Conaille [Muirtheimhne], whence he carried off a great spoil of cattle. He took the men of Fearnmhagh into his pay on this expedition. Aedh Ua Maeleachlainn, lord of Aileach, died. Conghalach Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was slain by the Conmhaicni, and many others along with him. Dunlaing Ua Lorcaín, Tanist of Leinster, was killed. Somhairle<sup>e</sup>, son of Gilla-brighde, King of Innsi-Gall, died.

The Age of Christ, 1084. Gillaphadraig<sup>f</sup>, Bishop of Ath-cliaith, was drowned. Muireadhach Ua Ceithnen, aíchinneach of Cluain-Eois, died. Niall Ua Seasnain<sup>g</sup>, learned senior of Munster, [died]. Ceall-Dalua, Tuaim-Greine, and Magh-neo-Norbhraighe<sup>h</sup>, were burned by the Conmaicni. Gleann-da-locha was burned, with its churches. The monastery of Fuinche, i. e. Ross-airthir<sup>i</sup>, was founded. An army was led by Donnsléibhe, King of Ulidia, to Droichead-ata, and gave wages to Donnchadh, the son of the Caileach Ua Ruairc. A predatory excursion was made in his [Donnsléibhe's] absence into Ulidia, by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, whence he carried off prisoners and a great spoil of cattle. An army was led by the men of Munster into Meath; and it was on that expedition Conchobhar Ua Cetfadhá, the dignity and glory of Munster, died. In their absence [i. e. while the men of Munster were absent from their own province on this expedition] the Conmhaicni went into Thomond, and burned enclosures and fortresses, and carried off innumerable spoils. Donnchadh, son of the Caileach Ua Ruairc, with the people of East Connaught, the Cairbri and Gaileanga, proceeded into Leinster, where the foreigners, the men of Leinster and Osraighi, and the Munstermen, under the conduct of Muirheartach Ua Briain, came up with them, and a fierce and bloody engagement took place between them at Moin-Cruinneoge<sup>k</sup>, on the fourth of the Calends of November, where many fell on both sides. There fell there Donnchadh Ua Ruairc, Ceinneidigh

<sup>h</sup> *Magh-neo-Norbhraighe*.—Now Mayno, an old church giving name to a parish on the margin of Lough Derg, in the barony of Upper Tulla, and county of Clare. This church is mentioned in the *Cathreim Toirdhealbhaigh*, or Wars of Thomond, at the year 1318, as the hereditary fírmion of the Ui-Bloid.

<sup>i</sup> *Ross-airthir*.—Now Rossorry, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh.—See Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 265.

<sup>k</sup> *Moin-Cruinneoge*.—Now Monecronock, near Leixlip, in the barony of North Salt, and county of Kildare.—See Inquisitions, *Lagenia*, Kildare, 7 Jac. I.

éobair Fhailgigh, 7 d'orog mór oile do ríapóclandais 7 d'apóclandais ná airméir. Conad ceirí míle coróparat ann, 7 rugad cñn Donnchaó Uí Ruairc co Luimneach. Domnall Ua Gairmléghaó do marbad do Domnall Ua Lochlainn.

Aoir Críort, míle ochtmoða a cúicc. Aod Ua hOirín, comarba Iarlaite, 7 airdeppcoir Tuama, décc. Fínd, mac Gurráin, mic Gormáin, eppcop Cille dapa, décc i cCill acaíó. Gilla na naom Láighn, uaral eppcop Glinne dá loá, 7 cñn manach iar rín in Uairirburg, décc uí Iour Appil. Uáire Ua Láiohnéin, aircinneach Fírna, Gormgal Loigrech, comarba Reglera dhírigde i nApo Maáa raoi in eccna, 7 i ccapáio. Neachtain mac Neachtain rui eppcop Ruir ailethre, Mac Soillig, aircinneach Inri caoin Ógá, [décc]. Clepeach Ua Sealbaig, apo comarba báire, orðan 7 eccna Ósríumán, do fórbad a deigbécghaó irin cñntar, 7 Giollaácríort mac Cuinn na mboct, maic cleirig ar ríir baio in Éirinn ina peimír orðán 7 oirféur Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Ceall canuig do lóccadh d'urmór. Murchaó Ua Maoldoráio, tigfina Cenal Conaill, tuir orðain, oimig, 7 lagnaíma an tuairceir d'ragail báir. Ualgarcc Ua Ruairc, ríogdamaína Connaé, décc. Aengar Ua Caindealbáin, tigfina Laoáire, décc. An dall Ua Fhaoláin, .i. mac Giollabrigde, tigfina na nDéirí, [décc]. Muirbóach mac Duib, toirsch Muinthe Eolair uile do srábaíl lá Toirbdealbách Ua mórman, 7 Muinthe Eolair uile do orgháin dó. Cpeach gabáil la Conmaicnib d'ap Shiol

<sup>1</sup> *Ua Gairmleaghaidh*.—This is now anglicised O'Gormley and Gormley, without the prefix Ua or O'.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

"A. D. 1084. Donncha O'Maelruany, *persecutor ecclesiarum*, killed both body and soule by the men of Lurg. Glendaloch with the churches burnt. Mureach O'Cethnen, Airchinnech of Cluneois, died. An army by Donnslieve, king of Ulster, to 'Tredach' [Drogheda], "where he gave wages to Caly O'Rourk's sonne. Donell O'Lochlainn, with his might behind him, into Ulster" [Ulidia, or Eastern Ulster], "and brought a great pray. The forces of Mounster into Meath, and Connor O'Cedfaa died on that

journey. Conmacni went into Thomond behind them, and burnt townes and churches, and brought a pray. The overthrow of Moncruneoge by Lethmoga, .i. Mounster, upon Donogh O'Rourk, where O'Rourk (Donogh mac Cailig), and Kennedy O'Brien, and many more, were killed. Donell O'Gairmelay killed by Donell O'Lochlainn. Gilpatrick, bishop of Dublin, drowned."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The defeat of O'Rourke by O'Brien is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 1082, which is the only entry under that year :

"A. D. 1082" [*recte*, 1084]. "Donough, son of Koyleagh O'Royreck, accompanied with the east of Connought, the Carbreys, and Galenges, proceeded into Lynster, where they

Ua Briain and his son, Tadhg, and the son of Ua Conchobhoir Failghe, and a great many others of the nobles and plebeians not enumerated. Four thousand was the [whole] number slain; and the head of Donnchadh Ua Ruairc was carried to Luimneach. Domhnall Ua Gairmleaghaidh<sup>1</sup> was killed by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn.

The Age of Christ, 1085. Aedh Ua hOisin<sup>m</sup>, successor of Iarlath, and Archbishop of Tuam, died. Finn, son of Gussan, son of Gorman, Bishop of Cill-dara, died at Cill-achaidh. Gilla-na-naemh Laighen, noble Bishop of Gleann-da-locha, and afterwards head of the monks of Wirzburg<sup>n</sup>, died on the seventh of the Ides of April. Ugaire Ua Laidhgnen, airchinneach of Fearná; Gormghal Loighseach, comharba of Regles-Bhrighde<sup>o</sup> at Ard-Macha, a paragon of wisdom and piety; Neachtain Mac Neachtain, distinguished Bishop of Ros-aílithre; Mac Soilligh<sup>p</sup>, airchinneach of Inis-caein-Deagha, [died]. Clereach Ua Sealbhaigh<sup>q</sup>, chief successor of Baire, the glory and wisdom of Desmond, completed his life in this world; and Gillachrist Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht, the best ecclesiastical student that was in Ireland in his time, the glory and ornament of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Ceall-Cainnigh<sup>r</sup> was for the most part burned. Murchadh Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, pillar of the dignity, hospitality, and bravery of the North, died. Ualgharg Ua Ruairc, royal heir of Connaught, died. Aenghus Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Laeghaire, died. The blind Ua Faelain, i. e. Gillabhrichte, lord of the Deisi, [died]. Muireadhach, son of Dubh, chief of all Muintir-Eolais, was taken prisoner by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain; and all Muintir-Eolais was plundered by him. A plundering excursion was made by the Connhaicni over Sil-Anmchadha, and they killed

were mett by prince Mortagh O'Bryen, son of King Terlagh, who was likewise accompanied with the forces of the Danes, Munster, and Lynster, and killed the said Donnough in battle; and also Kennedy O'Bryan, and the son of O'Connor of Affalie, with many other noblemen, were killed of the prince's side."

<sup>m</sup> *Ua hOisín*.—Now *anglicè* Hessian.

<sup>n</sup> *Wirzburg*.—Latinized *Herbipolis*, Würzburg, a town on the River Moin in Germany.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 328, 331.

<sup>o</sup> *Regles-Bhrighde*: i. e. Bridget's abbey church.

<sup>p</sup> *Mac Soilligh*.—Now anglicised Mac Solly.

<sup>q</sup> *Ua Sealbhaigh*.—Now anglicised Shelly and Shallow, without the prefix Ua or O'.

<sup>r</sup> *Ceall-Cainnigh*: i. e. the church of Cainneach, or Canice. This may be intended to denote the church of St. Canice, in the city of Kilkenny, or it may be any other church dedicated to that saint, as at Aghabo, in the Queen's County; Kilkenny West, in Westmeath; or Drumachose, in the county of Londonderry; but the probability is that St. Canice's church, in the now city of Kilkenny, is here alluded to.

nAnmchaða, co po mabhrat an Coningin Fíno mac Ualaáctáin, 7 co tuccepat tola bó. Ar ndaoine 7 mboile irin mbliadainn, gur bó hé a méo co ndóirneat aitreabhaig dia poilib daoine páidibhinn. Oengur Ua Caimbelláin, tigfina Laegaire, do mabhad hi cCluain Eairio iar ndol i ccléiricéit dó, lá mac meic Coirctén Uí Mailepuain, tigfina Dealbna móipe.

Aoir Críort, mife ochtmoða a ré. Maolcaoinégin, uaral erpucc Ulaoh, Ercáð Ua Maolpoimáin, airdeppucc Connacht, Maoliora Ua bpolcáin, rruicé rfnóir Eireann, rai i neacna, i ceirabáð 7 hi pilicéit an bepla cfc-taríða. Ba he méo a ecna, 7 a figna go po reirabáð féin luibha 7 ealaðna lána damainn, 7 dinnleacéit. Ro fáioð a rripar do cum nime irin rfcitíad décc Callainn Febpu, amail arbháir,

hi pepdecim Callainn Featúra,  
Aidce fele Fuppa ríno,  
Aebat Maoliora Ua bpolcáin,  
Aét cidead níi tpuom tam tinn.

Fiaána Ua Ronáin, airéinneach Cluana Dolcáin, décc. Maolrfehlóinn Ua Paoláin, aélaoch tocáide, décc. Maíom ríá nAirtéiríab for Uib Eacach, i ttorcáir Doinnall Ua hAitceir co noprung oile. Maíom Eocáille ríá

\* *Mac Uallachtain*.—This should be Mac hUallachain. The name is still extant, and now anglicised to Cuolahan, the Mac being dropped. It is written O'hUallachain in O'Dugan's *Topographical Poem*.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 183.

\* *Were made husbandmen*: i. e. the poor, or tillers of the soil, became so scarce, that the rich were obliged to plough their own fields, and sow the crops.

\* *Dealbhna-mor*: i. e. the great Delvin, now the barony of Delvin, in the county of Westmeath.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1085. Maksoily, Airchinnech of Iniskindea; Ugaire O'Laignen, Airchinnech of Ferna; Gorgail Loigsech, Coarb of Brigitt's

Regles, .i. Reliques, in Ardmagh, excellent in learning and prayer. Maelsnechtai mac Lulay, king of Mureb; Clerech O'Selvay, Airchinnech of Cork, ended his life happily. Murcha O'Mael-doray, king of Kindred-Conell; Donell mac Malcomb, king of Scotland; Mureach mac Rory O'Ruagan, heire of Connaght, and Aengus O'Kyndelvan, king of Laegaire, *mortui sunt*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

\* *Bishop of Uladh*: i. e. of Down. At the synod of Kells, and in records of the twelfth century, both native and Anglo-Norman, the Bishop of Down is designated by his territorial title of Uladh, in the same manner that the Bishop of Connor is by his title of Dalaraidhe. At an earlier period, however, Uladh and Dalaraidhe were not so limited or applied.

\* *Maelisa Ua Brolchain*.—See Colgan's *Acta*

Coningin Finn Mac Uallachtain<sup>s</sup>, and carried off many cows. There was destruction of men and cattle in this year, to such an extent that certain rich people were made husbandmen<sup>t</sup> in it. Oenghus Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Laeghaire, was slain at Cluain-Iraird, after he had entered into religion, by the grandson of Coirten Ua Maelruain, lord of Dealbhna-mor<sup>a</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 1086. Maelcaimhghin, noble Bishop of Uladh<sup>w</sup>; Erchadh Ua Maelfoghmhair, Archbishop of Connaught; Maelisa Ua Brolchain<sup>s</sup>, learned senior of Ireland, a paragon of wisdom and piety, as well as in poetry and both languages<sup>v</sup>. His wisdom and learning were so great, that he himself wrote books replete with genius and intellect. He resigned his spirit to heaven on the seventh of the Calends of February, as is stated [in this quatrain]:

On the seventeenth of the Calends of February,  
The night of fair Fursa's festival,  
Died Maelisa Ua Brolchain,  
But, however, not of a heavy severe fit<sup>z</sup>.

Fiachna Ua Ronain, airchinneach of Cluain-Dolcain, died. Maelseachlainn Ua Faelain, a distinguished old hero, died. A battle was gained by the Airtheara over the Ui-Eathach, wherein Domhnall Ua hAiteidh was slain, with

*Sanctorum*, at 16th of January, p. 108, where Colgan has published all the notices of this remarkable man that he could find, and adds, not. 8: "Habeo pœnes me quædam fragmenta, quæ scripsit, et scio ubi plura in patria asserventur in magno habita pretio."—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Irish Writers*, p. 67.

The family of the O'Brolchains are still numerous, but in reduced circumstances, in Inishowen, in the county of Donegal, and in the neighbouring county of Londonderry; but the name is now generally disguised under the anglicised form of Bradley. They descend, according to the Book of Lecan, from Suibhne Meann, who was Monarch of Ireland from A. D. 615 till 628, and from whom Maelisa was the seventh in descent; but in Colgan's time they were reduced to poverty and obscurity. Colgan writes:

"Extant hodie mihi probè noti quidam ex illa familia in eadem regione, sed qui pristinum ejus splendorem (quæ rerum vicissitudo est) obscurant potiusquam repræsentent."—*Ibid*.

It appears, however, from De Burgo's *Hibernia*, that there were some learned ecclesiastics of the name since Colgan's time. The Editor met several of this family in the province of Ulster, where they are remarkable for love of learning and native intelligence; but none above the rank of tradesmen, policemen, or small farmers.

<sup>v</sup> *In both languages: i. e. utraque lingua: i. e. in Latin and Irish: "Latino Scoticoque sermone eruditus."*

<sup>z</sup> *Severe fit.—Nulla tamen infirmitate correptus spiritum, &c., cælo reddidit, &c.—Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 108, col. 1.*

nUlcraib for Airgiallaib 7 for Ua Ruadacán, i ttorcáir Cumarcach Ua Laiéin, tighfna Sil Duibéire, 7 Siollamonnne Ua hEócaí, tighfna Cloinne Síonaig, 7 rochaíde oile amaille fíú. Amalgaid, mac Ruaidrí Uí Ruadacán, do marbhad do fíraib Fínnmaige. Toirpdealbáic Ua hErian, ní Éireann co fferabha, iar mbeir i ngalap éian foda, uair ní bó rlan rom ón tan rugad cno Choncobair Uí Maolschlainn ó Chluain mic Nóir, go neibail hi cCinn corad irin xxi bhaban a plaitfíra, 7 irin lxxxi a aoiri hi ppoib lo lul do fonnraoh, iar martra foda, 7 iar naitríge díocra ina peac-éaib, 7 iar ceatfín cuipr Críort 7 a fola, 7 Taóg Ua hErian, a mac, décc ir in mí céona. Ar dforaímte báir Toirpdealbáig po ráidíoh,

Ochtmóda bhaban gan bfeice,  
 Agur míle na mór méire,  
 Sé bhabna ó gein mic Dé oil,  
 Go báir Thoipdealbáig cuipmí.  
 Afóce Maip hi ppoib lo lul,  
 Ríá féil lacoib co nglan pún,  
 Iar nó fíct atbath,  
 An tairí pí éinn Thoipdealbách.

Maolreachlainn, mac Concobair, do dól co hAé cliaé, 7 maíom fair ríá nHalláib, 7 ríá Laiéinib .i. maíom na Críoná, du i ttorcáir Maolciaráin Ua Cataraig, tighfna na Saíne, 7 Tuat Luígne, 7 rochaíde oile cenmótaríde im Maelmuaid, tighfna Fhíri cceall. An Siannach Fíonn .i. Taóg Ua Catarnaig, tighfna Tíéba, 7 Cionad a mac, 7 Ua Muirídaig, toirpéac Muinrípe Tlamám, do marbhad hi fioll lá Maolreachlainn, mac Concobair occ Loc Maíge Uatá hi ccion Muirchad mic Concobair, do marbhad lá

\* *Eochaill* : i. e. Yew Wood. There are many places of this name in Iveagh and Oriel, but the place here referred to is probably Aghyoghil, in the parish of Kilkeen, barony of Mourne, and county of Down.

<sup>b</sup> *Sil-Duibhthire* : i. e. the race of Duibhthir, a sept of the Oirghialla, but their exact situation has not been yet determined.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 152, note <sup>2</sup>.

<sup>c</sup> *With opposition*.—Co bferabha ; cum

*renitentia* : i. e. he claimed the monarchy of Ireland, but his title was opposed by some.

<sup>d</sup> *Crinach*.—A place where the trees and shrubs grow in a withered state. Not identified.

<sup>e</sup> *Loch Maíge Uatha*.—This is probably the place now called Loch Luatha, or Baile-Locha Luatha, *anglicè* Ballyloughloe, in the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :



some others. The battle of Eochail<sup>a</sup> was gained by the Ulidians over the Airghialla and Ua Ruadhagain, where Cumasgach Ua Laithen, lord of Sil-Duibhthire<sup>b</sup>, and Gillamoninne Ua hEochadha, lord of Clann-Sinaigh, and many others along with them, were slain. Amhalghaidh, son of Ruaidhri Ua Ruadagain, was killed by the men of Fearnmhagh. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Ireland with opposition<sup>c</sup>, after having suffered from long illness (for he was not well since the head of Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn had been brought from Cluain-mic-Nois till this time), died at Ceann-coradh, in the thirty-second year of his reign, and in the seventy-seventh of his age, on the day before the Ides of July precisely, after long suffering, after intense penance for his sins, and after taking the body of Christ and his blood; and Tadhg Ua Briain and his son died in the same month. In commemoration of the death of Toirdhealbhach was said:

Eighty years without falsehood,  
And a thousand of great extent,  
And six years, from the birth of the dear Son of God,  
To the death of the modest Toirdhealbhach.  
The night of Tuesday, on the pridie of the Ides of July,  
Before the festival of Jacob of pure mind,  
On the twenty-second, died the  
Mighty supreme King Toirdhealbhach.

Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, went to Ath-cliath, and was defeated by the foreigners and the Leinstermen in a battle called "The Breach of Crinach<sup>d</sup>," in which were slain Maelchiarain Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Saithne and Tuath-Luighne; Maelmhuidh, lord of Feara-Ceall; and many others besides them. The Sinnach Finn, i. e. Tadhg Ua Catharnaigh, lord of Teathbha, and Cinaedh, his son, and Ua Muireadhaigh, chief of Muintir-Tlamain, were treacherously slain by Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, at Loch Maighe Uatha<sup>e</sup>, in revenge of Murchadh, son of Conchobhar, having been slain by Ua Cathar-

"A. D. 1086. Maelisa O'Brolchan, excellent in learning, prayer, poetry, and in any language" [*rectè*, in either language], "*sum spiritum emisit*. Maelsechlainn O'Faolan, a chosen old man; Mac Bethay, king of Kieray of the

O'Connors; Ercha O'Maelfoamar, Archbishop of Connaght; Maelcaivgin, gentle bishop of Ulster; Fiachna O'Ronan, Airchinnech of Clondolean, *in pace dormierunt*. Amalgay mac Rory O'Ruagan killed by the men of Fernmay. Tir-

“ A. D. 1084” [*rectè*, 1086]. “ Moyle-Isa O’Brothloghan, the elder and sadge of Ireland, was so ingenious and witty, and withall so well learned, that he composed great volumes, con-

naigh Sinnach. Ua Baigheallain, lord of Airghialla, fell by the Conailli. Mac Beathadh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe, was killed, or died.

The Age of Christ, 1087. Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, King of Teamhair, was killed by Cathal Mac Muirigen and the men of Teathbha, at Ard-achadh-Epscoip-Mel<sup>f</sup>, through treachery and guile. Domhnall Mac Gilla-phadraig, lord of Osraighe, died after long illness. Cathal Ua Ceatfadha was killed by the Leinstermen. Cusleibhe Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was killed. Domhnall Ua Laithen was killed by Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn. Maelruanaidh Ua hAirt, i. e. of the Clann-Diarmada, lord of Teathbha, died. A battle was fought between Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, and Aedh, son of Art Ua Ruairc, lord of Conmhaicne and Breifne, at Conachail<sup>g</sup>, in Corann, where Ua Ruairc was defeated and killed. There were also slain in this battle of Corann, by Ruaidhri, Muireadhach Mac Duibh, chief of Muintir-Eolais; the son of Godfrey Ua Siridein<sup>h</sup>; the son of Cusleibhe O'Fearghail; and distinguished men of the Conmhaicni, both noble and plebeian. In commemoration of this battle was said:

Seven years and eighty full,  
And a thousand, fair, complete,  
Since Christ was born without a stain,  
Till the battle of Conachail in Corann.

The battle of Rath-Edair<sup>i</sup>, between the men of Leinster and Munster, where Muircheartach Ua Briain and the men of Munster defeated the Leinstermen

taining many great misteries and new sciences devised by himselfe, died this year. Terlagh O'Bryen, King of Ireland, in the 25th year of his reign, died quietly in his bed, and his son, Teig, died the next month. Melaughlyn went to Dublin, and was encountered and discomfitted by the Danes, where Kerann O'Cahasia, prince of Saitnie, with the most part of the land of Lwynie, were slain. Teig Sheannagh O'Caharnie, archprince of the land of Teaffa, with his son, Kynnath, and the cheife of Montyr-Thlaman, were killed treacherously by Moyleseaghlyn mac Connor O'Melaughlyn, in revenge of his brother, Morragh mac Connor,

that was slain by Kaharnagh Shennagh. Of this Teig, Montyr-Hagan, now called Foxes Contrey, or the contrey of Killcoursey, tooke the name."

<sup>f</sup> *Ard-achadh-Epscoip-Mel*: i. e. Ardagh, of which Bishop Mel is the patron.

<sup>g</sup> *Conachail*.—Now Cunghill, a townland in the parish of Achonry, barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo.

<sup>h</sup> *Ua Siridein*.—Now always anglicised Sheridan, without the prefix Ua or O'.

<sup>i</sup> *Rath-Edair*: i. e. the Fort of Edar. This was probably the name of a fort on or near Binn Edair, the hill of Howth, in the county of Dublin.

mic Maoil na mbó, γ ap Diarmuid Ua móríain, γ ap Enna mac Diarmada co po lað ap mórí annrín por Laignib im mac Murchada Uí Donnagill im tighrha hUa nDrona, γ im Chonall Ua Ciarmaic, γ im Ua Néill Maíge dá çon, 771. Sluaígeað lá mac Loelainn, co po loipe Tuait mórí i mórígaib, γ co po láð ár por a muinntir. Níall Ua Ceatpáda décc. Cātal Ua Cētpáda do mārbað lá Laignib. Meap mórí, γ iomatte topaib, γ bó ár, γ arcaite ipin mbliadainrī, agur gaeð mórí co po bñir caíge γ cēmpla. Uilliam Rufur do gābail ríoghachta Saxon, 9 September.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mīle ochtmoða a hocht. Corbmac Ua Fínn, áipófr-leiγinn Dal cCair, décc. Cātalán Ua Porpéið, paoi a nēga γ gēpaðað, décc dia doinnaiγ Imtte itteipte Nóin Marpa i nīmleach lobair, conað dó do páiðfð,

Cātalán an cpaðað cóir,  
ba ppuit pámaið, ba Sñóir,  
Por nfm ipin gñianán gle,  
Luið i péil Chiapáin Saiγre.

Τιγίfnach Ua bpaoin, apðcomarba Chiapáin γ Chomáin, décc i nlomdað Chiapáin. Suí leiγino γ pñchupa épiðe. Maoilopa Ua Maoilγipice, aipð-

<sup>k</sup> *Ua Ciarmhaic*.—Now sometimes anglicised Kerwick; but the name is almost universally changed to Kirby.

<sup>l</sup> *Ua Neill of Magh-da-chon*.—The exact situation of this territory of O'Neill of Leinster, appears from a certificate of commissioners appointed for forming the county of Wicklow (published in Erck's *Repertory of the Chancery Inrolments*), dated 10th January, 1605, in which its position in relation to the barony of Shillelagh is given as follows:

"And having viewed and surveied the irish territorie called Shillelagh, bounded on the south side by the territorie of Kiltelle, *alias* Mac Morishe's contrie, in co. Wexford; on the west by the countrie of Farren O'Neale, and the lordship of Tully, in co. Catherlagh; on the north and east side by the lordship of Clone-more, and the territorie of Cosha, &c. &c."

The name Magh-da-Chon, i. e. Plain of the two Hounds, is now corrupted to Moyacomb, which is applied to a parish lying partly in the barony of Shillelagh, in the county of Wicklow, and partly in the barony of Ravilly, in the county of Carlow.

<sup>m</sup> *Tuait-inbhir in Breagha*: i. e. the district of the invers or estuaries. This was probably the ancient name of the tract of country lying between the river anciently called Inbher-Ainge, now the Nanny Water, and the estuary of the Boyne, anciently Inbher-Colpa, in Magh Breagh, in Meath. It is to be distinguished from Tuagh-Inbher already mentioned under the years 904 and 953, and from Tuaim-Inbhir, which occurs at the year 916.

<sup>n</sup> *William Rufus*.—This assumes that William Rufus commenced his reign immediately after the death of William the Conqueror; but Sir

and Domhnall, son of Mael-na-mbó, and Diarmaid Ua Briain, and Enda, son of Diarmaid; and where a great slaughter was made of the Leinstermen, together with the son of Murchadh Ua Domhnaill, lord of Ui-Drona, and Conall Ua Ciar-mhaic<sup>k</sup>, and Ua Neill of Magh-da-chon<sup>l</sup>, &c. A hosting by Mac Lochlainn, and he burned Tuaith-inbhir in Breagha<sup>m</sup>, but his people were slaughtered. Niall Ua Ceatfadha died. Cathal Ua Ceatfadha was killed by the Leinstermen. Great abundance of nuts and fruit, murrain of cows, and dearth, in this year, and a great wind which destroyed houses and churches. William Rufus<sup>n</sup> assumed the kingdom of England on the 9th of September.

The Age of Christ, 1088. Cormac Ua Finn, chief lector of Dal-gCais, died. Cathalan Ua Forreidh, a paragon of wisdom and piety, died on Shrovetide Sunday, the third of the Nones of March, at Imleach-Ibhair; of whom was said:

Cathalan of true piety  
Was the sage of a congregation, was senior;  
To heaven into the bright palace he passed,  
On the festival of Ciaran of Saighir.

Tighearnach Ua Braein<sup>o</sup>, chief successor of Ciaran and Coman, died at Imdhaidh Chiarain; he was a paragon of learning and history. Maelisa

Harris Nicolas thinks it is most probable that the reign of William Rufus began on the day of his coronation, namely, Sunday, September 26th, 1087, not only because this is presumed to have been the usage, but because, being a younger son, he did not possess any hereditary right to the crown.—See *Chronology of History*, 2nd edition, p. 295. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1087. Donell Mac Gilpatrick, king of Ossory, died. Cathal O’Cedfaa killed by Leinster. Cusleve O’Ciarda, king of Carbury, *a suis occisus*. Malsechlainn mac Conner, king of Tarach, killed by them of Tethva, by falsehood in Ardacha. Donell O’Lathen killed by Donell O’Lochlainn. A battle in Corann between Rory O’Conner, king of Connaght, and Hugh O’Rourk, king of Conmacne, and Hugh, king of Conmacne,

with the best of that country, were lost. A navy by Magranall’s” [sonnes], “and by the king of Ulster’s sonne, into Manainn, .i. the Ile of Man, where the Magranalls were slayne. Great fruite this yeare. *Translatio reliquiarum S. Nicholai hoc anno 7 Id. Maii.*”—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

Two of these events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1084, as follows:

“A. D. 1084” [*recte*, 1087]. “Moyleseaghlyn mac Connor, King of Meath, was soone after” [the killing of O’Caharnie] “slain by Cahall Mac Morgan, and these of Teaffa, in the towne of Ardagh. Rowry O’Connor, king of Connought, and the son of Art O’Royrck, encountered in battle with each other;” [wherein] “at last O’Royrck, with the most part of his family, were slain.”

<sup>o</sup> *Tighearnach Ua Braein.*—He is the celebrated

բիւ յ արժողան, ճեւ. Ծննդաբան, անցն Առա Ար Կոնստանթ. ի. Առն ան  
Ճիւս Երկրան, Երկր Բի Ման, ճեւ. Մոր, անցն Կոնստանթ Ար Երկրան,  
Երկր Բի Կոնստանթ, ճեւ. Ար ճիւս Բի Կոնստանթ Ար Երկրան,

Μορ ινγλν μιε Ταυδς ατυαιδ,  
 Αρριετ τεε δεεκαιβ διομβυαιδ,  
 Ουδσοβλαιττ οε πολ νο Chluain,  
 I μαδαιν ποεεμαιρ πιονηφυαιρ.

Ruaidhri Ua Conchoir co fhras Connacht do gabáil Inri adarcaig nua bfras Muman ar na po léiscead a cooblaic peca rion ruar, 7 do pattao maoidm for Mhuiréscraic co pparceacib ár a muinntire ann. Ro laó una ár for cooblaic an pír éadna iarna tteacht timceall tiar for an pparpge do ionoraó Connacht. Inorib dín Copco Moðruaó ó Ruaidhri fo trí, 7 ar inueachtain má po págaib cfeira ná daoine gan malairt don éur rin, 7 do pochrattar tria baogal triar do maib Connacht .i. Giolla coirpce, mac Caatail Uí Muðróin, toirpeach Cloinne Caatail, 7 Cúpionna, mac Muiréada Uidir toirpeach Cloinne Tomaltair, 7 mac Giollaapioirce, mic Echtiúfrin, toirpeach Copcu Achlann. Ar mór for Ghallair Acha cliaé, Loáa Garman, 7 Puirce Loairge nua nUib Eachóbach Muman ipin ló po ionpaoirce Copcach Muman do orðann. Slóigib lá Domnall, mac Mic Lochlainn, lá níg nAilg, co tuaircepte Epeann imme hi cConnachtair, co tarat Ruaidhri Ua Conchoir, pí Connacht, gilla Connacht uile dó. Do deóatatar diblinib co na pochrattair ip in Muman, so po loircepte Luimneach, 7 po ionpaoirce

annalist whose work has been edited by Doctor O'Connor. For an account of the different copies of the Annals of Tighernach, the reader is referred to the Stowe Catalogue, p. 192. Tighernach questions the veracity of all the most ancient documents relating to Ireland, and makes the true historical epoch begin from Cimbaeth, and the founding of the palace of Eamhain Macha, about the eighteenth year of Ptolemy Lagus, before Christ, 305. "*Omnia monumenta Scotorum usque Cimbaeth incerta erant.*" His quotations from Latin and Greek authors are numerous; and his balancing their authorities against

each other manifests a degree of criticism uncommon in the iron age in which he flourished. He quotes Eusebius, Orosius, Julius Africanus, Bede, Josephus, St. Jerome, and others. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, at A. D. 1088, that this remarkable man was of the tribe of the Sil-Muireadhaigh; and Dr. O'Connor boasts in a note that he was of the same race as the O'Conors of Connaught, who were the principal family of the Sil-Muireadhaigh.

<sup>p</sup> *Mor.*—The death of this Mor is entered under the year 1086 in the Annals of Clon-

Ua Maelgirie, chief poet and chief Ollamh, died. Dubhchabhlaigh, daughter of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, i. e. of Aedh of the Broken Spear, and wife of the King of Munster, died. Mor<sup>p</sup>, daughter of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and wife of the King of Connaught, died. Of these Muircheartach Ua Briain said :

Mor, daughter of the son of Tadhg from the North,  
Reached the unvictorious house of the dead ;  
Dubhchobhlaidh went to Cluain  
On a cold autumnal morning.

Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, with the men of Connaught, took Inis-Adharcach<sup>a</sup> before the men of Munster, to prevent their fleet from advancing further up ; and Muircheartach was defeated, and a slaughter was made of his people there. The [crews of the] same man's fleet were slaughtered, after they had sailed round westwards on the sea to plunder Connaught. Corco-Modhruadh was then plundered thrice by Ruaidhri, and it is wonderful if he left any cattle or people without destroying on these occasions ; and three of the chieftains of Connaught, being left in danger, were slain, namely, Gillacoirpthe, son of Cathal Ua Mughron, chief of Clann-Cathail, and Cusinna, son of Murchadh Odhar, chief of Clann-Tomaltaigh, and the son of Gillachrist, son of Echthighern, chief of Corca-Achlann<sup>t</sup>. A great slaughter was made of the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, Loch-Garman, and Port-Lairge, by the Ui-Eathach-Mumhan, on the day that they [jointly] attempted to plunder Corcach-Mumhan. An army was led by Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn, King of Ireland, and the people of the north of Ireland with him, into Connaught ; and Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, gave him the hostages of all Connaught. Both proceeded with their forces into Munster ; and they burned Luimneach, and plundered

macnoise : "A. D. 1086. Dowcowlye, the King of Connought's daughter, and Queen of Munster, died. More, daughter of King Terlagh, and Queen of Connought, wife of Rowry O'Connor, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>a</sup> *Inis-Adharcach* : i. e. the Horned Island. Now Incherky, an island in the River Shannon, belonging to the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See the Ord-

nance Map of the King's County, sheet 29. See this island again referred to, under the name Adhairceach, at the year 1157, *infra*.

<sup>t</sup> *Corca-Achlann*.—A territory in the east of the county of Roscommon, the ancient inheritance of the family of Mac Branan, comprising the parishes of Bumlin, Kiltrustan, Cloonfinlough, and the western half of the parish of Lissonuffy.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under A. D. 1256.

Machaire na Mumán .i. co hImleach Iubair, ⁊ Loch Gair, ⁊ Dún Ácéd, ⁊ co Druim Ua Cleircén, ⁊ nuceat cñh mic Carligh Uí Ruairc o énoctab Saincail, ⁊ po togarairte, ⁊ po múirrat Cñh coraó, ⁊ po gabrat oét bpióit laeó etip Galla, ⁊ Gaoideala i ngiallnur a naittipe, ⁊ tangattar dia ttióib iarain. Aitad poighe na naittipe rin Mac Maodaóin Uí Cinnoidig, mac Congalaidg I Occáin, ⁊ mac Eacóach Uí Loingrig. Do pataó bá, ec, ór, orgat, ⁊ carna tar a cenn ó Muiréirphach Ua Driain ina ppuarlaccadh. Dóirbail, ingín hUí Mailrechnaill, décc.

Aoir Crioirt, míle ochtmoða a naoi. Giollapáttaracc Ua Céleacán ríenap (.i. ppiuir) Arda Macha, Concobair, mac Fogartaidg hUí Maoileodúin ríenab Cluana mic Nóir, ⁊ Férgal hUa Meiréidaidg, pperleiginn Imleacha Iubair, décc. Maíom pua nUib Eacach Ulaó por píora Féinnmáige, dú i ttoréair mac Aedá Uí Chriócaín, ttióina Féinnmáige, ⁊ dá éanaip décc do íaor élanduib, go rochaióib iomóuib oile. Donnchaó mac Doimnaill Reamair, ttióina Laigín (no Ua cCenpelaidg) do márbadh do Choncobair Ua Concobair Fáilgi ttiua baógal. Laech ar aipra po baor ina aiprip, ttiur catá ar éalmarar eipíde. Donnchaó Ua Giollapáttaracc, .i. mac Doimnaill,

\* *Imleach-Ibhair*.—Now Emly, in the county of Tipperary.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under A. D. 541, p. 182, *suprà*.

<sup>b</sup> *Loch-Gair*.—Now Lough Gur, a lake, at which are the ruins of various ancient Irish and Anglo-Irish fortifications, situated in the parish of Knockany, barony of Small County, and County of Limerick.—See note <sup>p</sup>, under A. D. 1516.

<sup>a</sup> *Brugh-Righ* : i. e. the Fort of the King, now Bruree, a small village on the west bank of the River Maigue, in the barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick. There are extensive ruins of earthen forts, said by tradition to have been erected by Oilíoll Olum, and occupied till about the period of the English Invasion by his descendants, the O'Donovans.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 77, note <sup>d</sup>, and p. 88, note <sup>k</sup>. See also note <sup>c</sup>, under A. D. 974, p. 701, *suprà*. The O'Donovans were driven from this place, as well

as from Croom, about the period of the English Invasion; but they would appear to have recovered them, and to have maintained possession of both places, as well as the barony of Coshma, and the plains along the Maigue, until finally expelled by Maurice Fitzgerald, who was Lord Justice of Ireland in the year 1229.

<sup>m</sup> *Dun-Aiched*.—This is probably the remarkable fort now called Dunachip, situated near Croom, in the parish of Dysart-Muirdeabhair, barony of Coshma, and county of Limerick.

<sup>x</sup> *Druim-Ui-Cleirchein* : i. e. O'Cleirchein's Ridge or Long Hill. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, and the *Chronicon Scotorum*, it is called Drumain-Ui-Chleirchein, which is the form of the name still retained. It is now anglicised Drummin, and is the name of a townland and parish, in the barony of Coshma, and county of Limerick, about three miles north of Kilmallock.



the plain of Munster, i. e. as far as Imleach-Ibhair<sup>a</sup>, Loch-Gair<sup>t</sup>, Brugh-Righ<sup>u</sup>, Dun-Aiched<sup>w</sup>, and Druim-Ui-Cleirchein<sup>x</sup>; and they carried off the head of the son of Cailleach Ua Ruairc from the hills of Saingeal<sup>y</sup>; and they broke down and demolished Ceann-coradh; and they obtained eight score heroes, both foreigners and Irish, as hostages and pledges, and then returned to their houses. The chief of these hostages were the son of Madadhan Ua Ceinneidigh<sup>z</sup>; the son of Conghalach Ua hOgain<sup>a</sup>; and the son of Eochaidh Ua Loingsigh. Cows, horses, gold, silver, and flesh-meat, were [afterwards] given in ransom of them by Muircheartach Ua Briain. Dearbhail, daughter of Ua Maelseachnaill<sup>b</sup>, died.

The Age of Christ, 1089. Gillaphadraig Ua Celechain, Secnab (i. e. Prior) of Ard-Macha; Conchobhar, son of Fogartach Ua Maelduin, Secnab of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Fearghal Ua Meisdeadhaigh, lector of Imleach-Ibhair, died. A battle was gained by the Ui-Eathach-Uladh over the men of Fearnmhagh, wherein fell the son of Aedh Ua Crichain, lord of Fearnmhagh, and twelve Tanists of the nobility, with numbers of others. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Reamhar<sup>c</sup>, lord of Leinster (or of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh), was slain by Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair Failghe, by unfair advantage. He was the most illustrious hero that lived in his time, a prop of battle for bravery. Donnchadh, grandson

<sup>y</sup> *Saingeal*.—Now Singland, a townland in the parish of St. Patrick's, about one mile south-east of the city of Limerick.—See *Septima Vita S. Patricii*, part iii. c. xlv., in Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 158, col. 1.

<sup>z</sup> *Ua Ceinneidigh*.—Now anglicised O'Kennedy, and more generally Kennedy, without the prefix Ua or O'.

<sup>a</sup> *Ua hOgain*.—Now always anglicised Hogan, without the prefix. This family was seated at Arderony, about four miles to the north of Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary.

<sup>b</sup> *Ua Maelseachnaill*.—Otherwise written O'Maelseachlainn, and *anglicè* O'Melaghlin, now corrupted to Mac Loughlin.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1088. Cathalan O'Forrey, chief in learning and prayer, 3 *Non. Martii* in Imlech

Ivair, Shrovetide Sunday, *in pace quievit*. An army by Donell mac Lochlainn, king of Ailech, in Connaght, that Rory gave him the hostages of Connaght, and” [they] “went together into Mounster, and burnt Limerick and the Machaire to Dunached, and brought with them the head of Mac Cailig, and brake down Cencora, &c. Tiernach O'Broyne, Airchinnech of Clon-mic-Nois, *in Christo quievit*. Great slaughter of the Galls of Dublin, of Wicklow” [*recte*, Wexford], “and Waterford, by the O'Neachays of Mounster, the day that they enterprised to spoyle Corke. Maelisa O'Maelgirick, Archpoet of Ireland, died. This yeare Tirlagh O'Conner, king of Ireland, was borne.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>c</sup> *Domhnall Reamhar*: i. e. Domhnall, or Daniel the Fat. He was evidently Domhnall Mac Murchadha, who died in the year 1075.

τις ἡνα Ορραιγε, do mapbad do macaib mic brian bpic. Σιollacainoig  
 Ua Flaitepils, τις ἡνα Dealbna bēpa, do mapbad lá a brátaip Aeð, mac  
 Coelain Uí Phlaitepils. Coblach pēp Muman .i. im Muirceptaé Ua mbrian,  
 do éiactain pop Sionainn, 7 pop Loé Rib co po aipeceft cealla an loéa, .i.  
 Inip Cloépann, Inip bó pinne, Inip Aingginn 7 Cluain Eamain, co po dúnað  
 Aiðirceach, 7 Rechpaé iappin vap a neip lá Ruaiðpí Ua Concoðaip, lá píð  
 Connacht. Tangattappom anuap iapam co Cluain, 7 po paoneað oppa ruap  
 ma pppiteing co hAé Luain, ba hannpide bai Ua Maoilchlainn .i. Domnall  
 mac Floinn, pí Tēmpach in eplaine pop a ceind, go ppargaibft og a long 7  
 a nēta ap Ua Maoileachlainn annpín, 7 do ðeoáttap féipín pop a cómaipce,  
 7 po hioðnaicti iomlán iatt iapam co pīopa Muman. Ruaiðpí Ua Concoðaip  
 7 Domnall Ua Maoilchlainn do ðol illongaib 7 infpaib co po inoipft  
 Muma co Cluain caoin Módióinóð Comð ap inueachtain popaßpat míol  
 ninoile in aipftc pín lá taob bpaicti do éabaitc leo. Cpſch móp lá Domnall  
 Ua Maoileachlainn, lá píð Tēmpach, co poét lobap éind epaéta go po aipgi  
 pīopa Pſhnmange, Conaille, Muððopna, 7 Uí Méit, 7 go po loipc Conaille  
 uile. Ipeall ciapain do éfnðach ap ðilpí do Copbmac Mac Cuinn na mbóct  
 ó Ua Flaiteén, 7 ó Dhomnall mac Flainn Uí Maoilchloint ó píð Mide.  
 Copcach, Imleach Iubap, Apðſpita, 7 Ceall vapá, do lopccað. Lpcca do  
 lopccað lá pīopa Muman, 7 naoi pſicé duine do lopccað ina daimliað.

<sup>d</sup> *Cluain-Eamhain*.—Now Cloonoun, or Cloon-own, an old church on the west side of the Shannon, in the parish of St. Peter's, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 79, note <sup>i</sup>, and the map to that work. The other churches here referred to are on islands in Lough Ree. Inis-Clothrann and Inis-Bofinne are so called at the present day; but Inis-Aingin is now more usually called Inis-Inneen, and, in English, "the Hare Island."

<sup>e</sup> *Aidhirceach*.—See note <sup>a</sup>, Inis-Adharcach, p. 933, *suprà*.

<sup>f</sup> *Rechraith*.—Otherwise called Rachra, now Raghra, a townland in the west of the parish of Clonmacnoise, and north of Shannon Bridge, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's County. It

is bounded on the west by the River Shannon, which divides it from the townlands of Raghra-beg and Cappaleitrim, in the parish of Moore, barony of Moycarnan, and county of Roscommon.—See Rachra, referred to as a castle at A. D. 1557.

<sup>g</sup> *Cluain*: i. e. Cluain-mic-Nois, or Clonmac-noise.

<sup>h</sup> *Cluain-caein-Modimog*.—According to the gloss to the *Féilire-Aengus*, at 21st of January, and O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, at the same day, this church was in the territory of the Eoghannacht Chaisil, which is the present barony of Middlethird, in the county of Tipperary.

<sup>i</sup> *Ibhar-Chinn-trechta*.—Otherwise called Inbhar-Chinn-tragha, i. e. the Yew at the Head of the Strand, now the town of Newry, in the

of Gillaphadraig (i. e. the son of Domhnall), was killed by the grandsons of Domhnall Breac. Gillacainnigh Ua Flaithfhileadh, lord of Dealbhna-Beathra, was slain by his brother, Aedh, son of Cochlan Ua Flaithfhileadh. The fleet of the men of Munster, under the conduct of Muircheartach Ua Briain, arrived on the Sinainn, and upon Loch Ribh; and they plundered the churches of the lake, namely, Inis-Clothrann, Inis-bo-finne, Inis-Ainggin, and Cluain-Eamhain<sup>d</sup>. But Aidhirceach<sup>e</sup> and Rechraith<sup>f</sup> were blocked up, after their passage, by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught. They afterwards came down to Cluain<sup>g</sup>, but they were repulsed back to Ath-Luain, where Ua Maeleachlainn, i. e. Domhnall, son of Flann, King of Teamhair, was in readiness to attack them; and they left all their ships and vessels to O'Maeleachlainn there, and placed themselves under his protection, and they were afterwards conveyed home in safety to Munster. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn went in ships and boats, and plundered Munster as far as Cluain-caein-Modimog<sup>h</sup>, so that they scarcely left a single head of cattle so far [as they penetrated], and besides carried off captives. A great predatory excursion was made by Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, until he reached Ibhar-Chinn-trachta<sup>i</sup>; and he plundered the men of Fearnmhagh, Conaille, Mughdhorna, and Ui-Meith, and burned all Conaille. Iseal-Chiarain<sup>k</sup> was purchased for ever by Cormac Mac Cuinn na mBocht from Ua Flaithen, and from Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath. Corcach, Imleach-Ibhair, Ard-fearta<sup>l</sup>, and Cill-dara, were burned. Lusca was burned by the men of Munster, and nine score persons were burned in its Daimhliag [stone-church].

county of Down.—See *Dublin P. Journal*, vol. i. p. 103; and Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, p. 116, note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>g</sup> <sup>k</sup> *Iseal-Chiarain*.—This was the name of St. Ciarán's hospital at Clonmacnoise.—See note under the year 1032, *suprà*.

<sup>l</sup> *Ard-fearta*.—Now Ardferit, in the barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry, where St. Brendan erected a monastery in the sixth century.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 89; and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 299.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1089. Lusk burnt, with the Daimhliag" [and nine score men therein], "by the men of Mounster. Kildare also burnt this yeare. Donell mac fat Donell, king of Leinster, murdered by his own. Murtagh O'Laythen, king of Duvthire, died. The battle of Gernaide, gained over the men of Fernvay, and many were also killed by the O'Neathachs, and by Ulster, in Slevfuaid. Doncha mac Gilpatrick, king of Ossory, murdered of his owne. Gilpatrick O'Keligan, Secnap of Ardmagh, died on Christmas eve."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice some of



The Age of Christ, 1090. Maelduin, successor of Mochuda, and Cian Ua Buachalla<sup>m</sup>, successor of Cainneach in Cianachta<sup>a</sup>, died. Ingnadan, lector of Cluain-Iraird, was killed. Maelruanaidh Ua Caireallain<sup>o</sup>, lord of Clann-Diarmada<sup>p</sup>, and Gillachrist Ua Luinigh<sup>q</sup>, lord of Cinel-Moen<sup>r</sup>, were killed one day by Domhnall O'Lochlainn. A great meeting took place between Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn, King of Aileach; and Muircheartach Ua Briain, King of Caiseal; and Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maeleachlainn, lord of Meath; and Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught; and they all delivered hostages to the King of Aileach, and they parted in peace and tranquillity. Muircheartach Ua Briain afterwards went into Meath upon a predatory excursion; and a battle was fought between Domhnall, King of Meath, and Muircheartach, with their forces, at Magh-Lena<sup>s</sup>. The Munstermen were defeated and slaughtered, with Maelseachlainn Ua Dunghalaigh, Mac-Conin Ua Duibhgin, and Maelmordha Ua Domhnaill, son of the King of Ui-Ceinne-sealaigh. A plundering army was led by Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn into Munster, and he burned Dun-na-Sgiath<sup>t</sup>. Another predatory excursion was made by the same Domhnall, on which he plundered all Ormond. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair burned Dun-Aichet<sup>u</sup>. Muircheartach Ua Bric, lord of the Deisi, was killed. Muircheartach Ua Briain went upon Loch-Riach<sup>v</sup>, by taking an unfair advantage. A hosting was made by Muircheartach Ua Briain, the men of Munster,

of *Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry*, is of this family, and his Irish name is Uilliam Ua Caimeallain.

<sup>p</sup> *Clann-Diarmada*.—A sept of the Cinel-Eoghain, seated on the east side of the River Foyle, in the barony of Tirkeeran, and county of Londonderry. The name of this tribe is now preserved in that of the parish of Clondermot, in this barony.

<sup>q</sup> *Ua Luinigh*.—Now Looney, without the prefix Ua or O'. The mountainous district of Mounterlooney, in the barony of Strabane, county of Tyrone, took its name from this family, who were afterwards driven into it.—See note <sup>t</sup>, under A. D. 1178.

<sup>r</sup> *Cinel-Moen*.—A sept of the Cinel-Eoghain,

at this period seated in the present barony of Raphoe, county of Donegal, but afterwards driven across the Foyle by the Cinel-Conaill.—See note <sup>s</sup>, under A. D. 1178.

<sup>s</sup> *Magh-Lena*.—Now Moylena, otherwise Kilbride, a parish comprising the town of Tullamore, in the barony of Ballycowan, and King's County.—See note <sup>t</sup>, under A. D. 902, p. 564, and p. 105, col. 1.

<sup>t</sup> *Dun-na-sgiath*.—Now Dunnaskeagh, a townland in the parish of Rathlynin, barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary.—See note under A. D. 1043.

<sup>u</sup> *Dun-Aichet*.—See note under A. D. 1088.

<sup>v</sup> *Loch-Riach*.—Now Loughrea, in the county of Galway.

Ḡallaib Áta cliaé, go po indírfe cénntur Laidín, 7 ríora breag go hÁt buide, 7 do beirpat da aittipe dUa Loéluinn .i. Doimnall, ar a nanacal ó éa rin riar.

Aoir Críort, mílé nochat a haon. Cénntaolaó Ua hOccáin, comarba brénoinn, décc. Murchad, mac mic Doimnail Rímar, do marbad i meabail lá hEnda, mac Diarmada. Mac mic Aoda mic Ruaidrí, tigherna Iarétar Connaé, décc. Cionacé UaMórda, tigherna Laidí, 7 mac Maolruanaid, mic Concóirne, do coméuitim i tigh Uí bhríain hi cCairpreal. Cearball Ua hAoda rínnríor Clonine Colmáin, décc. Laidíngen .i. an buidenac Ua Duinnceotaig, tigherna Ḡailíng, do marbad dUib brian. Slóigíó lá Muiréscraé Ua níbríain, co po aippe Iarétar Míde. Slóighead lá Connachtaib, co po loipeirfe móri don Muiríain. Bran Ua Caimbelbáin do marbad do mac Mic Coirteén. Creach na naitinnead do dénaí do Muiréscraé Ua brian, aóce Notelac móri, ar Uibh Failge 7 ar macaib mic brian brio. Síe do dénaí do Muiréscraé 7 do macaib Taidg Uí brian, 7 Tuadmúma do dol dia tighib, 7 peall do mac Thaidg forra, 7 a narccain do Chonnachtaib. Muiréscrae Ua brio, tigherna na nDéirí, do marbad. An lēh Iarétarach do ráit Árdá Macá do loicead. Maoliora, comorba Phat-

\* *Ath-buidhe*: i. e. the Yellow Ford, now Ath-boy, in the barony of Lune, and county of Meath.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1090. Maelduin O'Rebacan, Coarb of Mochuda; Kien O'Buachalla, Coarb of Cainnech, in Kyanacht, in *Christo quieverunt*. Maelruanai O'Carellan, minion of Kindred-Dermaid; Gilchrist O'Luny, minion of Kindred-Moyne, killed in one day, *per dolum*, by Donell O'Lochlainn. The Daimliag of Ferta burnt, with a hundred houses about it. A meeting between Donell Mac Lachlainn's sonne, Murtagh O'Brien, King of Cashell, and Flann O'Melachlinn's sonne, King of Tarach, where they did conclude to give hostages to the King of Ailech from them all. Taithlech O'Hegra taken prisoner."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The battle of Magh-Lena is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at 1088, as follows:

"A. D. 1088" [*recte*, 1090]. "Moriertagh, son of King Terlagh O'Brien, succeeded his father, and reigned after him eleven years. The king came with his forces into Meath, and tooke a prey there, but was overtaken by Donell mac Flynn, King of Meath, at Molena, in Feráll, where many of King Moriertagh's army were slain, as Moyleseaghlyn O'Dongaly, the son of Conin O'Dowgin, and the son of Mollmorry O'Donnell, prince of the O-Kinseallys."

\* *Cinaeth Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis: anglice* Kenny O'More, lord of Leix.

\* *Maelruanaidh, son of Cucoirne*.—This Maelruanaidh was the head of the O'Carrolls of Ely-O'Carroll.—See note under A. D. 1050.

\* *Of Gaileanga*: i. e. of Gaileanga, in the diocese of Achonry, in Connaught.

and the foreigners of Ath-cliaith; and they plundered a district of Leinster, and the men of Breagh, as far as Ath-buidhe<sup>x</sup>; and they delivered two hostages to O'Lochlainn, i. e. Domhnall, for protecting them thence to the west.

The Age of Christ, 1091. Ceannfaeladh Ua hOgain, successor of Brenainn, died. Murchadh, grandson of Domhnall Reamhar, was treacherously killed by Enda, son of Diarmaid. The grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Flaithbheartaigh], lord of West Connaught, died. Cinaeth Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis<sup>y</sup>, and the son of Maelruanaidh, son of Cucoirne<sup>z</sup>, mutually fell by each other in the house of Ua Briain, at Caiseal. Cearbhall, grandson of Aedh, senior of the Clann-Colmain, died. Laighnén, i. e. the Buidheanach Ua Duinn-cothaigh, lord of Gaileanga<sup>a</sup>, was slain by the Ui-Briuín. A hosting was made by the Connaughtmen, and they burned a great part of Munster. Bran Ua Caindealbhain was slain by the son of Mac Coirten. The prey of the fire-brands made, on Great Christmas night, by Muirchcartach Ua Briain, upon the Ui-Failghe and the grandsons of Bran Breac. A peace was made between Muirchcartach Ua Briain and the sons of Tadhg Ua Briain; and the men of Thomond returned to their homes, but the sons of Tadhg acted treacherously towards them, and they were plundered by the Connaughtmen. Muirchcartach Ua Brién, lord of the Deisi, was killed. The western half of the fort of Ard-Macha was burned. Maelisa<sup>b</sup>, successor of Patrick, died, after penance, on the

<sup>b</sup> Maelisa.—“A. D. 1091. *Moelisa Comorbanus S. Patricii* (id est, Archiepiscopus Ardmachanus), *post longam poenitentiam decessit die 20 Decembris, ejusque locum occupat statim Domnaldus filius Amalgadii*. Unde, cum Moelisa supra ad annum 1068 vocetur filius Amalgadii, videtur hic Domnaldus fuisse ejus frater.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 299.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1091. Murcha, sonn's sonne to Donell fatt, killed by falsehood by Enna mac Dermot. The west half of the Rath of Ardmagh burnt. Dunsleve O'Heochaa, king of Ulster, killed by Mac Lochlainn's sonne, and by the king of Ailech, at Belach gort-an-iubhair, in battle. Rory mac Hugh his sonne, king of West Con-

naught, died. Maelisa, Coarb of Patrick, 9 *Kal. Januarii in penitentia quievit*. Donell mac Awalgaa ordered in the abbacie in his place presently. This year a happy fruitful yeare.”—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

A few of the events noticed in the Annals of the Four Masters, under 1091, are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 1089, thus:

“A. D. 1089” [*rectè*, 1091]. “Donslevye O'Heoghaye, king of Ulster, was killed by Donell mac Loghlyn, prince of Ailleagh. Cynath O'Morrey” [O'More], “and Mollronie mac Concornie fought hand to hand in the king's house in Cashell, and were both slain. Moyleisa, Primatt of Ardmach, died.”

The reader should bear in mind that King of Ulster here means King of Ulidia, or that part



εραϊε, décc iar bphnainn 20 December, 7 Domnall, mac Amalgada, doirb-nead ina ionad i rin abðaine fo éfódor. Siarug, mac Giollabruide, do marb-ad i meabail.

Áoir Críort, míle nochat a dó. Connmach Ua Cairill, erpucc, 7 maí-  
lóir togarde, Corbmac, abb Mainirteac ppuit íríóir naom, cfo ecena 7  
craðairh na nGaothel. Muiréirteach, mac Loingrich, comarba Fíndéin  
Cluana hEairio, 7 Maoiliora Ua hAppachtáin, comarba Ailbe Imlich, décc.  
An Cráibdech .i. Fíachraich Ua Pollamain, raccart do Chonnaéctair do  
báda ilLoch Cairrgin. Ráith Árda Macha co na émploib do lopecað an  
cérpamad Callainn do September, 7 ppe do Thriun Mór, 7 ppe do Thriun  
Saxan. Ruairí Ua Concobair .i. Ruairí na foide buide, airí Connacé,  
do ðallað oUa Flairéirteair .i. do Flairéirteach, 7 oFogartach Ua Fogar-  
teair 7ria feill 7 7ria meabail. Ba cáirder Críort fo pécé Ruairí  
oUa Flairéirteair. Donnchað, mac Caréair, eirína Eoganaéca Cairil do  
marbað lá Ceallachán Cairil. Énda, mac Diarmada, eirína Ua cCeinn-  
pealair, do marbað lá ceinnealacair feirín .i. do mac Murchaí, mic  
Diarmada. Creach mór lá Conmaicir tar íol Muiréirteair, co po pág-  
baðh Maí nÁoi leó gan innle. Donnchað mac Uí Choncobair Fairgí do  
marbað lá a bpaíreir feirín. Reó mór 7 air írin mbliadair, co po peoðre  
loca 7 airne Éreann, co nmeiríor daoine 7 eich corair eorparib dar na  
locharib, 7 po ppað pneachta mór na diað rin. Slóighead lá muiréirteach  
Ua mbriam i cConnachair, go pug gialla uadair. Diarmad Ua briam  
oionnarbað i nUlair. Muiréirteach Mac Caréair, eirína Eoganaéca, décc.  
Domnall mac Amalgada, comarba Phátraice for cuairt Cenel nEogain, co

of Ulster, east of Lough Neagh and the River Bann.

<sup>e</sup> *Loch Cairrgin*.—Now Cargin's Lough, near Tuls, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>d</sup> *Trian-Mor*: i. e. the great third or ternal division of Armagh.

<sup>e</sup> *Trian-Saxon*: i. e. the Third of the Saxons; that division of Armagh, in which the Saxon students resided.

This passage is translated by Colgan as follows: "A. D. 1092. *Arx Ardmachanæ cum suis Ecclesiis, una pars de Trien-mor, et altera Trien-*

*Saxon, incendio vastantur quarto Calendas Septembris.*"—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 299.

<sup>f</sup> *Ceallachan-Caisil*: i. e. Callaghan of Cashel. He was the ancestor of the O'Callaghans of Munster. He was the son of Domhnall, who died in 1044, who was the son of Murchadh, who died in 1014 (from whose brother, Saerbh-reathach, the Mac Carthys of Munster are descended), who was son of Donnchadh, who was son of Ceallachan Caisil, King of Munster, who died in the year 954.—See *Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill*, p. 64.



20th of December; and Domhnall, son of Amhalghaidh, was immediately installed in his place in the abbacy. Sitric, son of Gillabruide, was treacherously killed.

The Age of Christ, 1092. Connmhach Ua Cairill, a bishop, and an excellent moderator; Cormac, Abbot of Mainistir [Buithe], a learned and holy senior, head of the wisdom and piety of the Gaeidhil; Muirheartach, son of Loingseach, successor of Finnen of Cluain-Iraird; and Maelisa Ua hArrachtain, successor of Ailbhe of Imleach, died. The Devotee, i. e. Fiachra Ua Follamhain, a priest of the Connaughtmen, was drowned in Loch Cairrgin<sup>c</sup>. The fort of Ard-Macha, with its churches, were burned on the fourth of the Calends of September, and a street of Trian-Mor<sup>d</sup>, and a street of Trian-Saxon<sup>e</sup>. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, i. e. Ruaidhri na Soidhe Buidhe, supreme King of Connaught, was blinded by Ua Flaithbheartaigh, i. e. Flaithbheartach, and Foghartach O'Foghartaigh, through treachery and guile. Ruaidhri was seven times a gossip to Ua Flaithbheartaigh. Donnchadh Mac Carthaigh, lord of Eoghanacht-Chaisil, was killed by Ceallachan-Caisil<sup>f</sup>. Enda, son of Diarmada, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was killed by the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh themselves. A great predatory excursion was made by the Conmhaicni over Sil-Muireadhaigh, so that Magh-Aei was left without cattle. Donnchadh, son of Ua Conchobhar Failghe, was killed by his own brothers. Great frost and ice in this year, and the lakes and rivers of Ireland were frozen over, so that men and horses were wont to pass with dry feet over the lakes; and great snow fell afterwards. An army was led by Muirheartach Ua Briain into Connaught, and he carried hostages from them. Diarmaid Ua Briain was expelled into Ulster. Muireadhach Mac Carthaigh<sup>g</sup>, lord of Eoghanacht, died. Domhnall<sup>h</sup>, son of Amhalghaidh,

<sup>c</sup> *Muireadhach Mac Carthaigh*.—He is the ancestor of the Mac Carthys of Munster, and the first person ever called Mac Carthaigh. He was the son of Carthach, who was son of Saerbhreachathach, son of Donnchadh, son of Ceallachan Chaisil, King of Munster.—*Id. Ibid.*

<sup>h</sup> *Domhnall*.—"A. D. 1092. *Domnaldus filius Amalgadii, Archiepiscopus Ardmachanus, circum et visitat regiones de Kinel-Eoguin, id est O'Nel-lorum.*"—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 299.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following

events under this year:

"A. D. 1092. Follavan, the religious of Connaught, was drowned. Clon-mic-Nois spoyled by Mounstermen. Rory O'Conner, Archking of Connaught, blinded by O'Flatherty deceitfully. Mureach Mac Carty, king of Eonacht Cassill, *mortuus est*. Donell mac Awalgaa, Coarb of Patrick, visiting Kindred-Owen, got his will" [co tuc a péip]. "The Rath of Ardmach with the church, 4 Cal. Sept. and a great part of the great Trien" [and a part of the Saxons' Trien].

τρυς α πέριρ. Αοδ, mac Caḡail Uí Concóbaip, do ḡabail do ḡhriain, 7 níḡe Sil Muirḡdaíḡ do ḡabairt do ḡhiolla na naomh Ua Concóbaip. Coblaḡ pḡr Mumain do aḡccain Cluana mic Nóir.

Αοιρ Cḡioḡt, míle nochat a tḡr. An tḡḡḡḡḡḡ Ua ḡrḡḡtén décc. Ailill Ua Niallám, tanairi abbaḡ Cluana mic Nóir, Comḡrba Cḡónám Tuama ḡḡéine, 7 comḡrba Colmám Cille mic Duac, Αοδ, aipḡinneach Doimḡiaḡ Chianám, hUa Scopḡta, comḡrba Commám, 7 Αοδ Ua Congaile, aipḡinneach Tairḡe aḡḡḡ Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Αοδ Ua Canannám, tḡḡḡḡna Cenil Conaill, do ḡallaḡ lá Domnall Ua Lachlainn, lá níḡh nAilḡh. Αοδ Ua ḡaḡḡeallám, tḡḡḡḡna Aipḡiall, do mḡrbaḡh la Conaillib Muirḡéimne. Αοδ, mac Caḡail Uí Concóbaip, tḡḡḡḡna Shil Muirḡdaíḡ, do mḡrbaḡh hi Mumain 1 nḡeimel lá Fogartach Ua Fogartaiḡ tḡia pḡill 7 mḡabail. An Tairḡclepeac .i. Niall, mac Ruairḡrí Uí Concóbaip, do mḡrbaḡh do Comḡaicnib. Dubḡara, mac mic Aḡḡḡnám, tḡḡḡḡna Luḡḡne, décc. Tḡḡḡḡr Ua Ceallaiḡ, tḡḡḡḡna ḡrḡḡ, do mḡrbaḡh lá hUa nDubḡidḡr 1 nDoimḡiaḡ Chianám. Muirḡḡḡḡḡḡ Ua ḡriain doḡḡain 7 doinnarbaḡ Sil Muirḡdaíḡ uile hi tḡr nḡḡḡain iar nḡabáil a tḡḡḡḡḡna ḡiolla na naomh. Ua Concóbaip Uí Conḡḡnainn, mic Tairḡḡ, tḡḡḡḡna Ua nḡiarḡaba. Síol Muirḡdaíḡ do ḡoḡḡḡḡ doḡidḡr hi cConnachtaiḡ ḡan ḡḡóḡḡḡḡ. Sneachta mḡr 7 pḡḡḡ irin mḡliaḡairi co ḡo tḡḡḡḡḡ loḡa na hḡḡeann. Αḡḡ Macha do loḡḡḡḡ co na tḡmḡloiph.

Αοιρ Cḡioḡt, míle nochat a ceatair. Donnḡléḡe Ua hḡoḡḡḡ, ní Ulaḡ, do mḡrbaḡh la níḡ Ailḡ .i. Domnall, mac Mic Loḡlainn, a ceat ḡealaiḡ

“Enna mac Dermot, King of Censelagh, *a suis occisus est*. Conmach O’Cairill, Archbishop of Connaght, and Maelisa O’Harrachtain, Coarb of Ailve, *mortui sunt*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Three of the events entered by the Four Masters under the year 1092, are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 1090, as follows:

“A. D. 1090” [*rectè*, 1092]. “The Fleet of Munster robbed and tooke the spoyles of Clonvicknose. Rowrie O’Connor, King of Connought, had his eyes put out most maliciously by Flathvertagh O’Flaherty and Fogartagh O’Fogarty. Cormack Mainisdreagh, the sadge and learned divine of Ireland, died.”

<sup>1</sup> *Successor of Colman of Cill-Mic-Duach* : i. e. Bishop of Kilmacduagh, in the county of Galway.

<sup>2</sup> *Teach-aidheadh* : i. e. House of the Guests, or the Hospital.

<sup>3</sup> *The Aithchleireach* : i. e. the ex-priest.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1193. Donogh Mac Carty, king of Eonacht-Cassill; Trenar O’Kelly, king of Bregb; Hugh O’Boilan, King of Fernvay; Hugh mac Cahell O’Conner, king of Connaght, *omnes occisi sunt*. Hugh, Airchinnech of Domliag-Kianan; Ailill O’Niallan, Coarb of Kiaran, and Cronan,

successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Cinel-Eoghain, and obtained his demand. Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, was taken prisoner by Brian ; and the chieftainship of Sil-Muireadhaigh was given to Gilla-na-naemh Ua Conchobhair. The fleet of the men of Munster plundered Cluain-mic-Nois.

The Age of Christ, 1093. The Bishop Ua Brighten died. Ailill Ua Niallain, Tanist-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. The successor of Cronan of Tuaim-Greine ; and the successor of Colman of Cill-Mic-Duach<sup>1</sup>; Aedh, airchinneach of Daimhliag-Chianain ; Ua Scoptha, successor of Comman ; and Aedh Ua Conghaile, airchinneach of the Teach-aeidheadh<sup>2</sup> of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Aedh Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was blinded by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, King of Aileach. Aedh Ua Baigheallain, lord of Oirghialla, was slain by the Conailli-Muirtheimhne. Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, lord of Sil-Muireadhaigh, was killed in Munster, while in fetters, by Fogartach Ua Fogartaigh, through treachery and guile. The Aithchleireach<sup>3</sup>, i. e. Niall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, was killed by the Conmhaicni. Dubhdara, the grandson of Aighennain, lord of Luighne, died. Trenfhear Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha, was killed by Ua Duibhidhir in Daimhliag-Chianain. Muirchear-tach Ua Briain plundered the Ui-Muireadhaigh, and expelled them into Tir-Eoghain, after having made a prisoner of their lord, Gilla-na-naemh Ua Conchobhair, and of Ua Conceanainn, the son of Tadhg, lord of Ui-Diarmada. The Sil-Muireadhaigh returned again to Connaught without permission. Great snow and frost in this year, so that the lakes of Ireland were frozen. Ard-Macha was burned, with its churches.

The Age of Christ, 1094. Donnsléibhe Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia, was slain by the King of Aileach, i. e. Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn, in

and Mac Duach ; Fothud, Archbishop of Scotland, *in pace quieverunt*. Kindred-Murey exiled out of Connaght by Murtagh O'Brien. Hugh O'Canannain, king of Kindred-Conell, blinded by Donell O'Lochlainn, king of Ailech. Maelcolumb mac Donnchaa, Archking of Scotland, and his son, Edward, killed by Frenchmen ; and his Queen, Margaret, died of sorrow within a few hours. Kindred-Murey came again into Connaght without licence. Great fruit

this year."—*Cod. Clarend.*

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice, under the year 1192, two of these events, as follows :

"A. D. 1192" [*rectè*, 1193]. "Hugh O'Konnoyle, Dean of the Little Church of Clonvicknose, died. Malcolme, king of Scotland, was killed by Frenchmen, whose wife, Margrett, Queen of Scotland, and daughter of the King of England, for greif and sorrow of the king's death, died."

Thuir ar iobair. Fír Eireann do coiméiriall go hAé Cliaé .i. Muiréiríach Ua brian co fíraib Muman co nOrraigib 7 Laignib, Domnall, mac meic Lochlann, ní Oilig co cCenel Conaill, 7 Eogain, Domnall, mac Flaind, ní Tírnach, co fíraib Míde, Donnchaó Ua hEochaóda, co nUtaib, 7 Dorraio, cigírna Gall 7 Áta cliaé, co nochat long leir. Tángattar an lucht anoir go Maig Laign, co no loirceit Uáctar áir, 7 co raímio bán maíom móir for fíraib Muman, Laignib, 7 Orraigib peampa. Iompoit iar rin Ulaio, ár nír bó haólaic leó Laign do inoíuó. Imroirte iarrin fír Mhúman roir doiróir, 7 no iondairírat Dorraio a hAé cliaé, 7 no aitéríógrat ní Tírnach .i. Domnall, 7 no iondairírat é i nOirgiallaib iar nioimpó do fíraib Míde fair. Do deochaó iarrin Ua Maolríchlainn uatáó mbícc atuaio co raigáib ba Laign, 7 aitéir Míde uile, rugrat Laign 7 aitéir Míde fair, 7 amra rígh Muman oc Loch Lebino, co tarpuir eittir na bú 7 an loice, 7 no himpíó eccomlann fair la a muinntir peirín .i. mac Meic Aigennáin co na roópaíte, 7 do écar leó arri buódein .i. Domnall mac Flaind, 7 Giolla-énáin mag Luzaóda, ir in cnoc uar Fabair Feichín. Plaitéiríach Ua hAdair, cigírna Ua nEatach Ulaoh, do dállaó lá Donnchaó Ua hEochaóda, lá rígh nUlaó. Ar for Aitéiríab lá hUltoib, dú i tarceirattar diong móir do raorclanóir im Ua Fedacán, 7 im Domnall mac Aongusa. Concóbar Ua Concóbar, cigírna Cianachta. Gleinne Gemin, dég iar ndeigbítehaó. Concóbar Ua Concóbar, cigírna Ua bFairge, do ergabáil lá Muiréiríac Ua mbrian, lá rígh Muman. Slóigíó lá Muiréiríach Ua mbrian co fíraib Muman ime hi Connaétaib, 7 no roir ina púeíng gan giolla. Slóigíó oile van lár an luét céona eir loc 7 tír co Dún Tair, 7 no pannírat Míde eirer

<sup>m</sup> *Bealach-Guirt-an-iubhair*: i. e. the Road or Pass of the Field of the Yew. This pass was at Gortinure, in the parish of Killelagh, barony of Loughinsholin, in the county of Londonderry. The Annals of Ulster notice this event under the year 1091.

<sup>n</sup> *Magh-Laighean*: i. e. the Plain of Leinster. Clane and Oughterard are in this plain.—See O'Clery's *Irish Calendar* at 18th of May.

<sup>o</sup> *Uachtar-ard*.—Now Oughterard, a hill on the summit of which are the ruins of a round

tower and ancient church, situated in the barony of South Salt, and county of Kildare.

<sup>p</sup> *Loch Lebhinn*.—Now Lough Leane, about one mile to the south of the village of Fore, in the north-east of the county of Westmeath.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 864, p. 501, *suprd*.

<sup>q</sup> *The hill over Fobhar-Feichín*.—Now the Ben of Fore, a remarkable clifly hill 710 feet in height. A number of distinct subterranean rills, said to have been miraculously carried from Lough Leane through this hill by St. Feichín,

the battle of Bealach-Guirt-an-iubhair<sup>m</sup>. The men of Ireland collected to Dublin, namely, Muircheartach Ua Briain, with Munstermen, the Osraighi, and the Leinstermen ; Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn, King of Oileach, with the Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain ; Domhnall, son of Flann, King of Teamhair, with the men of Meath ; Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, with the Ulidians ; and Godfrey, lord of the foreigners and of Ath-cliath, with ninety ships. These proceeded from the East to Magh-Laighean<sup>n</sup>, and they burned Uachtar-ard<sup>o</sup>, and routed the men of Munster, Leinster, and Osraighe, who fled, without spilling blood. After this the Ulstermen returned [home], for they did not wish to plunder Leinster. The men of Munster after this went eastwards again, and expelled Godfrey from Ath-cliath, and deposed the King of Teamhair, i. e. Domhnall [Ua Maelseachlainn], and banished him into Oirghialla, the men of Meath having turned against him. After this Ua Maelseachlainn set out with a small party from the North, and seized the cows of Luighne and of all East Meath ; but the people of Luighne and East Meath, and the soldiers of the King of Munster, overtook him at Loch Lebhinn<sup>p</sup>, and got between the cows and the troop ; and he was unfairly overwhelmed in battle by his own people, i. e. the son of Mac Aighennnain and his troop ; and their own king was slain by them, i. e. Domhnall, son of Flann, and also Gilla-Enain, son of Lughaidh, on the hill over Fobhar-Feichin<sup>q</sup>. Flaithbheartach Ua hAidith, lord of Ui-Eathach-Uladh, was blinded by Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia. A slaughter was made of the Airtheara [Oriors] by the Ulidians, where a great number of the nobility fell, together with Ua Fedacain and Mac Aenghusa. Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair<sup>r</sup>, lord of Cianachta Glinne Geimhin, died after a good life. Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, was taken prisoner by Muircheartach Ua Briain, King of Munster. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster, into Connaught, but he returned back without hostages. Another army was led by lake and land<sup>s</sup>, by the same people,

fall into a mill-pond, and turn a small mill in the village just as they issue from the rock.

<sup>r</sup> *Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair*: *anglicè* Conor O'Connor. This family are still in Gleann-Geimhin, in the parish of Dromachose, barony of Keenaght, and county of Londonderry, but are reduced to small farmers. They descend from

Connla, son of Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilioll Olum, and were chiefs of Cianachta, till subdued by the O'Kanes.

<sup>s</sup> *By lake and land* : i. e. a part of O'Brien's forces sailed up Lough Derg, and up the Shannon into Lough Ree, while another part set out by land.

οἱρ .i. εἰτερ Donnchað, mac Murchaða mic Flóinn, γ Concóbar, mac Maol-ríchláinn. Ruaidrí Ua Donnagán, τῖς ἱνα Αῤαð, δέcc. Κατράoneað ρια τΤαðγ, mac Ruaidrí Uí Concóbar, γ ρια Síol Muiríbhaidḡ ρορ Τυαðmúmain, γ ρορ ιαρῆαρ Connacht, δύ hi τοπορεαταρ τρῖ ééð, γ ρο αιρccρῖτε ιαρῆαρ Connacht uile. Ða do na maíðb τοπορεαταρ ιρῖn caṭ ρῖn Αἰmlaíðb Ua hAíclír, Donnrlébe Ua Cinnísaolad, γ mac ḡillepupra Uí Mhaolímuaíð. Caṭ Ριοð-naáa α αιnm. Iomáρ Mac ḡiolla Ulltáin, ταιορεαé Muinnτερε Maolpionna, do μαρbað lá ριορα Μῖðe. Domnall, comorba Phátραicc, ρορ cuairτ Mu-mán céðna cup co ττυγ α lánéuaiaτ ρερεpaλλ la ταéð neðbaρτα uaðuibh. ḡiolla na nḡḡḡn mac Uí Cobṭaíḡ, τῖς ἱνα Uímaill, do écc. Oírcínneach Ácaíð ρabaρ do μαρbað ðρῖραíð Cḡra.

Αοιρ Cρῖορτ, míle nochat α cúicc. Αn τερρcop Ua Copcράin, comarba Ðrénaínn Cluana ρḡṭa, [décc]. Sḡnoir mac Maolḡálua, anmápa Epeann uile, δέcc ιαρ ρḡḡaταíḡh, γ ιαρ nðeíḡḡḡḡḡaíð. Τeíðm anbρoíll ιρῖn Eopair uile hi ccoitcínne ιρῖn mbliaðaíρῖ, γ ατβερτ apoile co neplṭαρ cṡṭρoímḡe do ðaoimibh Epeann ðon τám hi ρῖn, ατíað anðpo ðpḡḡḡ do na ðḡḡðaoimib εἰτερ ecclair γ τυαíð ατβαίρῖτε. Donnḡur, epρcop Αṭa clíat, hUa Manááin .i. an bpeṭṡn, comarba Caoimḡin, Macc Mapar Ua Caoḡáin, comorba Oenai,

<sup>†</sup> *Dun-Tais*.—Not identified.

<sup>u</sup> *Ua hAichir*.—Now anglicised O'Hehir, Hehir, and sometimes Hare. This family was seated in the territory of Ui-Cormaic, lying between Slieve Callan and the town of Ennis, in the county of Clare.

<sup>w</sup> *Ua Cinnfhelaidh*.—Now anglicised Kinealy. This family is of the sept of the Ui-Fidhgeinte, and were seated in the territory of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, in the present county of Limerick.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which agree in chronology at this period, record the following events under this year :

"A. D. 1094. Flathertach O'Hatheih, king of Oneach, blinded by Doncha O'Heochaa, king of Ulster. An army by Murtagh O'Brien to Dublin, and banished Geffry Meranach from being king of Galls, and killed Donell O'Melachlainn, king of Tarach. The slaughter of

the Easterns' good men by the North. Rory O'Donagan, king of Ara, and Conner O'Conner, king of Cianaght, *mortui sunt in penitentia*. Donell, Comarb of Patrick, visiting Mounster, and brought with him his full visitation, beside offering and devotion. Donell mac Maelcolumb, king of Scotland, killed by Donell and Edmond, his kinsmen, by murther. The battle of Finach, where the one-half of West Connaght, and the moiety of Corcomuroe were slaughtered by Teig mac Rory O'Connor."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1094. All the nobility and forces of Ireland assembled and gathered together at Dublin, with King Moriartagh O'Brien, both Munstermen, Lynstermen, and people of Ossorie. Donell mac Flyn O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath; Donogh O'Heoghie of Ulster, and Godfrey of Dublyn, with ninety ships. These of the East

to Dun-Tais<sup>t</sup>; and they divided Meath between two, i. e. between Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, son of Flann, and Conchobhar, son of Maelseachlainn. Ruaidhri Ua Donnagain, lord of Aradh, died. A battle was gained by Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, and the Sil-Muireadhaigh, over the people of Thomond and West Connaught, in which three hundred were slain; and they plundered all West Connaught. This was called the battle of Fidhnacha. Of the chieftains who were slain in this battle were Amhlaeibh Ua hAichir<sup>u</sup>, Donn-sleibhe Ua Cinnfhaelaidh<sup>v</sup>, and the son of Gillafursa Ua Maelmhuaidh. Imhar Mac Gilla-Ultain, chief of Muintir-Maelsinna, was slain by the men of Meath. Domhnall, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Munster for the first time; and he obtained his full tribute of screballs [scrupuli], besides offerings from the inhabitants. Gilla-na-ninghean, son of Ua Cobhthaigh, lord of Umhall, died. The airchinneach of Achadh-fabhair was killed by the men of Ceara.

The Age of Christ, 1095. The Bishop Ua Corcraín, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta, [died]. The Senior Mac Maeldalua, chief anmchara of all Ireland, died at an advanced age, and after a good life. There was a great pestilence over all Europe in general in this year, and some say that the fourth part of the men of Ireland died of the malady. The following were some of the distinguished persons, ecclesiastical and lay, who died of it: Donnghus, Bishop of Ath-cliath; Ua Manchain, i. e. the Brehon [judge], successor of Caeimhghin; Mac Maras Ua Caemhain<sup>x</sup>, successor of Oenna, of the tribe of

came to Oghterarde, where they gave a discomfiture to the Munstermen, people of Ossorie, and Lynstermen. The Ulstermen retrained upon them, and wou'd neither hinder or opugne the Lynstermen, but went and banished Godfrey out of Dublin, and also deposed Donell; whereupon the deposed King of Meath went to the land of Lwyne, and there tooke a prey, and being pursued by East Meath, and the King of Munster's guard, was slain among the cowes at Loghlevyn, by one belonging to himself called Mac Agenan; and soe this was the end of Donell, king of Meath, that was deposed of his kingdome, and slaine by his owne people. Connor O'Connor of Affalie, King of Lynster, was taken captive by King Moriortagh O'Bryen. Clon-

vicknose was robbed, and the spoyles taken by those of Brawnie and the O'Royrcks, on Monday in Shrovetide. Dorrowe was likewise robbed by those of Fercall and Affalie. Clonvicknose was also robbed the same day by the son of Mac Coghlan and Delvyn. King Mortagh O'Brien, with his Munstermen, went to Con-nought to take hostages, and returned from thence without any. The King, with another army, came to Dontaise, in Meath, and divided Meath into two parts between two kings of the O'Melaughlins, viz., Donnogh mac Murrogh mac Flyn, and Connor mac Moyleseaghlyn O'Melaughlyn."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>x</sup> *Mac Maras Ua Caemhain.*—He was probably the Mac Maras Trogh, who transcribed a charter

do Dheibhna bicc a cénél, Cairpre .i. an tsírocc Ua Ceitíneaiḡ, comarba Maedócc, Ua Rinnánaiḡ, pŕlélíḡinn Leitḡlinne, Eochaid Ua Coiri, pecnab Áchað bó, Scannlán Ua Cnáimŕíḡe, anmcapa Lir móir, buadach Ua Cŕipuidir, pacap Cille Dála, Dubŕlatach Ua Muirŕohaiḡ, Aod mac Maoiliora Uí bpolcáin, áirbŕŕleḡinb, ḡ Augurcin Ua Cuinn, áirbŕeirŕm Laiḡŕn. Aebáe don mopeiað éitna ḡoppaið Mŕánac, tḡeapna ḡall Áea eliaé, ḡ na nInnŕŕb, Domnall DubUa Pŕḡaile, tḡŕŕna Poreuaé Laiḡŕn, Matḡamain Ua Seḡda, tḡŕŕna Copca Dhuibne, Ua Maolepaŕibe do muinntir Imleacha lubair. O hÁinbŕb, tḡŕŕna Oirḡiall, ḡ Ua Concobair, tḡŕŕna Cŕanachta ḡlinne ḡeimŕn. Ua hEicciḡ, tḡŕŕna Pŕmanach, do marbað. ḡiolla-cŕapáin mac mic Ualḡairce, tḡŕŕna Ua nDub inopecht, do marbað. Catŕŕaŕmŕb mór i nÁrvaachad pŕa nDál Áraiðe pŕp Ultaib dŭ i ttopcair Lochlainn Ua Cairill, pŕḡḡamŕna Ulað, ḡ ḡiolla-cŕmḡaill Ua Cairill, ḡ pochaide mór amaille pŕiú. Domnall Ua Muirceccán, tḡŕŕna Tŕŕba uile, ḡ Ámlaib, mac meic Connŕba, mac tairḡ Shŕl Rónáin, do marbað i peill, ḡ iaet i ngeimŕib ŕin Muŕain. Tailte, inḡŕn Domnaill ḡuitte, décc. Taðḡ, mac Catail Uí Concobair, do marbað la pŕŕaib Muŕain. Tairhleach Ua hEaḡra, tḡŕŕna Luiḡne, ḡ ár luiḡne imme, do marbað lar na tŕib Connaiŕmŕb .i. Cenél cCair, Cenél Dubáin, ḡ Cenel Luḡna. Ua Concobair, tḡŕŕna Cŕappaḡe, do marbað lá a bŕácair. Cúcoicŕice Ua hÁinbŕb, tḡŕŕna Pŕ mŕile, do marbhavh lá Donnchað Ua Maolŕŕchlŕinb. Dub-cŕblaiḡ, inḡŕn tḡŕŕna Oppaiḡe, ḡ baintḡŕŕna Oppaiḡe, décc. Dairmŕiḡ,

into the Book of Kells, some time previous to the year 1094.—See the *Miscellany of the Irish Archaeological Society*, pp. 132, 156.

<sup>1</sup> *Ua Cnaimhsighe*.—This name is obsolete in the south of Ireland; but it exists in Ulster, where it is anglicised Cramsey.

<sup>2</sup> *The Islands*: i. e. the Hebrides, or western islands of Scotland.

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Seaghdha*.—Now O'Shea, O'Shee, and sometimes Shea, and Shee, without the prefix Ua or O'. According to O'Heerin's topographical poem, O'Falvy, who was the senior of the race of King Conary II. in Ireland, was chief of the territory of Corca-Dhuibhne, or Corcaguiny,

which extended from the River Mang westwards to the strand, Finntraigh, now Ventry, in the now county of Kerry; and O'Shea was chief of Ui-Rathach, now the barony of Iveragh, in the west of the same county: and this is evidently correct, though O'Shea, who was of the same race with O'Falvy, was sometimes chief lord of all the race of Conary.

<sup>4</sup> *Ard-achadh*: i. e. High Field, now Ardagh, in the parish of Ramoan, barony of Carey, and county of Antrim.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Antrim, sheet 14.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:



Dealbhna-Beag ; Cairbre, i. e. the Bishop Ua Ceithearnaigh, successor of Maedhog ; Ua Rinnanaigh, lector of Leithghlinn ; Eochaidh Ua Coisi, Vice-abbot of Achadh-bo ; Scannlan Ua Cnaimhsighe<sup>r</sup>, anmchara of Lismore ; Buadhach Ua Cearruidhir, priest of Cill-Dalua ; Dubhshlatach Ua Muireadhaigh ; Aedh, son of Maelisa Ua Brolchain, a chief lector ; and Augustin Ua Cuinn, chief Brehon [judge] of Leinster. Of the same pestilence died also Godfrey Meranach, lord of the foreigners of Ath-cliaith and the islands<sup>r</sup> ; Domhnall Dubh Ua Fearghaile, lord of Fortuatha-Laighean ; Mathghamhain Ua Seaghdha<sup>a</sup>, lord of Corca-Dhuibhne ; Ua Maelcraeibhe, one of the people of Imleach-Ibhair ; O'hAinbhidh, lord of Oirghialla ; and Ua Conchobhair, lord of Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhin. Ua hEignigh, lord of Feara-Manach, was slain. Gillachiarain, the son of Mac-Ualghairg, lord of Ui-Duibhinnrecht, was slain. A great victory was gained at Ard-achadh<sup>b</sup>, by the Dal-Araidhe, over the Ulidians, wherein were slain Lochlainn Ua Cairill, royal heir of Ulidia ; and Gillachomghaill Ua Cairill ; and a great host along with them. Domhnall Ua Muireagain, lord of all Teathbha, and Amhlaeibh, the son of Mac Conmeadha, son of the chief of Sil-Ronain, were treacherously slain, while in fetters, in Munster. Taillti, daughter of Domhnall Gott, died. Tadhg, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, was killed by the men of Munster. Taichleach Ua hEaghra, lord of Luighne, was slain, with a slaughter of the Luighne about him, by the three Conmhaicni, i. e. the Cinel-Cais, the Cinel-Dubhain, and the Cinel-Lughna. Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe, was killed by his brother. Cucoigriche Ua hAinbhidh, lord of Feara-Bile, was killed by Donnchadh Ua Maelseachlainn. Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of the lord of Osraighe, and the lady of Osraighe,

"A. D. 1095. Great snow fallen the Wednesday after Easter, which killed innumerable men, fowle, and cattle. Kells, with its churches ; Dorowe, with its books ; Ardsraha, with its church ; and many other church townes, *cremata sunt*. Senoir Mac Maelmolua, archaged of Ireland, *in pace dormivit*. Duvhach O'Sochuinn, gentle priest of Ferta ; Dongus, bishop of Dublin ; Hugh mac Maelisa, Coarb of Patricke, died. Kilkieran, son of Mac Ualgarg, minion of Duvvinrecht, *a suis occisus*. O'Hegny, King of

Fermanach, killed by his" [own people]. "The battle of Ardagh by Dalaray upon Ulster, where Gilcomgaill O'Cairill" [was slain]. "Great sicknes in Ireland, that killed many men, from the Calends of August untill May next. Murtach O'Cairre, minion of Kindred-Aenes, and heire of Ailech, *mortuus est*. Carbry O'Kehernay, *in penitentia mortuus est*, i. e. the archpriest" [*rectè*, noble bishop] "of Cinselaves. Goffry Meranach, King of Galls, *mortuus est*."—*Ann. Ul.* ; *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Cŋannur, Cluain Eriair, Ġlŋd da locha, Paċor, Lerr mór, Cluain ċronaig, ġ Cluain eoair do lorccad uile. Cluain mic Nóir do orccain. Domnall Ua Maadaam, tiġŋna Ua nEachach, décc.

Aoir Críort, mile nochat a pé. hUa Cochlán ruí eppcop, ġ comorba ċairri, décc. Eoġan Ua Cŋnaiġ, airċindeach Doire, décc in oċt décc Callann Ianuarii. Columm Ua hAnraċáin, airċinneach Roppa Ailċir, Pland Ua Muirccáin, airċindech Aentruib, Leargur hUa Cruiċmċir, comarba Comġaill, Mac Nechtan hUa hUaċmġ, fŋileiginn ġ uapal řagart, décc. Ua Mailcan, ollam Dal ġCair, décc. Amġaib, mac Tarġ Uí ċhriain, do marċad ġ Manainn. Feil Éoin řor Aoine ġrin mbliadainri. Ro ġab imeagla mór řiopa Epeann řeimri, conad ġ comarple appiacht lá cleirċib Epeann im comarba Phátraiċe ġia nimċiċŋ ar an tŋmiam řo tircanad dóib ó éin a řorċonġra řori ċach a ccoitċinne tpeċŋor ó Chŋd-aoin ġo Domnach do dénam ġacha mġr, ġ tporccad ġach laoi ġo cŋn mbliadna, cen mo tát Domnaiġe, ġ pollamna, ġ airċŋeile, ġ ġan do řatřat almpana, ġ eċarġa iomċa do ġia. Tuċad ġan řŋianna iomċa do eccailrib, ġ ċléirċib, ó řioġaib, ġ taoirċaib, ġ řo řaorġa řir Epeann an tuchġ řin ar téine na díoġla. Cŋd copad do aġnaċuccad lá Muirċŋrtach Ua mċriain ġar na mġradh řeachġ řiam la Uŋ Cuind. Plann Ua hAinċiċ, tiġŋna ċeirċeirt Airġiall [décc]. Conċobar Ua hAinċiarrad, tiġŋna ċianaċġa, ġ Ua ċeiri tiġŋna Ua Mic Cairċind, do comġuitim řria řoile hí cġiaġad. Cuġlad Ua Céleċan, tánairi Airġiall, do marċad lá coiccead nEpeann, .i. coiccead Uġad. Maġġamain Ua Seġċa, tiġŋna Copca ċhuibne, décc. Muirċŋrtach .i. an Cullach Ua ċuibċa, tiġŋna Ua nAmġaġaġa, do marċad

<sup>c</sup> *Darmhaigh*.—Otherwise written Dearnhach and Durmhagh; now Durrow, in the King's County.—See note under A. D. 1186.

<sup>d</sup> *Fell on Friday*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1096. Festum S. Joannis Baptistę hoc anno cecidit in feriam sextam: quod tanquam malum omen ex quibusdam vaticiniis augurati nimium expaverunt Clerus et populus Hibernię. Unde consilio into visum est Archiepiscopo et Clero totius patrię, ut pręservarentur a malis quę pręmisso tali omine subsequ-

utura qui dudum prędixerant indixere toti populo, ut singuli a Feria quarta usque in diem Dominicam protelent jejunium singulis mensibus; et spatio insuper totius anni singulis diebus, exceptis Dominicis, festis, et solemnitatibus majoribus, una refectio maneat contento. Unde multę a populo factę sunt oblationes et pię elargitiones; et a Regibus et Proceribus agri et prędia multa sunt donata Ecclesiis. His pietatis officiis peractis ab igne imminētis vindictę populus mansit intactus.” —*Trias Thaum.*, p. 299.

died. Darmhaigh<sup>e</sup>, Ceanannus, Cluain-Iraird, Gleann-da-locha, Fobhar, Lis-mor, Cluain-Bronaigh, and Cluain-Eois, were all burned. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered. Domhnall Ua Madadhain, lord of Ui-Eathach, died.

The Age of Christ, 1096. Ua Cochlain, a learned bishop, and successor of Bairri, died. Eoghan Ua Cearnaigh, airchinneach of Doire, died on the eighteenth of the Calends of January. Colum Ua hAnradhain, airchinneach of Ross-ailithir; Flann Ua Muireagain, airchinneach of Aentrobh; Learghus Ua Cruimhthir, successor of Comhghall; Mac Neachtain UahUaithnigh, a lector and noble priest, died. Ua Mailcain, chief poet of Dal-gCais, died. Amhlaeibh, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, was killed in Manainn. The festival of John fell on Friday<sup>d</sup> this year; the men of Ireland were seized with great fear in consequence, and the resolution adopted by the clergy of Ireland, with the successor of Patrick [at their head], to protect them against the pestilence which had been predicted to them at a remote period, was, to command all in general to observe abstinence, from Wednesday till Sunday, every month, and to fast [on one meal] every day till the end of a year, except on Sundays, solemnities, and great festivals; and they also made alms and many offerings to God; and many lands were granted to churches and clergymen by kings and chieftains; and the men of Ireland were saved for that time from the fire of vengeance. Ceann-coradh was re-edified by Muirheartach Ua Briain, it having been demolished some time before by the people of Leath-Chuinn. Flann Ua hAinbhidh, lord of South Airghialla, [died]. Conchobhar Ua hAinniarraidh, lord of Cianachta, and Ua Cein, lord of Ui-Mic-Cairthinn<sup>e</sup>, fell by each other in a combat. Cu-Uladh Ua Celeachain, Tanist of Airghialla, was slain by the province of Ireland, i. e. the province of Uladh. Mathghamhain Ua Seaghdha, lord of Corca-Dhuibhne<sup>f</sup>, died. Muirheartach, i. e. the Boar, O'Dubhda, lord of the

<sup>e</sup> *Ui-Mic-Cairthinn*.—A tribe of the Oirghialla, descended from Forgo, son of Cairthenn, or Caerthainn, who was son of Eare, the grandson of Colla Uais, Monarch of Ireland in the fourth century. The territory inhabited by this tribe was called Tir-mic-Cairthinn, or Tir-mic-Caerthainn, a name still retained in the barony of Tirkeerin, on the east side of Lough Foyle, and adjoining the barony of Cianachta, or Keenaght,

in the county of Londonderry.

“Ericus e tribus Collæ regis nepotibus primus genuit Carthennium: cui nati Forgous, ex quo Hy-Maccarthen juxta sinum lacus Fevail Londinodoriæ alluentem.”—O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia*, p. 362. See also *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 122, note <sup>k</sup>.

<sup>f</sup> *Lord of Corca-Dhuibhne*.—This is a repetition.—See the year 1095.

lá a cénél péin. Matóðan Ua Mabóðam, tighína Sil nAnmécáðā, décc. Siollaorpen Mac Corptén, tighína Dealbna móipe, do mārbað lá hUib Lao-  
gairpe .i. iarna éioðnacal do Mhuiréfirrach Ua brian dóib iar mbriéð dóriðe.  
xxx uinge do ór uad, 7 céð mbó 7 ochtar eirreð. Donnchað mac an  
Thuit do mārbað do Chalcraigib. Sierruic, mac Mic Sealbairg, tighína  
Pher Roir, do mārbað lá Muððorriab Mairgín. Maolpáटरpaice Mac  
Airmóðhaigh, eppcop Airva Macha, décc.

Aoir Críort, míle nochā a reacht. Planbaccán Ruad Ua Dubtaig,  
comārba Commáin 7 pepleiginn Tuama da gualann. Maolán Ua Cuinn,  
aircínneach Eccaili, dícce, Maolbriðe mac an traoir Uí brolcáin raoi 7  
eppcop Chille daria, 7 cóiccio Laignín, décc. Taðg, mac Ruairi Uí Chon-  
cobaip (.i. brataip Toirpdealbairg Mhóir), tighína Sil Muirfóairg, 7 cornam-  
tach an cúiccio arcfna, do mārbað lá Cloinn Choncobaip, 7 lá aergraða  
péin i puill .i. la mac Conluacra Uí Maolbrenainn ipin cferamāð bliaðain  
piceat a aipe. Aimirgin Ua Mórðā, tighína Laoigiri décc. Slóigib lá

<sup>s</sup> *Ui-Amhalghadha*: i. e. the inhabitants of the barony of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>b</sup> *Madadhan Ua Madadhain*: *anglicè* Madden O'Madden.—See note <sup>s</sup>, under A. D. 949, p. 665, *suprà*; also note under A. D. 1178.

<sup>i</sup> *The Calraighi*.—These were the Magawleys, who were seated in the parish of Ballyloughloe, barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1096. Flann O'Hanbeth, king of Deskert-Oirgiall; Maelpatrick O'Hermeay, Bishop of Armagh; Columb O'Hanraan, Airchinnech of Ross-aillither; Flann O'Muregan, Airchinnech of Aendrum, *in Christo dormierunt*. Mahon O'Segday, king of Corkduvnè; Conor O'Ainiarray, king of Cianaght; and O'Keyne, king of O-Carthinn, fell one with another" [*rectè*, the one by the other] "in fight. Great fright in Ireland from St. John's feast in this year, untill God, through fasting and prayer of the Coarb of Patrick, and the rest of the Irish clergie, did save them. Duvall O'Mael-

cohay his sonne killed by his" [own people]. "Murtagh O'Duvda, king of O-nAvalgaa, killed by his" [own people]. "Madagan O'Madagan, king of Sil nAnmchaa, *mortuus est*. Cuula O'Celegan, heire of Airgiall, killed by Coige-Ireland, .i. Ulster. Gillossen mac Carten, king of Delvin, killed. O'Caell, Airchinnech of Tuam-Grene, *in Christo quievit*. Owen O'Kernay, Airchinnech of Daire, 9 *Kal. Januarii quievit*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The mortality and plague, and the killing of the chief of Delvin-mor, are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1095, as follows:

"A. D. 1095" [*rectè*, 1096]. "There was a great mortality and plague over all Europe this year, in so much that it depopulated great provinces and contrys. There was not such a pestilence in this land since the death of the sons of King Hugh Slane, that died of the disease called Boye-Koyneall, untill this present year; of which disease the ensuing noblemen, with infinite number of meaner sort, died, viz.: God-

Ui-Amhalghadha<sup>g</sup>, was slain by his own tribe. Madadhan Ua Madadhain<sup>h</sup>, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died. Gilla-Oissen Mac Coirten, lord of Dealbhna-mor, was killed by the Ui-Laeghaire, he having been delivered up to them by Muir-cheartach Ua Briain, after he had obtained thirty ounces of gold, one hundred cows, and eight hostages. Donnchadh, son of the Gott [Ua Maeleachlainn], was slain by the Calraighi<sup>i</sup>. Sithfrucht, son of Mac Sealbhaigh, lord of Feara-Rois; was slain by the Mughdhorna Maighen. Maelpadraig Mac Airmheadhaigh, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 1097. Flannagan Ruadh Ua Dubhthaigh, successor of Comman, and lector of Tuaim-da-ghualann; Maelan Ua Cuinn, airchinneach of Eaglais-Beag [at Cluain-mic-Nois]; Maelbrighde Mac-an-tsaeir Ua Brolchain, a learned doctor, and Bishop of Cill-dara and of Leinster, died. Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair (i. e. the brother of Toirdhealbhach Mor), lord of Sil-Muireadhaigh, and defender of the province in general, was treacherously killed by the Clann-Conchobhair<sup>k</sup> and his own servant of trust, i. e. by the son of Culuachra Ua Maelbhrenainn, in the twenty-fourth year of his age. Aimhirgin Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, died. An army was led by Muircheartach

frey, king of the Danes of Dublyn and the Islands; Dunchus, archbishop of Dublyn; Breahawe O'Manchan, Cowarb of St. Kevyn; Donell Duffe O'Ferall, prince of the borders of Lynster" [Ῥορτυαῖα Λαῖγειν]; "Mac Maras O'Koewan, Cowarb of Oenne; the bishop O'Kehernie, Cowarb of Moyeoge; Augustin O'Koyne, chief Judge of Lynster. The king and subjects seeing the plague continue with such heat with them" [*rectè*, with such virulence amongst them], "were strocken with great terror; for appeasing of which plague, the clergy of Ireland thought good to cause all the inhabitants of the kingdome to fast from Wednesday to Sunday, once every month, for the space of one whole year, except sollemne and great festivall days; they also appointed certain prayers to be said dayly. The king, noblemen, and all the subjects of the kingdome, were very beneficiall" [*rectè*, beneficent] "towards

the church and pooremen this year, whereby God's wrath was asswaged. The king of his great bounty gave great immunities and freedom to churches that were theretofore charged with sesse and other extraordinarie contrie charges, with many other large and bountifull gifts. The king's house of Kyncorie was repaired and renewed again, after that it was rased down by those of Leah-Koynn. Mac-Miccorthean, chief of Delvyn-more, was slain by the race of Lagerie, after he was delivered by them to" [*rectè*, delivered to them by] "king Murtagh, for taking from thence" [*rectè*, taking for him] "thirty ounces of gold, one hundred cows, and eight prisoners."

<sup>k</sup> *Clann-Conchobhair*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Maelbhrenainns, or O'Mulrenins, who were seated in the parish of Baslick, near Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon, where they are still extant.

Μυρῆσῑtach Ua ὀριαῖν γο Λεῖτ Μοῶα, γ co pφῑραιῖ μῖδε, γ co νδρεῖμ do Connacht ap ammar an tuairceirt γο pαγγαῶαῖ Μαḡ Conaille, γ α νομποῶ ap ιαρ pῑν γαν ινδρεαῶ γαν εῖτῑρε, uair τάμῑcc Ὀμῑnall Ua Uoclainn γο τῑονῶl an tuairceirt γο Ρῖοῶ Conaille do εῖβαιρ caṑa do Μῑμυρῆσῑtach co na pῶcῑαιδε co νδῑῑna Ὀῖα, γ coῑαῑba Ρῑάτῑαιcc pῖῶ ῑτοῑῑa. Lochlainn Ua Ὀυῖῶαῑα, τῑḡῑῑna Ρῑῑῑμαιḡe, do μαῑῑῶaḡ do Uῖbḡ ὀῑυῖν ὀῑεῑῑe. Ιn ὀῑυῑ Ua Capṑaῖḡ, ollaῑ Connacṑt, do μαῑῑῶῶ do Chonnaṑṑṑaῖḡ pῑῑῑῑn. Cῑῶῖ ῑῑῑῑ mῶῑ ap pῑῶ Εῑρεανν α ccoῑṑṑῑῑne ῑῑῑn mḡḡῑῶaῑῑῑ, co po ῑῑῑῑ muca Εῑρεανν, γ po ῑῑaῑῑ τῑῑuaῑῑῑ na ccῑῶ ḡῑῑῑ co cῑῑῶ ὀῶ ḡḡῑῶaῑ ῑaῑaῑḡ. ḡḡῑῶaῑ na ccῑῶ ḡῑῑῑῑῑ do ḡaῑṑῑ ὀῖ, γ do ḡeῖḡṑῑ pῑῑῑῶῶ cῑῶ ap aῑῑ ῑῑḡῑῑῑ. Cloicṑṑeach Mainῑῑṑṑeach .i. Mainῑṑṑṑeach ὀῑῑṑṑe, co ḡeῶḡaῖḡ γ co τῑaῑṑccῑῶḡῑḡ ῑῑῑῶḡῑ do ḡῑṑccῑῶ. Pḡaṑṑḡῑṑtach Ua Pḡaṑṑḡῑṑṑaḡ do ṑῑῑḡeacṑṑ ῑna αṑaῑῑῶa γο ḡḡῶῶ Ua Conṑṑῶaῑῑ (.i. ḡῶῶ an ḡa ḡῑῑnaḡ) γ cῑῑῑaῑ Shῑl Μῑῑῑῶḡaḡ do ḡaḡῑῑl ὀῶ ὀῑῑῑῑῑῑ.

ḡῑῑῑ Cῑῑῑῑṑṑ, ῑῑῑe nochac a hocht. Ὀμῑnall Ua ḡEnῑ .i. do Ὀal cCaiῑ apῶ aῑῑṑaῑa, γ uaῑal epṑcop, cῑῑῶ ῑccna γ cῑῑῶḡῑ na ῑḡaῑῑḡel, toῑaῑ coῑῑṑṑṑe ῑaῑṑaῑῑ ḡῑῑaῑ pῑaῑ an ῑῑῑ cῑṑṑaῑῶa Roman, γ na ῑḡaῑῑḡeal, do ṑῑῑῑḡῑḡῑḡῑḡ abṑṑaῑῑ ῑ Callainn Decemḡer. Sé ḡḡῑῶna pṑachṑῑῑḡaṑ a aῑῑ an τaῑ po ḡaῑῶ a pῑῑaṑ. Ὀμῑnall Ua Robaṑṑaḡ, coῑaῑba Cholaῑm Chille, Maῑῑῑῑῑ Ua Scῑῑῑῑ, pῑῑῑῑῑῑ γ pṑallῑῑῑ Mῑῑaῑῑ γ Εῑρεανν apṑῑna,

<sup>1</sup> *Fidh-Conaille*: i. e. the Wood of Conaille. This was the name of a woody district in the present county of Louth.

<sup>m</sup> *A seiseadhach of nuts*.—This is explained “the sixth part of a barrell,” in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster.—See note under A. D. 1031.

<sup>n</sup> *The cloictheach of Mainister*: i. e. the steeple or round tower of Monasterboice, in the county of Louth. Dr. O’Conor, in a note to this passage, asserts that the round towers of Ireland were not the cloictheachs of the Irish annals, because the round towers could not be burned; but the round tower of Monasterboice still exists, and is known by no other name than that by which it is called in the text, namely, *Cloictheach Mainistreach*.—See Petrie’s *Round Towers*

*of Ireland*, pp. 64, 65.

<sup>o</sup> *Aedh of the Broken Spear*.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters, because Aedh of the Broken Spear, King of Connaught, was killed in the year 1067.—See that year, p. 893, *suprà*; and Hardiman’s edition of O’Flaherty’s *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 367.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1097. Lergus O’Crimthir, Coarb of Comgall, *post penitēntian optimam obiit*. Teig mac Rory O’Conner, heire of Connaght, *a suis occisus*. Flannagan Rua, .i. Red, Airchinnech of Roscoman, *in pace quievit*. The Steeple of Mainistir” [*cloicṑṑeṑ mainῑṑṑeacṑ*], “with the books and much goods” [therein placed] “to be kept, burnt. Maelbrighde mac Antire

Ua Briain, with the people of Leath-Mhogha, the men of Meath, and some of the Connaughtmen, in the direction of the North ; and they arrived in Magh-Conaille, but they afterwards returned without spoils or hostages, for Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, with the mustered forces of the North, came to Fidh-Conaille<sup>l</sup>, to give battle to Muirheartach and his forces ; but God and the successor of Patrick made peace between them. Lochlainn Ua Dubhdara, lord of Fearn-mhagh, was slain by the Ui-Briuin-Breifne. The Druid Ua Carthaigh, chief poet of Connaught, was killed by the Connaughtmen themselves. Great abundance of nuts throughout Ireland in general this year, so that the swine of Ireland were fattened ; and some of these nuts lasted to the end of two years afterwards. It was usually called the year of the white nuts, and a seiseadhach of nuts<sup>m</sup> was got for one penny. The cloitheach of Mainistir<sup>n</sup> (i. e. of Mainistir-Buithe), with its books and many treasures, were burned. Flaithbheartach Ua Flaithbheartaigh returned into his patrimony to Aedh Ua Conchobhair (i. e. Aedh of the Broken Spear<sup>o</sup>), and he assumed the chieftainship of the Sil-Muireadhaigh again.

The Age of Christ, 1098. Domhnall Ua hEnni, one of the Dal-gCais, chief anmchara and noble bishop, head of the wisdom and piety of the Gaedhil, fountain of the charity of the west of Europe, a doctor of both orders, Roman and Irish, completed his life on the Calends of December. Seventy-six years was his age when he resigned his spirit. Domhnall Ua Robhartaigh<sup>p</sup>, successor of Colum Cille ; Maelisa Ua Stuir, scribe and philosopher of Munster, and of

O'Brolchan, Archpriest or Bishop of Kildare and all Leinster, *post penitentiam optimam, quievit*. An army by Murtach O'Brien, and Lehmoga, .i. Mounster, or half Ireland, to Ma-Murhevne : an army by Donell O'Lochlainn into the north of Ireland" [*rectè*, with the people of the north of Ireland] "to Figh-Conell, to give battle to them ; but Daniell, Coarb of Patrick, prevented it with a kind of peace. Lochlainn O'Duudara, king of Fernmay, killed by the O-Briuids of Brefny. Great fruit of nutts this year (thirty years from the other nutt year to this, called the Yeare of Whyte Nutts), that a man might gett a measure called Sessagh, .i. the sixth parte

of the barrell, for a penny."

Two of the events noticed by the Four Masters, under the year 1097, are set down in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 1096, as follows :

"A. D. 1096" [*recte*, 1097]. "Awargin O'Morrey" [O'Mordha, or O'More] "died. He was prince of Lease. King Moriertagh, with the forces of Lethmoye and Meath, with the forces of a part of Connought, went to Ulster of purpose to gett hostages, and returned from thence without bootie or hostages."

<sup>p</sup> Domhnall Ua Robhartaigh : *anglicè* Donnell, or Daniell O'Rafferty, or O'Roarty. The O'Roartys were Coarbs of St. Columbkille, on Tory

Eochaíð, comarba Cianáin, Rónán Ua Dairnin, comarba Feicín céatur, 7  
 ríaglóir toghaíde iarom, Maolmarctain Ua Ceallaiġ, comarba Mura Othna,  
 7 Learġar eccnaíð décc in aon ló. Flaitébsirtach, mac tighsinnaiġ dairríciġ,  
 comarba Finnein Maige bile, décc ina oiltpe. Mac Marpar Cairpreá  
 .i. uasal raccarte rai 7 rruiré rínoir Eireann décc i nġlind da loca. Trí  
 longa do longaib ġall na ninnrís do buain amach do Ultaib, 7 a bpoiríno do  
 marbað .i. píce ar céo a líonríde. Maióm Feirtri Súilíge for Chenél Conaill  
 ríá cCenél nEogain in ro marbað Ua Tairceart, .i. Eccerpac, go rochaíðib  
 oile. Creachaíð, 7 inbreáð Maige dairbpe la Muirébsirtach Ua móríam for  
 ríora Teatba. Slóiccís lá Muimneachaib co Shiað Fuait do ríagíð Domnaill,  
 mac meic Lochlainn, aét ní rugrat ġialla na airtreíde. Míde do páruġaíð  
 eirtir Donnchaíð, mac Muirchaíð, 7 Concobaí, mac Maoileachlainn. Flaité-  
 bsirtach Ua Flaitébsirtaiġ, tighsinná síl Muiréadhaíġ 7 iartraí Connaéct, do  
 marbað do Mhaduadán Ua Cuanna i ccionnaí dailta Ruairí Uí Concobaí,  
 .i. Ruairí na roide buíde, ríġ Connaéct. Ar do bhaídam báir Flaitébsirtaiġh  
 aorubhradh,

Ocht mbliadna nochat ar míle,  
 O ġein mic Dé dairé nřrtaiġ,  
 Ní rġél fáir, aét ir dńrń deimín,  
 Co báir feiðil Flaitébsirtaiġ.

Diapinat, mac Enna, mic Diapmata, rí Laiġín, do marbað do chloind  
 Muiréada, mic Diapmata. Catarnach, mac an tSionnaiġ Uíoir, tighsinná  
 Tethba, do marbað dairéir Teatba, .i. dUa Airte, hi ríoll. Macraíth  
 Ua Flaiten do orcom do Muirtir Tlamain hi Maigh Eilí. Mac Meic-

Island, off the north coast of the county of Donegal.

<sup>a</sup> *Successor of Mura Othna*: i. e. Abbot of Fahan, in the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.

<sup>r</sup> *Fearsat-Suilíge*: i. e. *trajectus*; or crossing of the Swilly, now Farsetmore, situated about two miles to the east of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under A. D. 1567.

<sup>s</sup> *Magh-Dairbhre*: i. e. Plain of the Oaks. This name is now obsolete. It was probably near

Loch Daibhreach, or Lough Derryvaragh, which form a part of the north-east boundary of Teathbha, or Teffia, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>t</sup> *Flaithbheartach Ua Flaithbheartaigh*: *anglicè* Flaherty O'Flaherty.—See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, pp. 367, 368.

<sup>u</sup> *Ua Cuanna*.—Now anglicised Cooney and Coyne, without the prefix Ua or O'.

<sup>w</sup> *Ruaidhri na Soigh buidhe*: i. e. Rory, Roderic or Roger of the Yellow Greyhound Bitch. Dr.



Ireland in general; Eochaidh, successor of Cianan; Ronan Ua Daimhin, who was at first successor of Feichin, and afterwards a distinguished moderator; Maelmartin Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Mura Othna<sup>q</sup>; and Learghus, died on the same day. Flaithbheartach, son of Tighearnach Bairrceach, successor of Finnen of Magh-bile, died on his pilgrimage. Mac Maras Cairbreach, a noble priest, a doctor and learned senior of Ireland, died at Gleann-da-locha. Three of the ships of the foreigners were captured, and their crews slain, by the Ulidians; one hundred and twenty was their number. The battle of Fearsat-Suilighe<sup>r</sup> was gained over the Cinel-Conaill by the Cinel-Eoghain, in which Ua Taircheirt, i. e. Eigceartach, was slain, with a number of others. The plundering and wasting of Magh-Dairbhre<sup>s</sup>, by Muircheartach Ua Briain, against the men of Teathbha. An army was led by the Munstermen to Sliabh-Fuaid, to oppose Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn; but they obtained neither hostages nor pledges. Meath was laid waste [during the contests] between Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, and Conchobhar, son of Macleachlainn. Flaithbheartach Ua Flaithbheartaigh<sup>t</sup>, lord of Sil-Muireadhaigh and West Connaught, was slain by Madadhan Ua Cuanna<sup>n</sup>, in revenge of the blinding of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, i. e. Ruaidhri na Soigh buidhe<sup>w</sup>, King of Connaught. Of the year of the death of Flaithbheartach was said:

Eight years and ninety above a thousand,  
From the birth of the Son of God all-strengthening,  
It is no vain story, but it is absolutely certain,  
To the death of the faithful Flaithbheartach.

Diarmaid, son of Enna, son of Diarmaid, King of Leinster, was killed by the sons of Murchadh, son of Diarmaid. Catharnach, son of the Sinnach Odhar<sup>x</sup>, lord of Teathbha, was treacherously slain by Ua hAirt, of East Teathbha. Maccraith Ua Flaithen was plundered by Muintir-Tlamain, at Magh-Elli<sup>y</sup>.

O'Conor translates this, *Rodericus Margaritarum flavarum*; but this is certainly incorrect. Dr. Lynch explains it "*Ruaidrius na pargé buíde*, i. e. *a flavo cane venatico dictus*," in his translation of Keating's *History of Ireland*; and O'Flaherty, more accurately, renders it "*Rodericus de flava cane*," in *Ogygia*, p. 440.

<sup>x</sup> *Sinnach Odhar*: i. e. the Pale Fox.

<sup>y</sup> *Magh-Elli*.—Now Moyelly, a townland in the parish of Kilmanaghan, barony of Kilcoursey, and King's County. This is a part of the ancient territory of Muintir-Tadhgain, which was a subdivision of Teathbha, or Teffia.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under A. D. 1518.

paít, fíleð, aipð fíle na Mumán, décc. Mac Gaiéin Ua Mórda, tígíuna Laoigíur, do marbað dia muinntir féin. Dubóblaig, inígn Diairmata, mic Taidg, bñ Mhuiréscraig Uí bhríain, décc. Deapbporgaill, inígn Taidg mic Giollaátpaice, mátaip Mhuiréscraig, 7 Taidg Uí bhríain, décc 1 nGíonn dá locha. Corcach Mumán do loccað durnóir. Depésc Cluana mic Nóir do arccain do Mhuinntir Clamáin .i. do Coincaille mac mic Aóda. Mac Giollaóimnig 1 Uraðain, comalta Mhurchaid 1 bhríain, do marbað do Chloinn Chorpraig, 7 dEoganaét tuairceir Clach, 7 po marbað triocha eittir mnai 7 pior inn.

Aoir Críort, mile noch a naoi. Donócað, mac meic Maonaigh, abb lae, décc. Diairmait Ua Maolaithgen, aipínneach Dúin, décc oíche Cárc. Uaínnacán Ua Macáire, comorba Colmáin mic Lenín, Annud Ua Longargain, comorba Colaim mic Cremenáinn, abb Tíre dá gíar, décc. Caoncomrac Ua baogíll do gááil eppcopoide Arda maca dia Domnaig Chincéigíur. Slóigfó lá Muiréscraig Ua móríain, 7 la Léit Mhóda co Shabh Fuait do raigíð gíall Uí Lochlainn, 7 boí Domnall 1 neplaine por a éionn, 7 do róine, comarba Phátpaice, píe mbliaða eittir tuairceir Epeann 7 Léit Mhóda, conað amlaíð rin po rccarrat don éur rin. Slóigfó lá Domnall Ua Lachlainn 7 la Clannab Néill an tuairceir tap Tuaim 1

\* *Clann-Choscraigh*.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under A. D. 1062, p. 882, *supra*.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

"A. D. 1098. Flathvertagh O'Flathvertay, king of West-Connaght, killed by Kindred-Mureay. Three shippes of the Gentyes" [*rectè*, Galls] "of the Ilands robbed by Ulstermen, and their men killed, viz., 120, or a little lesse" [*rectè*, a little more, "*vel paulo plus*" in orig.—ED.] "Maelisa Ua Sture, scribe of phylosophy in Mounster, nay of all Scotts" [*scriba philosophiæ Momoniensium immo omnium Scotorum*], "*in pace quievit*. Diarmaid mac Enna mic Diarmada, king of Lenster, killed by Murcha mac Diarmod's sonns. Eocha, Coarb of Kianan, *post penitentiam obiit*. Ronan O'Davin, Coarb of Fechin Fovar, *prius et religiosus optimus, post*

*penitentiam*; Maelmartan O'Kelly, Coarb of Mura Othna, *largus et sapiens in una die quieverunt*. Flahvertach mac Tierny Barky, Coarb of Finen, *in peregrinatione mortuus est*. Donell O'Hena, Archbishop of West Europe, and bright fountain of the world, *post penitentiam optimam x. Kal. Decembris vitam feliciter finivit*. Makmaras Carbrech, chosen soul-frend" [*amárca togarde*]; "Donell mac Rovartai, Coarb of Columbkille, during his life" [*prius pé, rectè*, for a time], "*in pace dormierunt*. The overthrow of Kindred-Conell by Kindred-Owen at Fersad-Suliche, where Egert O'Torchert, and others, were slaine. This yeare Hugh O'Mayleoin, Coarb of Kiaran of Clon-mic-Nois, *natus est*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the entries given by the Four Masters, under the year 1098, are set down in the

The son of Macraith, poet, chief poet of Munster, died. The son of Gaeithin Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, was killed by his own people. Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg, and wife of Muircheartach Ua Briain, died. Dearbhforgaill, daughter of Tadhg Mac Gillaphadraig, and the mother of Muircheartach and Tadhg Ua Briain, died at Gleann-da-locha. Corcach-Mumhan was burned for the most part. The oratory of Cluain-mic-Nois was burned by Muintir-Tlamain, i.e. by Cucaille Mac Aedha. Mac-Gillachoinnigh Ui-Uradhain, foster-brother of Murchadh Ua Briain, was slain by the Clann-Choscraigh<sup>z</sup> and the Eoghanacht of the north of Cliach; and thirty persons, both women and men, were killed in revenge of him.

The Age of Christ, 1099. Donnchadh, grandson of Maenach, Abbot of Ia, died. Diarmaid Ua Maelaithghein, airchinneach of Dun, died on Easter Night. Uamnachan Ua Mictire<sup>a</sup>, successor of Colman, son of Lenin; [and] Annudh Ua Longargain<sup>b</sup>, successor of Colum, son of Cremhthann, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, died. Caencomhrac Ua Baeighill assumed the bishopric of Ard-Macha on Whitsunday. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain and the people of Leath-Mhogha to Sliabh-Fuaid, to obtain the hostages of [Domhnall] Ua Lochlainn, and Domhnall was in readiness to meet them; but the successor of Patrick made a year's peace between the north of Ireland and Leath-Mhogha, and so they separated for that time. An army was led by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn and the Clanna-Neill of the North across Tuaim<sup>c</sup>, into Ulidia.

Annals of Clonmacnoise, at 1097, thus:

"A. D. 1097" [*rectè*, 1098]. "King Mortagh O'Bryen tooke the spoyles of the people of Teaffa, and wasted them this year. All Meath was wasted and destroyed between Donnogh mac Murrogh, and Connor mac Moyleseaghlyn, both of the O'Melaughlyns. Flathvertagh O'Flathvertye was killed by one Mathew O'Kwanna, for putting out Rowrie O'Connor's eyes. Flathvertagh was prince of Silmorrey and Iarther Connought. O'Hairt, prince of the East of Teaffa, killed treacherously. Kaharnagh Mac-en-Tynnaye, *alias* Foxe, prince of Teaffa. Dowchowly, daughter of Dermott mac Teige, wife to King Mortagh, and Queen of Ireland,

died. Donnough mac Murrogh O'Melaghlyn tooke the kingdom and government of Meath upon him. Dervorgill, daughter of Teig Mac Gilpatrick, mother of King Moriartagh O'Bryen, Queen of Ireland, died this year."

<sup>a</sup> *Ua Mictire*.—Now *anglicè* Wolfe.

<sup>b</sup> *Ua Longargain*.—Now Lonnergan, or Londergan, without the prefix Ua or O'. This name is very common in the neighbourhood of Cashel, in the county of Tipperary.

<sup>c</sup> *Tuaim*.—More usually called Fearsat-Tuama, now Toome, between Leigh Neagh and Lough Beg, on the confines of the counties of Londonderry and Antrim.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 148 and 183, col. 2.

nUlltoib. Ulaib dno illongporc ar a ceionn ag Craoib tulca. Saigir na rloig ar roctain co haon maigin iomairsec nucchra for arail. Compairc na dá marcpluagh. Maibid for marcpluagh Ulaib, 7 marbair ar ua ham-ráin ann. Fáccbairc Ulaib iarrin an longporc, 7 loircit Clanna Néill é, 7 tsraic Craoib Tulca do bhar dób iar rin dá aittire, 7 comorba Comgaill hí patagfir ppi dá aittire oile. Conaib dó rin do ráidibh,

Tucca géill Ulaib ar eiccin,  
Inmirit riadain co féicch,  
La Domnall co loinne leomáin,  
Ruigrig Cloinne hEogain fél.  
Dá eittire tréna tucca,  
Do laochraib Ulaib ó céin,  
An tsir gan díobair abb Comgaill,  
Do ríogad Domnall I Néill.  
In nomad bliadain ar nochair,  
Ar míle bliadain go mbliadhb,  
O gair Críort cinnce gan éríonad,  
Ar innce ro ríolad roin.  
I mbliadain coiccidib uathad,  
I tsir bliadain fair iar fut,  
Co cruaid iar ngairne gan creanca,  
Iar mbuain Craoib Tealcá tug.

Ruaidri Ua Ruadacan, tighina airéir Oirgiall, 7 macaomríog Éireann, décc irin xlu a plata, 7 irin deccad Callainn do December. Cfhair 7 Ceall dapa do lorcad i nearrach na bliadair. Domhlaic Arda rraia do lorcad. Caerairid, .i. maibm Loairn gairid, rra marair Tírbá, .i. rra Muirir Tairgair, for a airéir, dúb i ttoráir do Cloinn Diarmadae don chur rin. Muiréirach Ua hAiré, tighina Tírbá, co rochairid oile am-

<sup>4</sup> *Craebh-Tulcha*.—Now Crewe, near Glenavy, in the barony of Massareene, and county of Antrim.—See note <sup>2</sup>, under the year 1003, p. 750, *supra*. This place derived its name from a wide-spreading tree, under which the kings of Ulidia were inaugurated, like Bile Maighe-Adhair, in

Thomond.—See note under the year 981.

<sup>5</sup> *The Daimhliag*: i.e. the great stone church or Cathedral of Ardstraw, in the county of Tyrone.

<sup>6</sup> *Lochan-geiridh*.—The nearest name to this now to be found in or near Teffia, in Westmeath,

The Ulidians were encamped before them at Craebh-Tulcha<sup>d</sup>. On coming together, the hosts press the battle on each other. Both the cavalries engage. The Ulidian cavalry was routed, and Ua hAmhrain slain in the conflict. After this the Ulidians left the camp, and the Clanna-Neill burned it, and cut down [the tree called] Craebh-Tulcha. After this two hostages were given up to them, and the successor of Comhghall as security for two hostages more. Of this was said :

The hostages of Ulidia were brought by force,  
 As witnesses distinctly relate,  
 By Domhnall of the lion fury,  
 Chief of the generous race of Eoghan.  
 Two brave hostages were given  
 Of the heroes of Ulidia on the spot,  
 The third without reproach, the Abbot of Comhghall,  
 To acknowledge Domhnall Ua Neill as king.  
 The ninth year above ninety,  
 And a thousand years of fame,  
 From the birth of Christ, certain without decay,  
 Was that in which these things were accomplished.  
 From the year in which cook-houses were few,  
 The third was that in which,  
 With vigour, after difficulty unspeakable,  
 After cutting down Craebh-Tealcha, he brought them [i. e. the hostages].

Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhagain, lord of the east of Oirghialla, and the most distinguished of the dynasts of Ireland, died in the fortieth year of his chieftainship, and on the tenth of the Calends of December. Ceanannus and Cill-dara were burned in the spring of this year. The Daimhliag<sup>e</sup> of Ard-sratha was burned. A victory, i. e. the Breach of Lochan-geiridh<sup>f</sup>, was gained by the people of West Teathbha, i. e. by Muintir-Tadhgain, over the people of the east of the same, wherein were slain of the Clann-Diarmada on that occasion, Muirchear-tach Ua hAirt, lord of Teathbha, and many others along with him, and among

is Loughanagor, *loácn na gcopp*, i. e. the Small beggan, and barony of Moycashel.—See the Ordnance Map of Westmeath, sheets 32 and 38.

maile ppiur im Ua Lachtanán. Donnchað Ua hAicir, tighfina Maige hAðar, décc. Mac Conmara, mac Domnaill, tighfina Ua cCairín, décc.

Aoir Críort, mile céo. Aoð Ua hErimoin, eppcop Cille dapa, Conn Mac Gillebuidé, abb Mungairde, ruí egnaidé, 7 ppiur rfnóir Mumán, dég. Flann Ua Cionaeða, aipéindeach Áta Truim 7 apó ollam Míde. Macraic Ua Plaitén, comorba Ciapáin 7 Crónán Tuama Driene, décc ina oiltpe 1 nAcaró bó. Do Uib Fiacrac Fella a cenél. Cúmfda Ua Laegcáin apó taoireach Sil Rónán, opdán 7 aipéur ppi Tstéba 7 Ua Néill an deirceirp apésha, décc iar ccian aoir, 7 iar noiltpe foda, hi tzig mic Cuind na mbocht hi cCluain mic Nóir. Slóiccó lá Muiréshach Ua mbriain co popla ppi nEreann imme co pángattar co hEarruaid. Tionóilic Cenel Conaill do corpaná a típe ppiú, 7 po ppiáirp ap éiccin ap Mhuiréshach co na pch-paióte poó ina ppiéing gan mopeað, gan gilla, gan aittipe. Cpeach-pluacó lá mac meic Lochlainn lá níg nOilig, co po aippe 7 co po indip Gulla 7 ppoa bpih. Mor longur Gall lár an Muiréshach céona, go pángattar Doire ap a aoi ní deirgeirp nach cion, 7 ní po loirp ní, 7 pop accaibp a nap lá mac meic Lochlainn eitp mapbað, 7 baðað. Donnchað Ua hEochaða, pí Ulað, 7 opfm do maicib Ulað ime do Ghabail lá Domnaill Ua Lachlainn, lá píog nOilig ipin cúicceað Callainn lún. Giolla na naom

\* *O'Lachtanain*.—Now anglicised Laughnan, and sometimes changed to Mac Loughlin, and even to Loftus.

<sup>b</sup> *Magh-Adhair*.—A level district lying between Ennis and Tulla, in the county of Clare.—See note under A. D. 981 and 1599. Ua hAichir, now *anglice* O'Hehir and Hare, was afterwards driven from Magh-Adhair by the Ui-Caisin, and he settled in Ui-Cormaic, on the west side of the River Fergus, and between it and the mountain of Sliabh Callain.

<sup>i</sup> *Mac Conmara*.—Now anglicised Mac Namara. This family was originally seated in the territory of Ui-Caisin, the name and extent of which are still preserved in that of the deanery of Ogashin, in the county of Clare.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1099. Great sleaing" [*recte*, great dearth of provisions] "in all Ireland. Kells perished by fyre" [*Ceanannus igne dissipata est*]. "Diarmaid O'Malahgin, Airchinnech of Dun, in Easter eve dyed. Kildare to the half burnt" [*Ceall dara de media parte cremata est*]. "Coyncourack O'Boyle tooke uppon him the Bushoprick of Ardmach on Whytsontyde Sondai. Donogh mac Maenay, Abbot of Ia; Uam-nachan O'Mactyre, .i. Wolf's-sonn, Coarb of Mac-Lenin; Annad O'Longargan, Coarb of Colum mac Cremthainn, in pace pausaverunt. An army by Murtagh O'Bryan and by Lehmoa, to Mountain Fuaid, untill Donell, Coarb of Patrick, concluded a yeare's cessation betwyn them and the North of Ireland. An army by Donell O'Lochlainn, and by the North of Ireland, beyond Toym in Ulster; but Ulster being

the rest Ua Lachtnain<sup>g</sup>. Donnchadh Ua hAichir, lord of Magh-Adhair<sup>h</sup>, died. Mac Conmara<sup>i</sup>, son of Domhnall, lord of Ui-Caisin, died.

The Age of Christ, 1100. Aedh Ua hEremhoin, Bishop of Cill-dara; Conn Mac Gillabhuidhe<sup>k</sup>, Abbot of Mungairid, a distinguished wise man, and [most] learned senior of Munster, died. Flann Ua Cinaetha, airchinneach of Ath-Truim, and chief poet of Meath [died]. Macraith Ua Flaithen, successor of Ciaran, and Cronan of Tuaim-Greine, died on his pilgrimage at Achadh-bo; he was of the tribe of \*Ui-Fiachrach-Fella<sup>l</sup>. Cumeadha Ua Laeghachain, head chieftain of Sil-Ronain, the ornament and glory of the men of Teathbha, and of the southern Ui-Neill in general, died at an advanced age, and after long pilgrimage, in the house of Mac Cuinn na mBocht, at Cluain-mic-Nois. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the choice part of the men of Ireland about him, until they arrived at Eas Ruaidh<sup>m</sup>. The Cinel-Conaill assembled to defend their country against them; and they compelled Muircheartach and his forces to return back without booty, without hostages, without pledges. A plundering army was led by the grandson of Lochlainn; and he plundered and preyed the foreigners and the men of Breagha. The great fleet<sup>n</sup> of the foreigners was brought by the same Muircheartach [Ua Brian], till he arrived at Doire; but they did not commit aggression or injure anything, but were cut off by the grandson of Lochlainn, both by killing and drowning. Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia, and some of the chieftains of Ulidia along with him, were taken prisoners by Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, King of Oileach, on the

in campe at Krivtulcha, both their horsemen encountered; the horse of Ulster were put to flight, where O'Hamrain was killed. Ulster then left the campe, and burnt it, and cutt downe Krivetulcha. Two pledges were given them, and the Coarb of Comgall for two more. The Doimliag of Ardsrah burnt by the men of Kryve upon O-Fiachrach's. Roary O'Ruogan, King of East Airgiall, and the most vertuous of all the kings of Ireland, in the 45th yeare of his raigne, in *x. Kal. Decembris vitam finivit*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>k</sup> *Mac Gillabhuidhe*.—Now anglicised Mac Gilwee, and sometimes corruptly, Macavoy and Macaboy.

<sup>l</sup> *Ui-Fiachrach-Fella*.—Fella, or Fealla, was the name of a district situated on the west side of Lough Ree, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>m</sup> *Eas Ruaidh*.—Now Assaroe, or the Salmon Leap, a celebrated cataract at Ballyshannon, in the county of Donegal.

<sup>n</sup> *The great fleet*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 504:

"Murchertachus O'Briein (*Princeps Australis Hiberniæ*) cum magna advenarum classe venit Doriam, civitatem invasurus. Sed nihil effecit, licet iavitus. Nam ejus exercitus partim gladio cæsus, partim undis absumptus, ingenti clade deletus est per Hua Lochlainn, nempe Domnaldum Septemtrionalis Hiberniæ principem."

Ua hEidín, tighfíona iarthair Connacht, décc, 7 a adnacał hı cCluain mic Nóir. Mac mic Siollacolum Uí Donnauil, tighfíona Cenel Luigbó do marbadh la a múintir péirrin. Siollabrigde Ua Cuirc, tighfíona Murccraige breogain, décc. Airib Ua hAmpadain, tighfíona Dhal rFiatach, décc. Ecrí Ua Maolmuire, tighfíona Cianachta, do marbad lá hUa cConcobaır Ciannachta an Shleinne. An céo King henry do gabail ríogachta Saxan .i. Augustyn. Mórrluağ lá Laignib go pangattar co Shab Fuait, 7 go po loircreat Airgialla, 7 Uı Méit 7 Fır Roir.

Aoir Críort, míle céo a haon. Fearbomnach, eppcop Cille dapa, Corbmac Ua Mail, eppcop Shlinne dá locha, Maolciaráin Ua Donnara, rruir Shnóir Cluana mic Nóir, Muirgír Ua Muirbdaig, aircindeach Cluana Connacne, do écc ina ailtire hı cCluain mic Noir. Comdál Leite Moba hı cCairiol im Muiréirach Ua mbrian, co maireb laoch 7 clérec, im hUa nDúnáin, uaral eppcop 7 airb rínoir Eirinn, comd annrin tucc Muiréirach Ua brian an Eadbairt na tucc rí péime riamh .i. Cairiol na ríog do Eadbairt do cráibdeachab cñ oplaim laoch na Cleirich fair acht crahbduich Eirinn co coitcñd. Mórrluaicécb lá Muiréirach Ua brian, la rígh Mumán, co ríraib Mumán go Laignib, go nOrraigib, 7 co ríraib Míde, 7 co ríraib Connacht dar Earruaib ı nlır Eogain, 7 po airce lmr Eogain, 7 po loirc il céalla, 7 il dúine im Fhataın Mura, 7 im Aıo rraća,

\* *The first Henry.*—Henry the First was elected King of England on the 4th, and crowned at Westminster on Sunday, the 5th of August, A. D. 1100.—See *Chronology of History*, by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, pp. 296 and 366.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1100. Flann O'Cinaeh, Airchinnech of Trym and Archpoet of Meath" [died]. "Donogh mac Eochaa, king of Ulster, and some of the sept of Ulster about him, were taken by Donell O'Lochlainn, king of Ailech, *in quint. Kal. Junii*. An army by Donell O'Lochlainn, and he preyed the men of Bregb and Fyngall. An army by Murtagh O'Brian to Esroa. The navy of Dublin to Inis-Owen, where most of them perished by

drowning and killing. Makilcolume, O'Donell's sonn, killed by his" [own tribe], "being king of Kindred-Lugach. Assi O'Hanragan, minion of Dal-Fiatach; Gilbryde O'Cuirk, king of Muskraı-Breoaın; and Gillnanaev O'Heine, king of Fiachrachs, *mortui sunt*. Echry O'Maelmuire, king of Cianacht, killed by O'Conor of Kyannacht."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the entries given by the Four Masters under A. D. 1100, are to be found in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under 1098, as follows:

"A. D. 1098" [*rectè*, 1100]. "Donnell mac Donnogh, king of Scotland, was blinded of both his eyes by his own brother. Mac Loghlyn of Ulster, with his forces, preyed the Danes. King Mortagh, with his forces of Ireland, went to Easroe of Ulster to gett hostages of the



fifth of the Calends of June. Gilla-na-naemh Ua hEidhin, lord of West Connaught, died, and was interred at Cluain-mic-Nois. The son of Gillacholuim Ua Domhnaill, lord of Cinel-Luighdheach, was killed by his own people. Gilla-bhrighdhe Ua Cuirc, lord of Muscraighe-Breoghain, died. Aissidh Ua hAmhradhain, lord of Dal-Fiatach, died. Echri Ua Maelmuire, lord of Cianachta, was killed by Ua Conchobhair of Cianachta-Glinne [-Geimhin]. The first King Henry<sup>o</sup> assumed the kingdom of England in August. A great army was led by the Leinstermen till they arrived at Sliabh Fuaid; and they burned Airghialla, Ui-Meith, and Fir-Rois.

The Age of Christ, 1101. Feardomhnach, Bishop of Cill-dara; Cormac Ua Mail, Bishop of Gleann-da-locha; Maelchiarain Ua Donnghusa, learned senior of Cluain-mic-Nois; Muirgheas Ua Muireadhaigh, airchinneach of Cluain-Connhaicne<sup>p</sup>, died on his pilgrimage. A meeting of Leath-Mogha was held at Caiseal by Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the chiefs of the laity, and Ua Dunain, noble bishop and chief senior, with the chiefs of the clergy; and on this occasion Muircheartach Ua Briain made a grant such as no king had ever made before, namely, he granted Caiseal of the kings to religious<sup>q</sup>, without any claim of layman or clergyman upon it, but the religious of Ireland in general. A great army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain, King of Munster, with the men of Munster, Leinster, Osraighe, Meath, and Connaught, across Eas-Ruaidh, into Inis-Eoghain; and he plundered Inis-Eoghain, and burned many churches and many forts about Fathan-Mura<sup>r</sup>, and about Ard-sratha; and he demolished

North, and returned without hostages, prey, or boottie, with the loss of many of his horse and men in that journey. King Mortagh again, accompanied with a great fleet of Danes, arrived in Derry in Ulster, and did no outrages by the way, and were mett by the son of Mac Laghlyn, who gave them an overthrow, and made a slaughter upon them."

<sup>p</sup> *Cluain-Connhaicne*: i. e. the Lawn or Meadow of the Connhaicne, now the village of Cloon, in the barony of Mohill, and county of Leitrim, where St. Cruimhthear Fraech erected a monastery in the sixth century.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under A. D. 1253.

<sup>q</sup> *To religious*.—It is not easy to understand the exact nature of this grant. It appears to be a grant to the canobites, with exemption from any duties to lay persons, or secular ecclesiastics.—See the *Miscellany* of the Irish Archaeological Society, pp. 131, 153, 154, 155, for a charter, by which the King of Tara and others granted Disert-Columbkille at Kells, in Meath, to religious for ever, about the year 1084.

<sup>r</sup> *Fathan-Mura*.—Now Fahan, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen, county of Donegal, where St. Mura, the patron saint of the Cinel-Eoghain, was held in the highest veneration.

7 po rcaoir Ghrianán Oilig i ndioḡail Cinn coraḡ do ḡorcaoilead, 7 do muraḡ la Domnall Ua Lochlainn feact riam, 7 po rímachte Muircértach for a plocch cloḡ gacha builec lóin da raiḡe aca do bpeit leḡ ó oileach co luimneach. Ar dia foraitimst do ráidḡ,

Ní éuala comnmḡ neimur,  
Cíat éuala comnmḡ muirur  
ḡar comnmḡ clocha Oilig,  
For ḡroigib plaḡa Fuimḡ.

Do chuaid Muircértach iarrin tar Fírtair Campa i nUitrib, 7 tucc gialla Ulaḡ, 7 táimce timcell Eriḡn iomlán fíí pé caieitigiri ar mír gan cat gan fuabairt, 7 do ḡeachaid iar rligib Míḡluachra dia éig. An rligib timcill ainm an troligib rin. Císch do chuaid Donnchadh Ua Maoileachlainn, tigḡina Míḡe, hi Fínnmairg 7 hí cConaillibh, co tucc cpeach anbóill do buaid, 7 tarraid Cúcairí Ua Círbail, tigḡina Fínnmairg 7 Oirgíall cpeach ḡiobh i nAipgeitiglionn, 7 po marbaḡ lair an rlig ḡor farraid aḡ bſec, 7 do rocair dḡa Echtigḡin Ua ḡrain, tigḡina ḡrſgḡaine, 7 mac meic Cairḡḡn Uí Mailruain, 7 Ua Inorḡáin, coireac teaḡlaig Uí Mhaoileachlainn, 7 dá céḡ amaille fíí. Donnchadh, mac Airt Uí Ruairc, tigḡina Conmaicne, 7 ríḡḡaḡna Connact, do marbaḡ lair an nḡiollarronmaol Ua Ruairc. Catál Ua Muirpeaccán, tigḡina Teatḡa, do marbhaḡ do aipḡḡ Tſḡa. Deapbail, mḡḡn Uí Maoileachlainn, décc. Donnchadh Ua hEochaḡa, rí Ulaḡ, do fuarlaccaḡ a cuibpeac lá Domnall mac meic Lochlainn lá ríḡ nAilig tar cḡḡ a meic, 7 a comalta i ndoimliaḡ Arḡa Macha tpe imḡḡe comarba Rḡa-tpaicc 7 a ramḡa apḡḡa iar ccomluḡa ḡóib po ḡhaḡaill loḡa, 7 po mionḡaib

<sup>a</sup> *Grianan-Oiligh*.—Now Greenan-Ely, which is the name of a ruined cyclopean fort, on the summit of a hill near Burt, in the barony of Inishowen. For a minute description of this fort see the Ordnance Memoir of the Parish of Templemore, county of Londonderry, *Townlands*.

<sup>c</sup> *Ceann-coradh*: *anglice* Kincora, situated at Killaloe, in the county of Clare.—See the years 1012, 1015, 1061, 1088.

<sup>n</sup> *Every sack*.—Dr. O'Connor translates this passage incorrectly as follows: "Et præcepit stricte Murchertachus exercitui suo omne saxum jaculatorium quod fuit apud eos in Arce, auferre secum ex Alichia Limericum."—p. 678.

<sup>w</sup> *Feartas-Camsa*.—Now Camus-Macosquin, near the River Bann, in the county of Londonderry.—See note <sup>f</sup>, under the year 1005, p. 755.

<sup>z</sup> *Slighe-Midhluachra*.—This was the name of the great northern road extending from Tara

Grianan-Oiligh<sup>a</sup>, in revenge of Ceann-coradh<sup>t</sup>, which had been razed and demolished by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn some time before ; and Muircheartach commanded his army to carry with them, from Oileach to Luimneach, a stone [of the demolished building] for every sack<sup>u</sup> of provisions which they had. In commemoration of which was said :

I never heard of the billeting of grit stones,  
Though I heard of the billeting of companies,  
Until the stones of Oileach were billeted  
On the horses of the king of the West.

Muircheartach after this went over Feartas-Camsa<sup>w</sup> into Ulidia, and carried off the hostages of Ulidia ; and he went the round of all Ireland in the space of a fortnight and a month, without battle, without attack, and he returned to his house by Slighe-Midhluachra<sup>x</sup>. The expedition was called "The circuitous hosting." Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Meath, set out upon a predatory excursion into Fearnmhagh, and into Conaille, and took immense spoils of cows ; but Cucaisill Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Fearnmhagh and Oirghialla, overtook one of the spoils at Airgedgleann<sup>y</sup>, and slew the host which he overtook, except very few ; among the slain were Echthighern Ua Braein, lord of Breaghmhaine ; the grandson of Cairthen Ua Mailruain ; Ua Indreadhain<sup>z</sup>, chief of Ua Maeleachlainn's household, and two hundred men along with them. Donnchadh, son of Art Ua Ruairc, lord of Connmaicene, and royal heir of Connaught, was killed by Gillasronmhaoil Ua Ruairc. Cathal Ua Muireagain, lord of Teathbha, was killed by the people of the east of Teathbha. Dearbhail, daughter of Ua Maeleachlainn, died. Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia, was liberated from fetters by Domhnall, the grandson of Lochlainn, [in exchange] for his son and his foster-brother, in the daimhliag of Ard-Macha, through the intercession of the successor of Patrick, and all his congregation, after they had mutually

into Ulster ; but its exact position has not been yet determined.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, Introduction, p. lix.

<sup>y</sup> *Airgedgleann* : i. e. the Silver Glen, or Money Glen. This is probably the place now called Moneyglen, in the parish of Donaghmoynne,

barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under A. M. 4981 ; and also note under A. D. 1460.

<sup>z</sup> *Ua Indreadhain*.—Now Hanrahan. The head of this family was chief of Corkaree, now a barony in the county of Westmeath.

na hEaccailrí an rí. Callann Ianuairí. Maġnur, rí Lochlainde, do éach-  
tann do ġabáil Eireann, amáil deapbar an rann,

Ólaðain an céo an míle,  
Cen nach mbaoġal nimpimhe,  
O ġein Críort an chrábaio ġinnn,  
Co teacht Maġnair in Eirinn.

Ġiolla na naem Ua Dúnabpa, ollam Connacht, do écc.

Aoir Críort, míle céo a dó. Muiríohach Ua Cíoróubain, aircinneach  
Lughmaio, Muġrón Ua Morġair, airdríléiginn Arda Macha, ġ. iartair  
Eorpa uile, décc hı teirt Nón October ı Munġairt hı Mumáin. Maol-  
muire Mídeach, rai raccairt Cluana hEairio, décc. Cúmaġe Ua Cai-  
pill, aircindeach Dúin, décc. Donochaio mac Echri Uı Aiteio, tanairi

\**Bachall-Isa*: i. e. the Staff of Jesus. This was the name of St. Patrick's crozier.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1101. Donogh mac Hugh O'Royrk killed by Fermanagh. Rigan, bishopp of Drommore, and all the North, *in pace quievit*. Inis-Catha rifled by Galls. An army by Murtagh O'Brian and Lethmoga into Connaght, beyond Easroa into Tyrowen, and broke downe Ailech, and burnt and spoyled very many churches about Fahan-mor and Ardsraha. They went afterwards beyond Fertas-Camsa, and burnt Culrahan, and encamped there awhyle. He took the pledges of Ulster then, *and went over at Sligo to his home*" [*rectè*, and returned home by the great road of Slighidh-Midhluchra]. "An army by Donnogh O'Maelechlainn into Fernmay, where O'Carroll mett him, and killed two hundred of them or more. Ferdounnagh, bushop of Kildare, *quievit*. Cathal O'Murigan, king of Tethva, beheaded. Donnogh O'hEochaa, king of Ulster, ransomed out of fetters by Donell Mac Laghlain's sonn, king of Ailech, for his sonn and brother in law" [*rectè*, foster-bro-

ther], "and took theire oathes on both sydes, viz. in the Doimliag of Ardmach," [through the intercession] "of the Coarb of Patrick and Patrick's Samtha" [i. e. clergy] "withall, after swearing by Jesus's Crosstaffe."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Most of the events entered by the Four Masters, under the year 1101, are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under 1100, as follows:

"A. D. 1100" [*rectè*, 1101]. "There was an assembly of all the subjects of Ireland at Cashell, in the pressence of King Mortagh, and in the pressence of O'Downan, archbushopp and elder of Ireland, with the clergy of the kingdome, where the king, of his meer motion and free will, granted to the church, and all devout members thereof, such a graunt as none of his predecessors, the kings of Ireland, ever granted to the church before, which was his chiefest seat, court, and town of Cashell, to be held in common by all spirituall men and women in perpetuall" [*rectè*, perpetuity] "to them and their successors for ever. King Mortagh, with the forces of Munster, Lynster, Ossory, Meath, and Connought, went to Easroe, in Inis-Owen"

sworn on the Bachall-Isa<sup>a</sup> and the relics of the Church, on the eleventh of the Calends of January. Maghnus, King of Lochlann, came to invade Ireland, as this quatrain testifies :

A year above one hundred and a thousand,  
Without any danger of miscalculation,  
From the birth of Christ of the pure religion,  
Till the coming of Maghnus to Ireland.

Gilla-na-naemh Ua Dunabhra, chief poet of Connaught, died.

The Age of Christ, 1102. Muireadhach Ua Ciordhubhain<sup>b</sup>, airchinneach of Lughmhadh. Mughron Ua Morgair, chief lector of Ard-Macha, and of all the west of Europe, died on the third of the Nones of October, at Mungairit, in Munster. Maeltuired Midheach, a learned priest of Cluain-Iraird, died. Cumhaighe Ua Cairill, airchinneach of Dun [Padraig], died. Donnchadh, son of

[*recte*, went by Easroe into Inis-Owen], "in the North; destroyed all the towns, fortes, and churches of Inis-Owen, and brake downe the stone-house that was in Aileagh, and afterwards went over Fertas Camsa to Ulster" [i.e. Ulidia, or Eastern Ulster], "took their hostages, and so went over all Ireland in the space of six weeks, without disturbance, strife, or impediment of any man. Two companies of Kerne contended together in Clonvicknose, that is to say, Moynter-Hagan and Moynter-Kenay, where in the end, Gillafin mac Wallachan, chieftain of Sileanmchie, was slain."

<sup>b</sup> *Muireadhach Ua Ciordhubhain*.—Now *anglice*. Murray O'Kirwan. The family now always write this name Kirwan, without the prefix O'.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1102. Sworts of Colum Cille burnt, Donogh mac Echry O'Haity, heyre of Oneachay, killed by Ulster. Donnell mac Tiernain O'Roirk, king of Conmaene, killed" [by the Conmaene themselves]. "Cumay O'Carrill, Airchinnech

of Dun, *mortuus est*. Flahvertach O'Fothay, kinge of O'Fiachrach of Ardsraha, killed by the men of Lurg. An army by Kindred-Owen into Macova, and Ulster came bee night into their camp, and killed Sitrick O'Maelfavall and Sitrick mac Conray mic Owen, and others, the first being king of Carrack-Brachay. Manus, king of Denmark, with a great navy, came to the Ile of Mann, and made peace of one yeare with Ireland. The hostages of Ireland given into the hands of Donell, Patrick's Coarb, for a twelve months peace, between Murtagh O'Brian and Donnell O'Lochlann, and the rest. Mureach O'Cieruvan, Airchinnech of Lugvay, killed by the men of Meath. Rosailithir, with the fryers, spoyled by O'Neachay, in revenge of the killing of O'Donnchaa. Casshill burnt by Ely. Mughron O'Morgair, archlector of Ardmac, and the west of all Europe, in presence of many witnesses in the 3. Non. of October, *vitam feliciter finivit*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise want the years 1101, 1102, and 1103.

Ua nEaéach, do mairbad do Ulltoibh. Domnall, mac Tighfínáin Uí Ruairc, tighfína bpeirne, ⁊ Conmaicene ⁊ Connacht uile fpi pe do mairbadh do Conmaicneibh féirrin. Plaitébsitach, mac Fotaíð, tighfína Ua Fiaépac Árho ppaéa, do mairbadh dfrsaib Luircc. Slóicéfb lá Cenél nEógain co Maḡ Coda. Do loctar Ulaíð ipin oíðce ipin longport co po mairbat Siuicce Ua Maolpaíail tighfína Cairpge bpaíacháde, ⁊ Siuicce, mac Conpaioi, mic Eógain. Eitepeaða fpi nEipionn hlláin Domnall mic Amalḡaða, comarba Pháttapaice, pe, fíe mbliaðna eitip Domnall Ua Lochlainn, ⁊ Muirébsitach Ua bpaian. Mac na heplaimé Ua Donnchaða do mairbad do Copca Laiḡde. Slóicéfb fpi nEpeano co hAé eliaé ⁊ naḡhaíð Maḡnupa ⁊ ḡall Lochlainne tangattar dionopað Epeann co nobhnapat fíe mbliaðna fpi fpaib Epeann, co ttapat Muirébsitach a ingfn do Sícpaíð, mac Maḡnupa, ⁊ tuc peotta ⁊ arḡaða ionða. Muirébsitach Ua Conchobair Paile, do écc. Siuic, mac Conníða Uí Laoḡacáin, taoipeac, Síl Rónáin, do écc. Muirébsitach Ua Maolpeachlaimn do aitépíogað, ⁊ píge do ḡabáil do Mhupchað dap éipi. Niall mac Néill Uí Ruairc, píogaína bpeirne, do mairbad lá fpaib Luirḡ.

Aoir Cpíopt, míle céo a tpi. Mupchað Ua Plaitécan, apéinneach Árho bó, paio nEena ⁊ naipéctail, décc ina oileipe ⁊ nÁrho Macha. Copbmac Mac Cuinn na mbocht, tanaipri abbaíð Cluana mic Nóip, ⁊ fpi Sona, paíðbip, décc. In fpi leiginn Ua Connmaig do muinip Inpi móipe, Ua Cingfb fpi leiginn Dfpmáighe, mac Mic bpaanáin, paccapt Cille dap, ⁊ Maolipora Mac Cumd na mbocht, décc. Ua Canannán do ionnapbað a tighfínup Típe Conaill lá Domnall Ua Lochlainn. Mupchað Donn Ua Ruadacán do mairbad pop cpeic ⁊ Maigh Coda, ⁊ an pluag rin do mairbad an ḡhiollaguit Uí Chobpmaic ipin ló céona. Raḡnall Ua hOcán Rechtape Teléa Occ do, mairbadh do fpaib Maighe hloéa. Coccad móp eitip Cenel Eógain ⁊ Ula, co ttámic Muirébsitach Ua bpaian co fpaib Muman, co Laiḡmb, co nOppaigib, co maib Connacht, ⁊ co fpaib Míde immo píogaib co Maḡ

<sup>c</sup> *Ard-bo* : i. e. *Collis bovis*, now Arbo, an old church giving name to a townland and parish, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone, about two miles west of Lough Neagh. There is a very ancient and elaborately sculptured stone cross at this place.—See Archdall's

*Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 678.

<sup>d</sup> *Inis-mor* : i. e. the great Island, now Inchmore, or Inishmore, an island in Lough Ree, belonging to the barony of Kilkenny west, and county of Westmeath.—See note <sup>f</sup>, under A. D. 960, p. 680, *supra*.

Echri Ua Aiteidh, Tanist of Ui-Eathach, was killed by the Ulidians. Domhnall, son of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne and Connhaicni, and of all Connaught for a time, was slain by the Connhaicni themselves. Flaithbheartach Mac Fothaidh, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was slain by the men of Lurg. An army was led by the Cinel-Eoghain to Magh-Cobha. The Ulidians entered their camp at night, and killed Sitrick Ua Maelfabhaill, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, and Sitric, son of Curoi, son of Eoghan. The hostages of the men of Ireland in the hands of Domhnall, son of Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, for a year's peace between Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, and Muircheartach Ua Briain. Mac-na-hErlaimhe Ua Donnchadha was slain by the Corca-Laighdhe. A hosting of the men of Ireland to Ath-cliath, to oppose Maghnus and the foreigners of Lochlann, who had come to plunder Ireland; but they made peace for one year with the men of Ireland; and Muircheartach gave his daughter to Sichraidh, son of Maghnus, and gave him many jewels and gifts. Muircheartach Ua Conchobhair Failghe, died. Sitric, son of Cumeadha Ua Laeghachain, chief of Sil-Ronain, died. Muircheartach Ua Maelseachlainn was deposed, and the kingship [of Meath] was assumed by Murchadh after him. Niall, son of Niall Ua Ruairc, royal heir of Breifne, was slain by the men of Lurg.

The Age of Christ, 1103. Murchadh Ua Flaithecan, airchinneach of Ard-bo<sup>e</sup>, a paragon of wisdom and instruction, died on his pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Cormac Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht, Tanist-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, and a prosperous and affluent man, died. The Lector Ua Connmhaigh, of the family of Inis-mor<sup>d</sup>; Ua Cingeadh<sup>e</sup>, lector of Dearnhach; the son of Mac Branan, priest of Cill-dara; and Maclisa Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht, died. Ua Canannain was driven from the lordship of Tir-Conaill by Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn. Murchadh Donn Ua Ruadhacan was slain on a predatory excursion in Magh-Cobha, and his host had slain Gillagott Ua Cormaic the same day. Raghnaill Ua hOcain<sup>f</sup>, lawgiver of Telach Og, was slain by the men of Magh-Itha. A great war [broke out] between the Cinel-Eoghain and the Ulidians; and Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster, Leinster, and Osraighe, and with the chiefs of Connaught, and the men of Meath, with their kings, proceeded

<sup>e</sup> *O'Cingeadh*.—Now *anglicè* King.

<sup>f</sup> *Ua hOcain*.—Otherwise written O'hAgain. This family is still very numerous near Tully-

hoge, in the county of Tyrone, and in many parts of Ulster. It is anglicised O'Hagan, and frequently Haggan, without the prefix O'.





to Magh-Cobha<sup>g</sup>, to relieve the Ulidians. Both parties went all into Machaire-Arda-Macha<sup>h</sup>, i. e. to Cill-na-gCornaire<sup>i</sup>, and were for a week laying siege to Ard-Macha. Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, with the people of the north of Ireland, was during this time in Ui-Breasail-Macha, confronting them face to face, so that he prevented the people of the four provinces of Ireland from committing depredation or aggression any further in the province. When the men of Munster were wearied, Muirheartach proceeded to Aenach-Macha, to Eamhain, and round to Ard-Macha, and left eight ounces of gold upon the altar, and promised eight score cows, and returned to Magh-Cobha, and left the people of the province of Leinster and numbers of the men of Munster there. He himself afterwards set out on a predatory excursion into Dal-Araidhe, with the King of Meath and the King of Connaught<sup>k</sup>; and Donnchadh, son of Toir-dhealbhach Ua Briain, was slain on this expedition, as were the son of Ua Conchobhair Ciarraighe, Peatadcamhain<sup>l</sup> Ua Beoain, Donnucuan Ua Duibhcinn, and a great many others of the nobility along with them. Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, with the Clanna-Neill of the North, proceeded to Magh-Cobha, to attack the camp of the Leinstermen; and the Leinstermen, the Osraighi, and the Munstermen, assembled together all the forces they had, and fought a spirited battle in Magh-Cobha, on Tuesday, the Nones of August, on the eight day after their coming into that plain. The people of Leath-Mhogha were, however, defeated, and slaughter made of them, viz. the slaughter of the Leinstermen, with Muirheartach Mac Gillamocholmog, King of Leinster, with the two Ua Lorcains, i. e. Murchadh, King of Ui-Muireadhaigh, and his brother, and with Muirheartach Mac Gormain, with a great number of others besides them; the slaughter of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, together with the two sons of Maelmordha, and Rian<sup>m</sup>, lord of Ui-Drona, and many others also; the slaughter of the Osraighi in general, with Gillaphadraig Ruadh and the chieftains of Osraighe; the slaughter of the foreigners of Ath-cliath, with Thorstan, son of Eric, with Pol, son of Amann<sup>n</sup>, and Beollan, son of Armunn, with a countless number of others; the slaughter of the men of Munster, with the two Ua Bries, i. e. two tanists of the Deisi; and with Ua Failbhe, Tanist of Corca-Dhuibhne and Erri of Leinster; with Ua Muireadhaigh, lord of Ciarraighe,

<sup>m</sup> *Rian*.—He is the progenitor of the O'Ryan  
of Idrone, in the county of Carlow.

<sup>n</sup> *Pol, son of Amann*: i. e. Paul, son of Hamond.

bað eimile dáirfín. Do deochattar Clanna Néill an tuairceirt .i. Cenel Eogan 7 Cenel Conaill, co mbuaib 7 corccar dia núbuib co rédaib romaoinech, 7 co nédaib iondaib imon pupall ríogda, 7 im camlinne, 7 im rédaib roimílaib aréna. Maḡnur, rí Lochlainne 7 na munnreð, 7 fíri po ériall forbairi for Eirinn uile, do marbað do Ultoib ar cpeich go nár a muinire imbe. bñ do bpeit dá lñam in aoinfeét irin mbliadaunri, 7 aen cōpp aca óta a mbpuinne co riḡe a nímínn, 7 a mboill uile co cor cenmota rin, 7 aigeð cáich díb ppa roile, 7 oi inḡin iaspiðe. Catálán mac Sínáin do marbað do Choirppib ḡabra. Donnchað, mac Enna, do dallas do mac Dúnlaing, l Chaellaighi. Amalḡaib mac mic Aeða mic Ruaidri .i. do Chloinn Chorccarig, do marbað dia aḡair 7 dia úríbpaḡair fén i nsoḡail a nolaḡa .i. Concoḡar, mac Ruaidri Uí Concoḡair, do marbað lairiom riar an tan rin. Maíom Aḡa Calḡan eirir airtír Tḡḡa 7 a hiarḡar in po marbað Cionaoð mac mic Amalḡaḡa, tiḡḡina Callpaige an Chalaib.

Aoir Cḡíort, míle céo a cḡair. ḡiollacḡíort Ua Ecḡiḡḡin, eppucc Cluana mic Nóir, 7 airtinneach Ardacaib eppcor Mel, décc. Flaḡfín Ua Duibidri, eppcor Airtir Laiḡḡn, Peiðlimið, mac Flaínn Maunrepeach,

<sup>o</sup> *But one body.*—"A. D. 1100. 'This year a woman in Munster was delivered of a couple of children that were joynd together in their bodys.'—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>p</sup> *Ua Caellaighi.*—This name is still extant, but usually anglicised Kelly.

<sup>q</sup> *Ath-Calḡain* : i. e. Calḡan's Ford. Not identified.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1103. A courageous skirmish between the men of Lurg and Tuahraha, where both of them were slaughtered. O'Canannan banished from being king of Tyreconnell by Donell O'Lochlainn. Morough Donn O'Ruoagan, killed in warfare at Macova, and the same army killed Gillgutt" [O'Cormaic] "the same day. Ranall O'Hogan, constable" [Reḡairpe] "of Tullaghog, killed by the mēn of Magh Itha. Great warr between Kindred-Owen and Ulstér, and Mur-

tagh O'Bryan, with the host of Mounster, of Lenster, Ossory, and with the nobility of the province of Connaght and Meath about their kings to Macova to relieve Ulster; they went on all sydes to Killcornaire, to the field of Ard-mach, and were a whole week in siege upon Ardmach. Donell O'Lochlainn, with all the northern men, were all the whyle in O'Bressall-Macha face to face to thēm; but when Mounstermen were weary Murtagh went to Aenach-mach, to Emanmach, and about to Ardmach, and left eight ounces of gold upon the alter, and promised eight score cowes. He [re]toured into Macova, and left all Lenster there, and some of Mounster: he went himself to prey Dalaray, where he lost Donogh mac Tirlagh and O'Conner, king of Kėrry's sonn, and O'Beoain, *et alii optimi*. Donell O'Lochlaynn went into the North of Ireland to Macova, to meete with Leinster. Lenster and Ossory, Mounster, and

with his son, and many others of the nobility, which it would be tedious to enumerate. The Clanna-Neill of the North, namely, the Cinel-Eoghain and Cinel-Conaill, returned to their forts victoriously and triumphantly, with valuable jewels and much wealth, together with the royal tent, the standard, and many other precious jewels. Maghnus, King of Lochlann and the Islands, and a man who had contemplated the invasion of all Ireland, was slain by the Ulidians, with a slaughter of his people about him, on a predatory excursion. A woman brought forth two children together in this year, having but one body<sup>o</sup> from the breast to the navel, and all their members perfect, with that exception, and their faces turned to each other; and these were two girls. Cathalan, Mac Seanain, was killed by the Cairbri-Gabhra, Donnchadh, son of Enna, was blinded by the son of Dunlaing Ua Caellaigh<sup>p</sup>. Amhalghaidh, grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, one of the Clann-Choscraigh, was killed by his own father and brother, in revenge of their alumnus, i. e. Conchobhar, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, who had been killed by him some time before. The battle of Ath-Calgain<sup>a</sup> between the people of the east of Teathbha and those of the west of the same territory, in which Cinaedh, son of Mac Amhalghadha, lord of Callraighe-an-Chalaidh, died.

The Age of Christ, 1104. Gillachrist Ua Echthighern, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, and airchinneach of Ardachaidh-Epscoip-Mel, died. Flaitheamh Ua Duibhidhir<sup>r</sup>, Bishop of East Leinster; Feidhlimidh, son of Flann Mainis-

Galls, as they were come against them, but Lethmoga, i. Mounster, was put to flight, and their slaughter committed, viz., the slaughter of Lenster about Murtagh Mac Gilmochoilmog, and about two O'Lorkans, and about Murtagh Mac Gorman; the slaughter of O-Cinselay about the two sons of Moylmurphy, about Rian, king of O-Dronay, with Uoaran, *et alii*; the slaughter of Ossory about Gilpatrick Roe, King of Ossory, together with the nobility of Ossory; the slaughter of the Gentiles<sup>s</sup> [*rectè*, Galls] "of Dublin, about Drostan" [*rectè*, Thorstan] "mac Erick, Paul mac Amainn, and Beollan Armunn, *et alii*; the slaughter of Mounstermen about the two O'Bricks, i. the two heyres of the Desyes, and

about O'Falve, heyre of Corkduivne, and second in Lenster" [επιζαίγεαν], "and about Mureay, king of Kerrey, with his sonn, and many more, which for brevity of wrytinge we omitt. Kindred-Owen tourned back to the North of Ireland with great sway, and many booties about the kingly pavillion, the banner, and many precious jewels" [imon pupoll riḡoa ṛ im chainlinne, ṛ im fétail imóail apéna]. "Manus, King of Denmark, killed in Ulster, with the loss of his men. Cahalan mac Senan killed by Carbry. Murcha O'Flahegan, Airchinnech of Ardbo, chiefe learned, liberall, and Doctor, dyed in pilgrimage in Ardmach."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>r</sup> Ua Duibhidhir.—Now anglicè O'Dwyer.

míleacá uiongmála do Chríste, arís ríndóir, 7 ríoi ríndara epíde. Corccrach Ua Cpuasáin, rísléiginn Chille bapa, décc. Maíom ríia nUlcóib for Dhál nAraíde, 1 corccair Duibcín Ua Dairín, 1 ríioéguin. Ua Concóbaí Corcamóruaí .i. Concóbaí mac Maoilshlainn, décc. Mac na haróce Ua Ruairc do marbað lá a bpaíepib. Dúnacá Ua Concóbaí, tígíuna Cian-nachta an Ghleinne, do marbað lá a muinntir féin. Fiachra Ua Floinn caoiracá Sil Maoilruain, do marbað lá Conmaicib. Slóighé la Muiréir-tach Ua mórmaí co Moig Muiréimne, 7 po millre tpeabair 7 arbar an maige, 7 ar for an rluaiéí rín po hírrcoraí Cúlaí Ua Camdealbáin, tígíuna Loegairc hí tpeaigbaile, 7 acbaí de iarain a ceim mór. Slóighé lá Donnall Ua Lochlainn co Maí Cóbá, co tpeu gíalla Ulaí, 7 do deochair co Tínpaí iarain, 7 po loirec bloí mór do Uib Laochair acé an méir dia ceairuib dia tparat típmonn. Leérlinn daímlacc Cluana mic Nóir do forbaí la Flaitbertacá Ua Loingrig iarí na tinnéceal la Corbmac mac Cuinn na mbocht.

Aoir Críste, míle céo a cúicc. Aoí Ua Ruadán, raccart Achac bó, Muiréir-tach Ua Caíarnaié, rruir tocáir do muinntir Chluana mic Nóir, 7 Ailellan Ua Speláin, raccart Achac bó, décc. Caíal, mac Giollabpaíte, mic Tígíunáin, tígíuna Ua mórmaí bpaíepne 7 Gailíng, do marbaí do macaíb a mátaí féin, .i. do macaíb Donnacáí mic Caílig hUí Ruairc. Conchobaí, mac Maírlshlainn, mic Conchobaí, tígíuna Tínpach 7 bpaígh uile, 7 leíte Míde, do marbaí epia basgal lá hUib bpaín bpaíepne. Muiréir Ua Conéíann, tígíuna Ua nDíarmada, décc. Donnall, mac an Ghair Uí Mhaírlshlainn do mharbhadh do Chenel Fhíachach. Donnacá Ua Maoilsh-

\* *Ua Floinn*.—Now O'Flynn. The territory of the Sil-Maelruain, or O'Flynnne, comprised the parish of Kiltullagh, and a part of Kilkeevin, in the west of the county of Roscommon.—See note †, under A. D. 1192.

† *Dun-Dealgan*.—Now Dundalk, in the plain of Magh-Muirtheimhne, in the present county of Louth.

‡ *Shingles*.—Slunn is used in the modern Irish to denote *slates*, but at this period it was applied to oak shingles. “A. D. 1100” [*recte*, 1104]. “The

shingles of the great church of Clonvicknose, and the lower end of the walls of the fine church, were repaired and finished by Flathvertagh O'Longsie, after the work was begun by Cormack Mac Connemoght, Cowarb of St. Keyran, though others call it Mac Dermott's church.”—*Ann. Clon.* The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1104. Felimi mac Flainn Manistrech, *miles optimus Christi in pace quievit*. An overthrow of Dalaray by Ulster, where Duvceann

treach, a faithful soldier of Christ, who was a chief senior and learned historian; [and] Cosgrach Ua Cruaidhin, lector of Cill-dara, died. A battle was gained by the Ulidians over the Dal-Araidhe, wherein Duibhceann Ua Daimhin was slain in the heat of the conflict. Ua Conchobhair of Corcamdhruaidh, i. e. Conchobhar, son of Maeleachlainn, died. Mac-na-haidhche Ua Ruairc was killed by his brethren. Dunchadh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Cianachta-an-Ghleinne, was killed by his own people. Fiachra Ua Floinn<sup>s</sup>, chief of Sil-Maelruain, was killed by the Connhaicni. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain to Magh-Muirtheimhne, and they destroyed the tillage and corn of the plain; and on this expedition Cu-uladh Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Loeghaire, was thrown [from his horse] at Dun-Dealgan<sup>t</sup>, of the effects of which he died a month afterwards. An army was led by Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, to Magh-Cobha, and he obtained the hostages of Ulidia; and he afterwards proceeded to Teamhair, and burned [the whole of] a great part of Ui-Laeghaire, except some of his friends, to whom he afforded protection. The shingles<sup>a</sup> of one-half the Damhliagh of Cluain-mic-Nois were finished by Flaithbheartach Ua Loingsigh, it having been commenced by Cormac Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht.

The Age of Christ, 1105. Aedh Ua Ruadhain, priest of Achadh-bo; Muircheartach Ua Catharnaigh, a distinguished senior of the family of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Ailillan Ua Spealain, priest of Achadh-bo, died. Cathal, son of Gillabraite, son of Tighearnan, lord of Ui-Briuin-Breifne and Gailenga, was killed by the sons of his own mother, i. e. by the sons of Donnchadh, son of Caileach Ua Ruairc. Conchobhar, son of Maelseachlainn, lord of Teamhair, and of all Breagha, and of half Meath, was killed by the Ui-Briuin-Breifne, who took an unfair advantage of him. Muirgheas Ua Conceannainn, lord of Ui-Diarmada, died. Domhnall, son of the Gott O'Maeleachlainn, was killed by the Cinel-Fhiachach. Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn was deposed by Muir-

O'Daman was slaine. Connor mac Mailechlainn O'Connor, kinge of Corkumroa, *mortuus est*. Mac Nahyche O'Roirk *a suis fratribus occisus est*. An army by Murtagh O'Bryan to Magh-Murthevne, and he spoyled the corn of the country, and it was in that jorney that Coula O'Kinnelvan gott the fall by which he dyed, being king of Laegaire. An army by

Donnell O'Lochlainn to Macova, and he brought the pledges of Ulster, and went to Tarach, and burnt a great part of Laegaire, and gott brybes from them" [*rectè*, but he gave protection to some of them]. "Cormack O'Cormock, chiefe of Monach, dyed. Doncha O'Conor, king of Connaght, killed by his owne men."—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

lainn do aitéiríogad lá Muiréiríach Ua Éiríain, ⁊ a dól i nAirdgiallaib, ⁊ eiríóir airtíur Míde do arccain dó ar in tír írín, ⁊ Muiréiríach Ua Éiríain co fforccla fíri nÉirínn ime do dól i nOíghaib Donnchaða go Maḡ Conaille, ⁊ ní tarrtaib ní aét arbáinna do loíccad, ⁊ po randaib an míde lair iaraim eittir macaib Dhomnall Uí Mhaileachlainn iar feimíob ríoda dó ⁊ do Dhomnchaða fíria poile. Muiríochach mac Cana, Maolruanaib Ua dílráige, tígíirna Ua Cairpre, ⁊ oide Toirídealbáig i Éiríain, déḡ. Maolríochlainn Ua Conaing décc. Niall Ódar Ua Concobair do marbaib. Niall mac Mic Riabáig, tígíirna Callráige, décc. Domnall, mac Amalgáda, ardcómairba Pátraicc, do dól go hAé cliaé do dénaib ríoda etar Domnall Ua Lochlainn ⁊ Muiréiríach Ua Éiríain, go po ḡad ḡalar a écca, ⁊ tugaib ina ḡalar co domnab airtíur Éirínn, go po hongad annríde he. Tuccad iarrín co daímlaig Arda Macha, co neibáile 12 Aúgust a fíeil Láirprein Iníurí Muiríocháig, ⁊ po haónacht co nonóir in Ard Macha. Ceallach, mac Aóda, mic Maoliora, doiríneadh i ccomairbur Phátraicc a toḡa fíri nÉireann, ⁊ do chuaid po ḡraib a ló fele Adáinnáin.

Áoir Críort, míle ced a ré. Tuatál Ua Catáil, comairba Caeimḡin. Mac Éitad Ua hAilḡínan, comairba Éairpre, Muiríochach Ua Maoldeóin,

<sup>a</sup> *Ui-Cairbri*.—A sept of the Ui-Fidhgeinte, seated in the plain of the county of Limerick. The family of O'Bilraige (O'Billery), which is of the same race as the O'Donovans, sunk into obscurity shortly after this period, and the O'Donovans took their place, and remained the dominant family in this plain, till about the period of the English Invasion.

<sup>a</sup> *Ua Conaing*.—Now *anglice* Gunning. This family was seated at Caislean-Ui-Chonaing, now Castleconnell, in the county of Limerick, till the beginning of the thirteenth century.

<sup>a</sup> *Mac Riabhaigh*.—Now *anglice* Macreevy, or Magreevy.

<sup>a</sup> *Domhnach-airthir-Eamhna*: i. e. the church to the east of Eamhain. This is probably the ancient name of Donnycarney, in the county of Dublin.

<sup>a</sup> *Daimhliag of Ard-Macha*: i. e. the cathedral

church of Armagh. In the Annals of Ulster this is called Dombhliag, by which the compiler evidently meant Duleek, in Meath.

<sup>a</sup> *Adamnan's festival*: i. e. the 23rd of September.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 51.

<sup>b</sup> *Ua hAil gheanain*.—Now anglicised O'Hallinan and Hallinan.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1105. Mureach Mac Cana; Maelruanai O'Bilrye, king of Carbury; and Melaghlin O'Conaing, *in penitentia mortui sunt*. Conor O'Maelechlainn, heyre of Tarach, *occisus est*. Donell, coarb of Patrick, came to Dublin to make peace betwene Murtagh O'Bryan and Donell" [son of Ardga] "Mac Lochlainn, where he fell sick; in his sickness he was brought to Donach of Airther-Evna, and was chrismated

cheartach Ua Briain ; and he proceeded into Airghialla, and plundered the greater part of East Meath from that country. Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the greater part of the men of Ireland, went in pursuit of Donnchadh to Magh-Conaill, but he effected nothing but the burning of the corn ; and he afterwards divided Meath between the sons of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, he and Donnchadh having refused to come on terms of peace with each other. Muireadhach Ua Cana, [and] Maelruanaidh Ua Bilraighe, lord of Ui-Cairbri<sup>v</sup>, and the tutor of Toirdhealbhaich Ua Briain, died. Maelseachlainn Ua Conaing<sup>w</sup> died. Niall Odhar Ua Conchobhair was killed. Niall, son of Mac Riabhaigh<sup>x</sup>, lord of Callraighe, died. Domhnall, son of Amhalghaidh, chief successor of Patrick, went to Ath-cliaith, to make peace between Domhnall Ua Lochlainn and Muircheartach Ua Briain, where he took his death's sickness ; and he was carried in his sickness to Domhnach-airthir-Eamhna<sup>y</sup>, and he was anointed there. He was afterwards removed to the Daimhliag<sup>z</sup> of Ard-Macha, where he died on the 12th of August, being the festival of Laisren of Inis-Muireadhaigh ; and he was buried with honour at Ard-Macha. Ceallach, son of Aedh, son of Maelisa, was appointed to the successorship of Patrick by the election of the men of Ireland ; and he received orders on the day of Adamnan's festival<sup>a</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 1106. Tuathal Ua Cathail, successor of Caeimhghin ; Mac Beathadh Ua hAilgheanain<sup>b</sup>, successor of Bairre ; Muireadhach Ua Mael-

there, and brought from thence to Domliag, and there dyed ; and his body was brought to Ard-mach" [in Pridie Id. Augusti, on Saturday the festival of Laisren of Inis-Mureai, in the 68th year of his age]. "Cellach mac Hugh mic Maelisa, collated in the coarbship of Patrick by the election of all Ireland, and took his orders in the day of St. Adomnan's feaste. Niall Oge O'Connor killed. Murges O'Conkennain dyed. An army by Murtagh O'Brian, by which he banished Donogh O'Maelsechlinn out of his raigne of Westmeath. Fiach O'Flainn killed." —*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the events entered by the Four Masters, under 1105, are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under 1104, as follows :

"A. D. 1104" [*rectè*, 1105]. "Connor O'Me-

laughlyn, king of Taragh, Moybreye, and halfe Meath, was slain by these of the Brenie. Donuell mac-en-Gott O'Melaughlyn was killed by these of Kynnaleagh" [i. e. the Cinel Fhiaccac, or the Mageoghegans of the barony of Moycashel, county Westmeath]. "Donnogh O'Melaughlyn was deposed from the kingdom of Meath, and betooke himself to the contrey of Uriell (Mag Mahon's land), and from thence preyed the most part of East Meath. King Mortagh hearing thereof assembled together a great army, pursued him thither, and did nothing there but burnt some stackes of corn for protecting him in that contrey, and afterwards divided Meath in two parts between the two sons of Donnell O'Melaughlyn, when Donnogh refused to accept protection of him."

ríenab Cluana mic Nóir, Corbmac Ua Cillín, aipéindech Tíge aithead Cluana mic Nóir, Maolmuire Ua Scolaiḡe, comarba Ruadhain Loṡra, 7 Muiréḡrtach Ua Cearnaigh, aipéḡrleḡim na nḡaoidéal, décc, iar ndeigh-bithaḡ éian aorḡa hi cCluain mic Nóir. Do Luḡmib Connachta éenél. Maolmuire, mac Mic Cuind na mḡocht do marbḡaḡ ar lap doimhiacc Cluana mic Nóir lá haor aḡmille. Cathḡarr O Domnaill, cuir cornaḡa, 7 coinḡlḡa, opḡáin, 7 einḡh Chenel Luḡḡeach, ḡraḡail báir iar mbreit buaḡa ó ḡoman 7 ó ḡḡman. Donnchaḡ Ua Maoileachlainn .i. mac Murchaḡa mic Ploinn, rí Mide, do marbḡaḡ do Uib Minnéccáin .i. do Uib Mic Uair Mide. Domnaill, mac Ruairi Uí Conchobair, do aipḡioḡaḡ lá Muiréḡrtach Ua mḡriain 7 a bráṡair .i. Toirḡdelbaḡ do ríḡaḡ occ Aṡ an tearmoirt uar riol Muirḡḡhaḡḡ ḡar éir Domnaill. Siṡṡriucc mac Connḡa Uí Laḡḡaḡáin, taoipech Sil Ronáin 7 tóṡacht, taoipeach Teatḡa, décc. Muiréḡrtach Ua Maoileachlainn do aipḡioḡaḡ, 7 ríḡe Mide do ḡabáil do Murchaḡa ḡar a éirí. Niall, mac Domnaill Uí Ruairc, tanaḡir ḡreirne, do marbḡaḡ do ḡḡraib Luirc, 7 rochaḡe oile do ḡaer élanduib amaile ḡḡir. Mac ḡiollamannṡaḡ l Ruairc do marbḡaḡ Domnaill, mic Domhnaill l Ruairc. Raḡnall Ua ḡḡhaḡaḡ décc. Ceallaḡ, comarba Pháṡṡaice, ḡor cuairṡ Ulaḡ cedna cup ḡo ṡṡucc a oḡḡeir .i. bó ḡacha ḡeirḡir, no aḡh noáḡa ḡacha ṡḡip lá ṡaḡb neḡbairṡ nioḡa aipḡna. Ceallach ḡor cuairṡ Muḡan cedna cup

<sup>c</sup> *Teach-acidheadh*: i. e. the House of the Guests.

<sup>d</sup> *Maelmuire*.—He was the transcriber of *Leabhar na h-Uidhre*, a considerable fragment of which is still preserved in his own handwriting in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

<sup>e</sup> *Cathbharr O'Domhnaill*.—His name appears in the inscription on the case of the *Cathach*, a beautiful reliquary of the O'Donnell family, now in the possession of Sir Richard O'Donnell, of Newport, county of Mayo.

<sup>f</sup> *Ath-an-tearmoinn*: i. e. Ford of the Termon. The O'Conors of Sil-Muireadhaigh were inaugurated Kings of Connaught, at Carn-Fraeich, near Tulsk, in the county of Roscommon. The situation of Ath-an-tearmainn has not been de-

termined. It was probably on the Shannon, near Termonbarry, in the east of the county of Roscommon.

<sup>g</sup> *Ua Deadhaidh*.—Now *anglice* O'Dea. He was chief of Cícel-Fearmaic, in the present barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

<sup>h</sup> *Ceallach*.—The two passages relating to these visitations are translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1106. *S. Celsus Archiepiscopus Ard-machanus circuit et visitat Ultoniam; et juxta populi taxationem, ad numerum quemque senarium personarum accipit unum bovem, vel ad numerum ternarium unam juvenecam cum multis aliis donariis et oblationibus. S. Celsus visitando circuit Momoniam: et in singulis Cantharedis (hoc est districtu centum villarum seu pagorum) accipit*



duin, Vice-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois ; Cormac Ua Cillin, airchinneach of the Teach-acidheadh\* of Cluain-mic-Nois ; Maelduire Ua Scolaighe, successor of Ruadhan of Lothra, [died]. Muircheartach Ua Cearnaigh, chief lector of the Irish, died at Cluain-mic-Nois, after a good life, at an advanced age ; he was of the tribe of Luighne-Chonnacht. Maelduire<sup>d</sup>, son of Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht, was killed in the middle of the Daimhliag of Cluain-mic-Nois by plunderers. Cathbarr O'Domhnaill<sup>e</sup>, pillar of the defence and warfare, of the glory and hospitality, of the Cinel-Luighdheach, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the devil. Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, i. e. the son of Murchadh, son of Flann, King of Meath, was killed by the Ui-Minnegain, i. e. some of the Ui-Mic-Uais of Meath. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, was deposed by Muircheartach Ua Briain ; and his brother, i. e. Toirdhealbhach, was inaugurated at Ath-an-tearmoinn<sup>f</sup>, as king over the Sil-Muireadhaigh after Domhnall. Sitric, son of Cumeadha Ua Laeghachain, chief of Sil-Ronain, the strength of the chiefs of Teathbha, died. Muircheartach Ua Maeleachlainn was deposed, and the kingdom of Meath was assumed by Murchadh after him. Niall, son of Domhnall Ua Ruairc, Tanist of Breifne, was killed by the men of Lurg, and many others of the nobility along with him. The son of Gillamantach Ua Ruairc was killed by Domhnall, son of Domhnall Ua Ruairc. Raghnaill Ua Deadhaidh<sup>g</sup> died. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Ulster for the first time ; and he obtained his full demand, namely, a cow from every six persons, or an in-calf heifer from every three persons, besides many other offerings. Ceallach<sup>h</sup> made a visitation of Munster

*septem boves, septem oves, et mediam unciam argenti, cum multis aliis gratuitis donariis.*—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 299.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1106. Donell O'Lochlainn, with force, came to ayde Donogh O'Maelechlainn, and spoyled Westmeath ; but Donogh was mett in a skirmish and was killed. Disert-Dermott, with its Durtach” [oratory], “burnt. Tuothall, Coarb of Caeivgin, *in pace quievit*. Cellach, Coarb of Patrick, visiting Kindred-Owen at his first tyme, and gott his will, .i. a cow from every

six, or a young heyfer from every three, or half an ounce from every seven, besyde many offrings. Cathvarr O'Donell, king of Kindred-Lugach, dyed. Ceallach upon his visitation of Mounster, at his first tyme, and brought his full will, viz., seven cowes, seven sheepe, and half an ounce out of every hundreth or cantred in Mounster, besides many gifts of prise ; and become archbishopp by taking orders at the request of Ireland in generall. Cainchorack O'Boyll, Archbushopp of Ardmac. Hector, king of Scotland, dyed. Donell mac Roary O'Conor deposed by Murtagh O'Bryan, and he putt Tirlagh, his

beor, co tucc a lán éuaire .i. ríet mba 7 ríet gcaoirig, 7 lfe unga gacha puinn epioeat céo hí Mumain, lá taob réo momda oléna, 7 arpoet Ceallach ghaba uapal eppcop don éur rin a por éongra fsi nEreann. Caoncompac Ua baogill, eppcop Arda Macha, do écc.

Aoir Críort, míle céo a ríet. Mungairt do orgain do Mhuiréir-tach Ua dhriam. Cíno corad 7 Cairiol do lorccad do éine do aitt etir da Chairc co ríreait dabach etir miod 7 brógoitt. Cuilen Ua Catalain, tígíuna Uaíene Chiac, décc. Concobar (.i. Concobar Círenach) mac Duinnrléibe, ríogdamna Ulad, do marbad lá fsiab Fínnmáige. Maíom ríu nUib dhreapail macha por Uib Méit, 1 etoréair an ár imo etígíuna im Aod Ua nhdreachtai, 7 im Fírcup, mac tígíuna Conaille, 7 torerattar rochaióe mór oile amaille ppiu. Catarach Ua Tuamáin, tígíuna Ua mbríuin Aréaille, do guin do Uib Cíeméuinn, co nerbailt dé, 7 Eogan, mac Meic Riabai, do marbad ina díogail. Domnall Ua hAinríe, tígíuna Ua Meie, do marbad lá hUib Eatach Uladh. Compac eitir airtéir Teatba 7 a iartar in po marbhadh Cionao, mac Míe Amalgaða, tígíuna Calpáige, 7 dhong oile amaille ppiu lá Domnall Mac Fíacla (no Ua Fíacla). Maíom Aea Calccáin ainm an máoma. Domnall, mac Taidg hUí dhriam, do éuibreach do Muiréir-tach hUa dhriam 1 nAe chae, 7 orlaccad de po éedóir. Gaet mór 7 Tene géalain ipin mbliadain rin, co po marbétar daoine 7 moile, 7 co po éur tairge, 7 ríodbaða.

cosen, in his place to be king."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

A few of the events noticed in the Annals of the Four Masters, under the year 1106, are set down in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under 1105, as follows:

"A. D. 1105" [*recte*, 1106]. "Donnough O'Melaughlyn was killed by O'Myneachan, of O'Mackwaise, of Meath. Bushop O'Boyle, arch-bushop of Ardmach; Moriegh O'Moyledowne, Bushop of Clonvicknose; Cormack O'Killin, dean of the house of" [the guests at] "Clone [vicknose]; and Sittrick mac Convay, chief of Sileronan, died."

<sup>1</sup> *Between the two Easters*: i. e. between Easter

Sunday and *Dominica in albis*, which the Irish called Little Easter.

<sup>2</sup> *Ath-Calgain*.—See note under A. D. 1103. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1107. A snow of 24 howers" [ruechta lai co naíóche, i. e. of a day till night], "the Wednesday before St. Patrick's, that it killed much cattle in Ireland. Cenncora burnt betweene both Easters, with 70 tuns of drinke called *Mieh*, and old ale" [brógóio]. "Conor mac Donnslvey, heyre of Ulster, killed by Fernvai-men. A discomfiture of the O-Meth by the O'Bressalls, where they were slaughtered with theyre king, viz., Hugh O'Hanrachtai.

for the first time; and he obtained a full tribute, namely, seven cows and seven sheep, and half an ounce [of silver], from every cantred in Munster, besides many jewels; and Ceallach conferred the dignity of Noble on this occasion, at the request of the men of Ireland. Caencomhrac Ua Baighill, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 1107. Mungairit was plundered by Muirheartach Ua Briain. Ceann-coradh and Caiseal were burned by lightning, between the two Easters<sup>i</sup>, with sixty puncheons of mead and beer. Cuilen Ua Cathalan, lord of Uaithne-Cliach, died. Conchobhar (i. e. Conchobhar Cisenanch), son of Donnsléibhe, royal heir of Ulidia, was killed by the men of Fearnmhagh. A battle was gained by the Ui-Breasail-Macha over the Ui-Meith, in which the latter were slaughtered, together with their lord, Aedh Ua hInnreachtaigh, and Fearghus, son of the lord of Conaille, and a great number of others, fell along with him. Cathasach Ua Tuamain, lord of Ui-Briuin-Archaille, was wounded by the Ui-Cremhthainn, and he died in consequence; and Eoghan, the son of Mac Riabhaigh, was killed in revenge of him. Domhnall Ua hAinbheith, lord of Ui-Meith, was killed by the Ui-Eathach-Uladh. A battle was fought between the people of the east and those of the west of the Teathbha, in which Cinaedh, the son of Mac Amhalghadha, lord of Calraighe, and others along with him, were slain by Domhnall Mac Fiacla (or Ua Fiacla). The breach of Ath-Calgain<sup>k</sup> was the name of this battle. Domhnall, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, was fettered by Muirheartach Ua Briain, at Ath-cliaith, but he was released immediately. Great wind and lightning in this year, so that many men and cattle were killed, and houses and woods were destroyed.

Cahasach O'Tuoman, king of O-Briuin-Arcail, wounded by O-Cremthainn, whereof he dyed; Owen mac Megrievai killed in his revenge" [ina úigai]. "Great weatt this yeare, and it spoyled the corn. Maelpatrick O'Drucan takinge" [recte, tooke] "the function of Lector in Ardmach this yeare, in St. Ailve and Molaise of Daivinís their feast day. Maelcoluim O'Brolchan took the bishopríck the next day. A yeare's peace made by Ceallach, Coarb of Patrick, between Murtagh O'Bryan and Donell

mac Mic Lochlainn."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The year 1107 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 1106 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre at this period.

"A. D. 1106" [recte, 1107]. "The family of Kilkenny gave an overthrow to the family of Leighlyn. There grew great contention between the east and west of the contrey of Teaffa, where Kynath Mac Awalgie, prince of Calrie, with many others, were slain."

Āoir Ārġort, mġle cġd a hocht. Ān tġppcop Mac mġc Donnġail .i. ġppcop Cilli dāra, dġcc. Maelpġnden .i. apdġppucc Āaġġn, comāpba Colaim mġc Ārġomġtāinn, Eochaid, mac an pġpleiġinġ hUġ Rōcādāin, uapal ġagapc, pġnoir, ġ anmġcāpā Dġrġpc Chaoimġġin, dġcc. Celech hUā Caoimġoran, comġpba Caimġiġ, dġcc. Coġpġch, inġġn hUġ Noennġnāiġ, comġpba Cluana dġrġnāiġ, Oġngur Uā Cleipcein maop Mūmān ō Phātpāic, ġ Āġd mac Dūibdāleircġ, ādġap comāpba Phātpāicc, pġp āpġcġneach Ārġdā Macha, dġcc. Ceallach, comāpba Pātpāic, pġp cuapc Connācġ cġdā cup co tġucc a oġġpġp. Ēpġ hUā Dūibdācāiġ dġcc. Tech do ġābāil do Uā Matġāimna ġ. do Uā Maolpuanāiġ pġp Ĥholl nĤapġpāiġcġ pġ Uāġ .i. Eochaid, mac Dūimġplġibġ Uġ Eocādā ġ a dġcġnāġ lġō. Uā Āġpġbaill, tġġġna Eoġānācġta Locha Lġin, do māpbaġ lā a ġrāiġpġb pġpġin. Dōmġnall, mac Donnchādā Uġ Ruāpġc, tġġġna Uā mġbriūm dġpġpne, do ġuitim lā Coirppġ Ĥābġā. Āpġch lā Niall, mac Dōmġnail, tanapġ Oġiġ ġġin Copānn, co pġġ bū ġ ġpācġt iomġā. Āpġach lā hUlġoibh in Uġb Mġiġc, co pġ āpġcġc uile ācġ becc. Ĥup Ĥābġāġā do ġoġail lā Pġpāib Mānāch. Ĥuimneach uile do Ĥopccāġ oġġcġ pġile Pātpāicc. Dġap do Ĥopccāġ do ġġmġ ġealāin ġ tġġpmonn Caollainne. Ĥliādhān Sūtāch co mġomat mġpā ġ Ĥopāġ an Ĥliādhānpġ.

Āoir Ārġort, mġle cġd ānāoi. Maoilġora Uā Cuillen, uapal ġppucc Ĥuāpġcġpġ Ēpġann, dġcc. Oġngur Uā Dōmġnallāin, pġpġ anmġcāpā ġ apġġġnoir pāimġā Colaim Cille, dġcc hġ cġġnāndup. Pġāiġġġpġtach Uā Ĥoimġpġiġ, comāpba Āiāpāin, ġ pāccapc mġp Cluāā mġc Nōir [dġcc]. Sluāiġġn lā Mūpġcġpġtach Uā mġbriāin, co pġpġpāib Mūmān, ġ co ġpġpāib Mġdġc, ġ Connācġtūib ġ tġġp dġriūm dġpġpne, [hġ ġpġpġiġdġin Mūpġcāġā Uġ Mhāoileāclainn],

<sup>1</sup> *Disert-Chacimhghlin*: i. e. St. Kevin's Desert or Wilderness. This church is situated in the recess of the mountain on the south side of the upper part of Glendalough, county of Wicklow.

<sup>m</sup> *Cairbri-Gabhra*.—This tribe was seated in the barony of Granard, in the present county of Longford.

<sup>n</sup> *Inis-Labhradha*.—See note under A. D. 919.

<sup>o</sup> *Termonn-Caellainne*: i. e. St. Caellainn's Termon, or Sanctuary, now Termonkeelin, or Termonmore, near Castlerea, in the parish of Kilkeevin, in the west of the county of Roscommon.

—See note <sup>b</sup>, under A. D. 1225.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1108. Lymrick burnt out right" [*recte*, by lightning]. "Donell O'Hanveth, king of O-Meth; Donell O'Roirk, king of I-Briuin, killed. Ceallach, Coarb of Patrick, visiting Connaght, in his first tyme, and he brought his will. Aengus O'Clerkean, Serjeant of Dalgais, .i. in Mounster; Ceallach O'Cyvoran, Coarb of Caimnech" [died]. "Boysterous wynde in the 3. Non. of September. A house taken by

The Age of Christ, 1108. The Bishop Mac-mic-Donnghail, Bishop of Cill-dara, died. Maelfinnen, i. e. Archbishop of Leinster, successor of Colum Mac Criinhthainn; [and] Eochaidh, son of the lector of Ua Fothadain, a noble priest, senior, and anmchara of Disert-Chaeimhghin<sup>1</sup>, died. Celech Ua Caemhorain, successor of Cainnech, died. Cocrich, daughter of Ua Noenneanaigh, comharba of Cluain-Bronaigh; Oenghus Ua Clercein, Patrick's steward in Munster; and Aedh, son of Dubhdalethe, vice-airchinneach of Ard-Macha, and intended successor of Patrick, died. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, went on his visitation of ~~Munster~~ *Connacht* the first time; and he obtained his full demand. Etru Ua Duinncathaigh died. A house was taken by Ua Mathghamhna and Ua Maelruanaidh upon Goll Garbhraighe, King of Ulidia, i. e. Eochaidh, son of Donnsluibhe Ua hEochadha; and he was beheaded by them. Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Eoghanacht-Locha-Lein, was killed by his own brethren. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh Ua Ruairc, lord of Ui-Briuin-Breifne, was killed by the Cairbri-Gabhra<sup>m</sup>. A predatory excursion was made by Niall, son of Domhnall, Tanist of Oileach, into Corann; and he carried off many cows and prisoners. A predatory excursion was made by the Ulidians into Ui-Meith; and they plundered it all, except a small portion. Inis-Labhradha<sup>n</sup> was demolished by the Feara-Manach. All Luimneach was burned on the night of the festival of Patrick. Two persons were burned by lightning at Termonn-Caellainne<sup>o</sup>. This year was a prosperous one, with abundance of nuts and fruit.

The Age of Christ, 1109. Maelisa Ua Cuillen, noble bishop of the north of Ireland, died. Oenghus Ua Domhnallain, chief anmchara and chief senior of the clergy of Colum-Cill, died at Ceanannus. Flaithbheartach Ua Loingsigh, successor of Ciaran, and great priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, [died]. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster, Meath, and Con-naught, into Tir-Briuin-Breifne, [to aid Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn<sup>p</sup>], whence

O'Mahon, and by O'Maelruanoy, upon Goll Garvray, king of Ulster, who by them was beheaded. Hugh mac Duvdalehe, Suvair of Ard-macha, and that should be Coarb of Patrick, dyed. Great oak-fruit in all Ireland. A happy year of corn, fruit, and all good this year. The Iland of Lauraa broken downe by Fermanach."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain two of these entries under the year 1107, as follows:

"A. D. 1107" [*rectè*, 1108]. "Cogrich, daughter of Unon, abbess of Clonbrony, died. O'Karell, prince of the Eoganaghts of Logh Leyn, was killed by his brothers."

<sup>p</sup> To aid Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn.—This clause, so necessary to the clearness of the whole

co tteugrat bú agur bhoite mór, 7 co ndeacattar for mórúib Lóca Uachtair, 7 co tteugrat bhoite eirib. Taimc iarrin Ua Ruairc, 7 Uí Briúin co farceaiú Ua Maoileachlainn a longport leó, 7 co ro marbhar Mac Ġiollafulartaig, 7 rochaide amaille rriur. Slóigfó lá Domnall Maġ Lachlainn co tteuaircept Epeann ime co Shlab Fuairt, co ndúna Ceallach, comarba Phátraic ríe mbliadna etir Mhaġ Lachlainn, 7 Ua Briain co ndeachattar tuaircept Epeann iar rin im Chonall 7 im Eogan co Maġ hUa Ġrúail for amur Ulaó battar i Moig Cođa, co tartrat Ulaó na teopa ġialla ro toġrat péin dóib. Creach lá Murchaó Ua Maoileachlainn, lá rí Tóma co ro oircc Fíora Roir, 7 co ro marb Ua Finn, .i. tighina Fíu Roir, dar comairge na bacla lora 7 comarba Phátraic, aet ro dioġail Dia fair inn rin. Aođ Ua Ruairc do teacht hi longport Murchaó Uí Maoileachlainn ro dí, co ro lá a nár tria erccaoine ramta Phátraic. Ard mórscain do lorceaó co na émpla do Uib Briúin, 7 daoine do marbaó and, 7 bratt do breit app. Domnall mac Meic Ġiolla-pátraic do marbaó do macaom oile ag cup cluice. Lócaib ag ite na ngort uile in arailib triub i nEirinn.

Aoir Críort, mile céo a deich. Cernach, mac Mic Ulá, airéinneach Cúla raatam, décc i naétriġe. Plann hUa hAóda, comarba Einde Arann, Ġiolla-pátraic hUa Duibrađa, ríleiginn Cille Dalua, 7 raoi Mumán, Peardomnach Dall, raoi rriur peđa ríleiginn Cille dara, 7 bran Ua Ġruic, rínoir Iarmúman, décc. Echéiginn Ua Fírgail, ríim aelaoch toġaide, décc. Ġiollacolaim Ua Maolmuaid, tighina Fíu cCeall 7 a bín do marbaó lár an

passage, and which was omitted by the Four Masters, is here inserted, in brackets, from the Annals of Ulster.

<sup>a</sup> *Loch Uachtair*: i. e. the Upper Lake, now Lough Oughter, in the county of Cavan. It was so called as being the uppermost of the chain of lakes formed by the River Erne.—See note under A. D. 1231.

<sup>r</sup> *Magh-hUa-Breasail*: i. e. the Plain of the Uí-Breasail. This is the level plain on the south side of Lough Neagh, where it receives the Upper Bann.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1109. Easter the 8 Kal. of May, and lesse Easter” [Min-Cháirc] “in some dayes of Summer” [*rectè*, on the second day of Summer], “and Mocholmog’s day on Shrove Saturday. Gillailve O’Ciarmaic, king of Aine-Cliaich, *mortuus est*. Maelisa O’Cullen, bushopp of the North of Ireland. Aengus O’Donallan, chiefe soul-frend by the relique of Colum Cill” [*rectè*, of the congregation, or clergy of St. Colum Cille], “died. The slaughter of O-Bressail, about their kinge, Dartry, and O-Neachai slayne by O-Meths, and by the men of Fernmay. An army by Murtagh O’Brian, in aiding Murcha O’Mailechlainn, and they preyed some of

they carried off many cows and prisoners ; and they entered on the islands of Lóch Uachtair<sup>a</sup>, and took prisoners out of them. After this Ua Ruairc came, and Ua Maeleachlainn gave up his camp to them ; and they killed Mac Gillaphulartaigh, and numbers along with him. An army was led by Domhnall Mac Lochlainn, with the people of the north of Ireland, to Sliabh-Fuaid ; but Ceallach, successor of Patrick, made a year's peace between Mac Lochlainn and Ua Briain ; after which the people of the north of Ireland, with the Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, proceeded to Magh-hUa-Breasail<sup>r</sup>, to attack the Ulidians who were in Magh-Cobha ; and the Ulidians gave them the three hostages which they themselves selected. A predatory excursion was made by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair, on which he plundered the Feara-Rois, and slew Ua Finn, lord of Feara-Rois, in violation of the Staff of Jesus and the successor of Patrick ; but God took vengeance of him for this. Aedh Ua Ruairc came into the camp of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn twice, and slaughtered his people, through the curse of the clergy of Patrick. Ard-Breacain was burned, with its churches, by the Ui-Briuin, and many persons were killed there, and prisoners carried off from thence. Domhnall, the son of Mac Gillaphadraig, was killed by another youth, at a game. Mice eat up all the corn fields in certain territories in Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 1110. Cearnach, son of Mac Ulcha, airchinneach of Cul-rathain, died in penance. Flann Ua hAedha, successor of Einne of Ara ; Gillaphadraig Ua Duibhratha, lector of Cill-Dalua, and paragon of Munster ; Feardomhnach, the most distinguished of the senior jurisconsults, [and] lector of Cill-dara ; and Bran Ua Bruic, senior of West Munster, died. Echthighern Ua Fearghail, a distinguished old champion, died. Gillacoluim Ua Maelmhuidh,

O-Briuin. An army by Donell O'Lochlainn, with the north of Ireland, to Sliav-Fuaid, untill Cellach, Coarb of Patrick, made one year's peace between O'Brian and O'Lochlainn ; and the north of Ireland went after that to besett" [Eastern] "Ulster, who were at Macova, untill Ulster gave them the three pledges chosen by themselves. Cocrich, Coarb of the reliques of Clonbroney" [*rectè*, Coarb of St. Samhthann of Clonbroney], "*quievit*. Hugh O'Roirk came into Murcha O'Maeleachlainn's camp twice," [so]

"that he had his slaughter through the cursing of Patrick's reliques" [*rectè*, clergy]. "The slaughter of O'Meth, about their king, Goll Bairche ; and some of the men of Fernmay were slaine by O-Bressails and by O-Nechai. Donell Roa Mac Gillpatrick, king of Ossory, killed by another young man at a game. Donogh O'Duverma *mortuus est*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnois, as translated by Mageoghegan, are defective from the year 1108 till 1127.

ngeóeach Ua Aillén. Murchaó mac Taidg Uí bhríain, ríogóamna Mumán, décc. Cpech lá Doimnall mac Lochlainn hī Connachtaib, co tтуc epí míle do braitт, γ ιλ míle do éfepaib. Maíom Ruipr I Muig Aoi ap bélaib Cpuachna pua Síol Muirpeaóaiγ, .i. im Thoirpóealbác, ap Chonmaicmib dú i ttopcpaττap epí Ua Píhgaile .i. im Tíolla na naom, γ im mac Concaille, γ maíte íomóa apéfná im Ohuapcán, mac Duibóapa Uí Eólupa. Maolpuanaíó Ua Machanéin, tígfná Muγóopn, débinn, mγfn Cinneitτaiγ hUí bhríain, bfn Doimnall hUí Lochlainn, píg Oilig, déγ. Ceallach, comapba Phatτpαιcc pop cuairт Míde cédna cup, co tтуcc a péip. Maíom pua Conmaicmib pop Shíol Muirpóaiγ .i. maíom Muige ópéangaiр, dú i ttopépαττap pochaióe im Mfnman Ua Muirpóaiγ, γ im Ruaiópi Ua Mhuirpóhaiγ.

Aoir Cpíopt, míle cév a haon ndécc. Caτapach Ua Laeóa, do paíavh Phátτpαιcc, uapaí pfnóip Epeann, décc. Dún va lcthγlar do lopccaó epip paíte γ epian, do éne doait. Ceanaubup, Popτ Láipge, γ Lygmáó do lopccaó. Slóigfb la hUllτoib co Tealaiγ Occ, co po τeapcpaτ a bílfa. Cpeach la Níall Ua Lochlainn, co tтуcc epí míle do buaib ina ndíogail. Senaó do tíonól hī Píad mic nAenguir lá maíteib Epeann im Ceallach, com-

\* *Ua Aillen*.—Otherwise written O'hAillen, now anglicised Hallion.

† *Ros*.—Now Ross, near Rathcroghan, in the parish of Elphin, and county of Roscommon.

‡ *The Uí-Fearghaile*: i. e. the O'Farrells.

§ *O'hEolusa*.—Now anglicè Olus.

\* *Magh-Breanghair*.—Not identified.

† *Ua Muiredhaigh*: anglice O'Murray, now usually written Murray, without the prefix Ua or O'. The head of this family was seated at Ballymurray, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"*Anno Domini 1110*. Echtyern O'Ferall, chief old champion" [ppm̃ aēloēc τoγavōe], "*in pace quievit*. Gilcolum O'Maelmoy, king of Fercall, killed. Cernach Mac Ulcha, Airchinnech of Culraan, *in pace*" [*recte, penitentia*] "*mortuus*. Flann O'Hugh, Coarb of Enne Arann, *mortuus est*. Maelruanay O'Machainen,

king of Mugorn, killed. Murcha mac Teig O'Bryan, heyre of Mounster, *mortuus est*. Bevinne Nin-Kennedy O'Bryan, wife to Donell O'Lachlaynn, king of Ailech, died. An army by Danyell O'Lachlin into Connaght, and he brought a thousand of captaiues, and many thousands of cowes and chattle. The overthrow of Ross, neare Crochan, by Kyndred-Mureay, upon Conmaicne, where three O'Ferralls were slayn, and many more of the best. Bran O'Bruick, elder of West Monster. Gilpatrick O'Duvratha, lector of Kildaluo, and chefe lerned of Monster" [in harp-playing]; "Blind Ferdonach, cheif lerned in Lawe, and Lector of Kildare; Cellach, Coarb of Patrick, went upon" [his first] "visitation of Meth, and he gott his will. A discomfiture by Conmakne upon Kindred-Mureai, called the overthrow of Mabrengair."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

\* *Old trees*: i. e. the old trees at Tulloghoge, at which the kings of Cinel-Eoghain were inau-



lord of Feara-Ceall, and his wife, were killed by the beggar, Ua Aillen<sup>a</sup>. Murchadh, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, royal heir of Munster, died. A predatory excursion was made by Domhnall Mac Lochlainn into Connaught, whence he carried off three thousand prisoners and many thousand cattle. The battle of Ros<sup>t</sup> in Magh-Aei, opposite Cruachain, was gained by the Sil-Muireadhaigh, under the conduct of Toirdhealbhach, over the Conmhaicni, where fell three of the Ui-Fearghaile<sup>a</sup>, together with Gilla-na-naemh and Mac-Conchaille, and many other chieftains, together with Duarcán, son of Dubhdara Ua hEolusa<sup>m</sup>. Maelruanaidh Ua Machainen, lord of Mughdhorna; Bebhinn, daughter of Ceinneide Ua Briain, and wife of Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, King of Oileach, died. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, [went] on his visitation in Meath for the first time; and he obtained his demand. A battle was gained by the Conmhaicni over the Sil-Muireadhaigh, i. e. the battle of Magh-Breanghair<sup>x</sup>, where many were slain, together with Meanman Ua Muireadhaigh<sup>y</sup>, and Ruaidhri Ua Muireadhaigh.

The Age of Christ, 1111. Cathasach Ua Laedha, one of the clergy of Patrick, noble senior of Ireland, died. Dun-da-leathghlas was burned, both fort and trian [i. e. third part] by lightning. Ceanannus, Port-Lairge, and Lughmhadh, were burned. An army was led by the Ulidians to Tealach-Og, and they cut down its old trees<sup>z</sup>: a predatory excursion was made by Niall Ua Lochlainn, and he carried off three thousand cows, in revenge of it. A synod was convened at Fiadh mic-Aenghusa<sup>a</sup> by the chiefs of Ireland, with Ceallach, successor of

gured. It appears from various passages in these Annals that there were ancient trees at all the places where the ancient Irish chieftains were inaugurated.—See notices of Bile-Maighe-Adhair at the years 981 and 1051; and of Craebh-tulcha at the year 1099.

<sup>a</sup> *Fiadh mic-Aenghusa*: i. e. the Land of the Sons of Aenghus. This was the name of a place near the hill of Uisneach, in the county of Westmeath. Colgan translates this passage as follows:

“A. D. 1111. *Synodus indicta in loco Fiadhmaic-Aengussu appellato, per proceres Cleri et populi Hiberniæ, cui interfuerant S. Celsus Archiepiscopus Ardmachanus, Moelmurius, sive Mari-anus Hua Dunain nobilissimus senior Cleri Hi-*

*berniæ, cum quinquaginta Episcopis, trecentis Præbyteris, et tribus millibus Ordinis Ecclesiastici; et Murchertachus Hua Briain (Australis Hiberniæ Rex) cum proceribus Lethmogiæ (id est Australis Hiberniæ) ad regulas vitæ et morum Clero et populo præscribenda.”*

On this passage he wrote the following remarks:

“Hæc Synodus in margine Annalium *Synodus de Vsneach*, vocatur qui mons speciosus est Mediæ, & in domesticis Historiis longè celebris propter multos regni conuentus publicos in eo celebratos, locum etiam huius Synodi refert Wareus de Scriptor. Hiberniæ, lib. i. cap. 8, vbi loquens de scriptis S. Celsi, ait; *Refert Balæus eum scripsisse (præter testamentum, de quo*



Patrick ; Maelmuire Ua Dunain, noble senior of Ireland ; with fifty bishops, three hundred priests, and three thousand students, together with Muircheartach Ua Briain and the chiefs of Leath-Mhogha, to prescribe rules and good morals for all, both laity and clergy. Donnchadh Ua hAnluain, lord of Ui-Niallain<sup>b</sup>, was treacherously killed by his brothers ; and these brothers were killed by the Ui-Niallain, before the end of twenty nights, in revenge of him. A meeting between Domhnall Mac Lochlainn and Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, and they made peace and friendship with each other ; and the Ulidians delivered hostages to Domhnall, for paying him his own demand. Cathal, son of Cathal Ua Mughroin<sup>c</sup>, chief of Clann-Cathail, died. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the Dal-gCais, at the instance of Muircheartach Ua Briain. A predatory excursion was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and he plundered Tearmann-Dabheog. Another predatory excursion was made by him ; and he plundered as far as Beann-Eachlabhra<sup>d</sup>, Sliabh-Ruisen<sup>e</sup>, and Loch-Eirne.

The Age of Christ, 1112. Conghalach, the son of Mac Conchaille, airchinneach of Doire, died, after good penance, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. Gormlaith, daughter of Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, successor of Bright, died after penance. The fort of Ard-Macha<sup>f</sup>, with its church, was burned on the

and partly in that of Kinnawley, in the south of the county of Fermanagh. The reader will observe that, in anglicising names of places, a final *n*, *nn*, or *r*, often becomes *l*, as in this instance, and in that of Loch Ainninn, in the county of Westmeath, which is anglicised Lough Ennell ; and in Loch Uair, which is anglicised Lough Owel.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

"A. D. 1111. Extreame ill" [bad] "weather of frost and snow, which made slaughter of tame and wild bestes. Cahasach O'Leday, archpriest of the *reliques* of Patrick" [*rectè*, of the clergy of Patrick], "*in pace quievit*. Lugmai burnt. Waterford burnt. Kells burnt. An army by Ulster to Tulaghoge, and" [they] "cutt down the greatt trees. An army by Nell O'Lochlainn, and he brought 3000 cowes. Wild fyre" [light-

ning] "burnt Dundaletghlas, with its forte and Tryan. A Senat in Land Mac Aeneas, gathered by the nobility about Cellach, Coarb of Patrick, and about Maelmuire O'Dunan, the arch Elder of Ireland, with 50 bushops, 300 priests, and three thousand churchmen ; alsoe about Murtagh O'Bryan, with the nobility of Mounster, to procure rule and good manners among the people, church and laimen. Donagh O'Hanluain, king of O-Nellans, killed trecherously by his cossens ; the same kinsmen killed by the O-Nellans in his revenge within 20 nights. A meting betwene Donell O'Lochlainn and Donagh O'Heochaa, at the shore, that they made full peace, and Ulster gave pledges to his own content to Donell O'Lochlainn."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>f</sup> *The fort of Ard-Macha.*—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows :

Callaunn Appil, 7 dá ppet do Tríun Maran, 7 an tper ppet do Tríun Mhór. Cpsch la Domnall Ua Lochlainn tar Fine Gall, .i. co Droiéte Dubgaill, co tteucc bóroia mhór 7 braitte iomda. Ughairne Ua Lorcáin, tigherna Ua Muirísaigh, do écc iar bpsnoaino i nGlino dalacha. Trí da glárr 7 Fabar do lorceaó.

Aoir Cpsíort, míle céo a trí décc. Opo San Bernarb do tinnpnaó. Flannaccan, mac Maoliora, aóbar abbaó Arda Macha, décc iar nongao 7 iar naítrige togaíde. Connla Ua Floinn, comarba Molairi Leirglinne, Diarmaid Ua Ceallai, comarba Uí Shuanai, décc. Diarmaid Ua Longáin, maor Mumán, décc oíde fele páttaricc. Fionncar Ua Loingri, tigherna Dál nAraíde, 7 Maolreachlainn Ua Concobair, tigherna Corcmóruaó, décc iar naítrige. Donnchaó O Tairceirt, táirch Cloinne Sneógaile, do marbaó lá Niall Ua Lochlainn. Slóigfó la Domnall Ua Lochlainn co maíche Cénél Conaill, 7 Eocáin, 7 Airgiall go Glino Ríge, co po iondabpat Donnchaó, a ríge Ulaó, 7 co po pannaat Ulla etir Ua Maégaína, 7 mac Uí Duinnplébe. Dal nAraíde imorro, 7 Uí Eatach aice péin. Slóigfó lá Muiréscach Ua mhórian co psraib Mumán co Laignib, 7 co Connaétaib co Maé Cóbá hí psríetín Donnchaó. Slóigfó dan lá Domnall Ua Lochlainn gur na plógaib psmpaítib co Maé Cóbá hí psríetín Ulaó, co paíbe imneiri cata stoppa co po nbarppar Ceallaó, comarba Pháttaric.

“A. D. 1112. *Arx Ardmachana cum templis, duæ plateæ in Trian-Massain, et tertiani Trian-mor incendio devastantur.*”

On the divisions of the city of Armagh he writes the following remarks:

“Ex hoc loco et aliis dictis suprâ ad annum 1092, colligimus civitatem Ardmachanam in quatuor olim partes fuisse divisam. Prima *Rath-Ardmacha*, .i. Arx Ardmachana, dicebatur: Secunda *Trian-mor*, id est, tertia portio major: Tertia, *Trian-Massan*, id est, tertia portio Massan: Quarta *Trian-Saxon*, id est, tertia portio Saxonum, appellata: quod nomen videtur adepta ex eo, quod vel mercatores, vel (quod verosimilius est) studiosi Anglo-Saxones illi inhabitaverint. Nam Monachi et studiosi Anglo-Saxones abstractioris vitæ, disciplinæ, et bonarum litter-

arum gratiâ in magno numero olim Hiberniam frequentare solebant, ut tradunt Venerabilis Beda in *Historia Ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum*, lib. 3, cap. 23, lib. 4, c. 3, 4, et passim in illa *Historia*: S. Alcuinus in *vita Willebrordi*, author *vitæ S. Gerald*, quam damus Tomo sequenti at 13 Martii. S. Adelmus in *Epistola ad Eathfridum* (quam in sua *Sylloge veterum Epistolarum Hibernicarum*, pag. 37, producit Jacobus Usserus) Joannes Cambrobritannus in *vita S. Sulgeni*, et innumeri alii, quos longum esset recitare. Sufficiat hic producere solius Guilielmi Camdeni hominis Angli testimonium, qui in *Descriptione Hiberniæ* ita de hac re loquitur: *Anglo-Saxones nostri illa atate in Hiberniam, tanquam ad bonarum litterarum mercaturam undique confluerunt. Unde de viris sanctis in nostris*

tenth of the Calends of April, and two streets of Trian-Masan, and the third street of Trian-mor. A predatory excursion was made by Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, across Fine-Gall, i. e. as far as Droichet-Dubhghaill<sup>e</sup>; and he carried off a great spoil of cattle and many prisoners. Ughaire Ua Lorcain, lord of Ui-Muireadhaigh, died after penance. Tir-da-ghlas and Fabhar were burned.

The Age of Christ, 1113. The Order of St. Bernard was commenced. Flannagan, son of Maelisa, intended Abbot of Ard-Macha, died after unction and good penance. Connla Ua Floinn, successor of Molaisi of Leithghlinn; Diarmaid Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Ua Suanaigh<sup>h</sup>, died. Diarmaid Ua Longain, steward of Munster, died on the night of Patrick's festival. Finnchas Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe; and Maelseachlainn Ua Conchobhair, lord of Corcmódhruadh, died after penance. Donnchadh O'Taircheirt, chief of Clann-Snedhghaile<sup>i</sup>, was killed by Niall Ua Lochlainn. An army was led by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, with the chiefs of Cinel-Eoghain, Cinel-Conaill, and Airghialla, to Gleann-Righe; and they banished Donnchadh from the kingdom of Ulidia, and they divided Ulidia between Ua Mathghamhna and the son of Ua Duinnsleibhe, he himself retaining Dal-Araidhe and Ui-Eathach. An army was led by Muirheartach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster, Leinster, and Connaught, to Magh-Cobha, to aid Donnchadh. Another army, composed of the forces before mentioned, was marched by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn to Magh-Cobha, to relieve the Ulidians; and there was a challenge of battle between them, but the successor of Patrick separated them, under the semblance of

*scriptoribus legitur; Amandatus est ad disciplinam in Hiberniam.*"—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 300.

<sup>e</sup> *Droichet-Dubhghaill*: i. e. the Black Dane's Bridge. From a reference to this bridge in old accounts of the battle of Clontarf, it would appear to have been situated on the River Tolka, near Dublin, where Ballybough Bridge now stands. The name Fine-Gall, or Fingal, is now applied to that part of the county of Dublin extending to the north of the city, and of the River Liffey.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1112. The rath of Ardmach, with

the church, burnt, in x. Kal. April, and two streets of Tryan-Massan, and the third street of Tryan-mor. Congalach mac Conchaille, Airchinnech of Daire, in the 94th yeare of his age, *in penitentia optima quievit*. An army by Donell Mac Lochlainn, through Fingall, and he brought great booty and many captives. Gormlai Ny-Murcha mic Diermott, Coarb of Brigitt, *in bona penitentia quievit*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>h</sup> *Successor of Ua Suanaigh*: i. e. Abbot of Rahen, near Tullamore, in the King's County.

<sup>i</sup> *Clann-Snedhghaile*.—Now Clannelly, a district lying westwards of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.

ro ghné ríodha 7 caencomraic. Donnchað Ua hEochaða do ðallað la hEocha-  
aioð hUa Maégaranna 7 la hUlltaib. Slóigfo lá Muircértach Ua móríain,  
7 la Uí Mhoða éitir laech 7 éléipeach go Drenóicc. Domnall imorro mac  
meic Lochlainn, co maicib tuairceirt Éireann co Cluain cáoin Phís Roir,  
co mbáttar fúu pé mór 1 cinn comair fúia aroile, go ndearna Ceallach,  
comarba Phátráicc co mbaéall lora ríe mbliadhna stoppa. Scaindir epoda  
eitir fúora Fínnmaige pádein, 1 ttorépaattar dá ríogðamna Fínnmaige .i.  
Ua Críochain, 7 Ua Donnaccáin. Dpadán do gabáil 1 cCluain mic Nóir an  
bliadhain ro, 1 mbáttar dá traigheað décc ina fúo, dá ðorin décc ina leiréit  
gan ríoltað, trí duipe, 7 dá mór 1 fad a eite brágar.

Aoir Críort, míle céo a deich a ceathair. Diarmaid Ua Flóinn,  
comarba Ailbe Imleacha Iubair, uaral eppcop, 7 fírléiginn epnfoach reótt,  
bíð 7 veirce. Flann Mac Flannchaða, comorba Molairi Dairínir, Maol-  
colaim Ua Corbmacáin, comorba Enne Arann, 7 Fínnomnach Ua Clucáin,  
comarba Cínnannra, vécc. Ruaidrí Ua Canannáin, ríogðamna Ceiml  
cConaill, do marbað lá Cenél nEógain. Að, mac Donnchaða Uí Eochaða,  
ríogðamna Ulað, vég. Donnchað Ua Loingrig, tígíuna Dhal Araide,  
Muircértach, mac Mic Lochlainn, ríogðamna Oiliéc, vécc. Teidm galair  
móir do gabáil Muircértai 7 Uí dhriain, co ndearna anbobraét de, 7 co  
ro fcar fúia ríge. Diarmaid, im, do gabáil ríge Muínan ina fúadhairi  
gan ceauðar. Slóigead lá Domnall Ua Lachlainn co Raic Cínnarig, 7 do

<sup>1</sup> *Greanog*.—Now Greenoge, a townland with a curious moat, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Ratoath, and county of Meath.

<sup>1</sup> *Cluain-caein in Feara-Rois*.—Now Clonkeen, in the barony of Ardee, and county of Louth.—See note <sup>2</sup>, under A. D. 836, p. 454, *suprà*.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1113. Conla O’Flainn, Coarb of Molaise Lehglinn, *quievit*. A thunderbolt fallen in St. Patrick’s eve upon Cruachan Aigle” [Croaghpatrick mountain, in the county of Mayo], “and killed thirty of the pilgrims. Dermott O’Kelly, Coarb of O’Suanay; Dermott O’Longan, serjeant of Monster; Maelsechlainn O’Co-

nor, King of Corcomrua; Finnchaisse O’Longsi, King of Dalarai, *in penitentia mortui sunt*. Flannagan mac Moylisa that should be abbot of Ardmagh, after contrition and confession, *in pace quievit*. Donogh O’Taircheirt killed by Nell O’Lochlainn, King of Kindred-Conell. Donell mac Donogh Mac Gilpatrick killed by Gull Gavran. An army by Donell O’Lochlainn, with Kindred-Owen, Kindred-Conell, and Airgiall, to Glenn-Righe, and *killed*” [*recte*, expelled] “Donagh, being king of Ulster, and divided Ulster” [i. e. East Ulster, or Ulidia] “betweene Mack-Mahon” [*recte*, O’Mahon], “and the Dun-slevis, and left Dalnaray and O’Nehach to themselves. An army by Murtagh O’Bryan, Mon-

peace and tranquillity. Donnchadh Ua hEochadha was blinded by Eochaidh Ua Mathghamhna and the Ulidians. An army was led by Muirheartach Ua Briain and the people of Leath-Mhogha, both laity and clergy, to Greanog<sup>k</sup>. Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, with the chiefs of the north of Ireland, proceeded to Cluain-caein, in Feara-Rois<sup>l</sup>; and both [armies] remained for the space of a month in readiness, confronting each other, until the successor of Patrick, with the Staff of Jesus, made a year's peace between them. A spirited conflict took place between two parties of the men of Fearnmhagh themselves, in which fell the two royal heirs of Fearnmhagh, namely, Ua Crichain and Ua Donnagain. A salmon was caught at Cluain-mic-Nois this year, which was twelve feet in length, twelve hands in breadth without being split, and three hands and two fingers was the length of the fin of its neck.

The Age of Christ, 1114. Diarmaid Ua Floinn, successor of Ailbhe of Imleach-Iubhair, a noble bishop and a lector, who bestowed jewels, food, and alms; Flann Mac Flannchadha<sup>m</sup>, successor of Molaise of Daimhinis; Maelcoluim Ua Cormacain<sup>n</sup>, successor of Ende of Ara; and Feardomhnach Ua Clucain, comharba of Ceanannus, died. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, royal heir of Cinel-Conaill, was killed by the Cinel-Eoghain. Aedh, son of Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, royal heir of Ulidia, died. Donnchadh Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, [and] Muirheartach, son of Mac Lochlainn, royal heir of Oileach, died. A great fit of sickness attacked Muirheartach Ua Briain, so that he became a living skeleton<sup>o</sup>, and resigned his kingdom; and Diarmaid assumed the kingdom of Munster after him, without permission. An army was led by Domhnall

stermen, Lenster, and Connaght, to Macova, to aide Donogh. His own forces, with Donell O'Lochlainn, to meett the said other armies, and they were on both sides preparing for battle, untill Cellach, Coarb of Patricke, putt them asunder by a kind of peace. Donogh mac Eochaa blynded by Eocha mac Mahon, and by Ulster. An army by Murtagh O'Bryan and Lethmon, both clerke and lay, to Grenog. Donell Mac Lochlainn, with the nobility of the North of Ireland, to Clonkyne-Feross, and were a whole moneth camping one against another, untill Kellach, Coarb of Patrick, and Jesus

Crosstaff, made peace betwine them for one whole year. A courageous skirmish bytwene the men of Fernmai, where the heys of Fernmai were slaine, viz., O'Crighan and O'Donnagan."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>m</sup> *Mac Flannchadha*.—Now *anglicè* Mac Clancy and Clancy.

<sup>n</sup> *Ua Cormacain*.—Now *anglicè* O'Gormagan and Gormagan.

<sup>o</sup> *A living skeleton*.—The word *anbapraçt*, which is otherwise written *anpobpraçt*, is explained in Cormac's *Glossary* as, "annm do òinne feargar 7 eirmaigeir galap co na bi



deachaid̃ Eochaid̃ Ua Maēzāinna, co nUlaib̃ ina ēeach, ⁊ Donnād̃ Ua Loingrig̃ co nDail Araide, ⁊ Ad̃ Ua Ruairc, co fearaib̃ d̃reirne, ⁊ Murchad̃ Ua Maorlechlainn co f̃sraib̃ Mide. Do lotar iar riñ dib̃linib̃ tar Ad̃ Luain co Dún Leod̃a, ⁊ táime Toirp̃dealb̃ad̃ Ua Conc̃obair co cCon-naētaib̃, ⁊ Niall, mac Domnall Mez Lochlainn, a mac fein co maiēib̃ Cenel Conaill ina aipeacht. Do éotar dno uile iarrin co Tealad̃ nDeadhaid̃ i nDail cCair, co nōs̃ñrat̃ oraō mbliad̃na f̃ru f̃iora Mum̃an, do deachaid̃ tra Domnall Ua Loēlainn ar fud Connaēct dia ēig̃. Toirp̃dealb̃ad̃ Ua Conc̃obair do indarbad̃ Domnall Uí Conc̃obair, a d̃s̃ñbratar, irin Mum̃an, ⁊ Domnall do gab̃ail iart̃tain lá hUib̃ Máine, ⁊ a ēad̃airt i laim̃ Thoirp̃dealb̃aig̃. Fobar̃ Pheichín, Cluain Iorair̃, Ceall beneóin, Cung̃a, Ceall Chuilinn, Ceall Caimoigh, ⁊ Ar̃o Pát̃raicc, do lorccad̃ uile an bliad̃airi.

Aoir Cr̃is̃ort, míle céo a cúicc décc. Diarmait Ua d̃riain, rí Mum̃an, do er̃gab̃ail lá Muir̃c̃s̃r̃tach Ua m̃d̃riain, ⁊ Muir̃c̃s̃r̃tach Ua m̃d̃riain do gab̃ail a r̃ig̃e d̃or̃id̃oiri, ⁊ t̃sch̃t̃ r̃loig̃s̃ō i l̃laig̃m̃b̃ ⁊ i m̃d̃r̃ig̃aib̃. Muir̃c̃s̃r̃tach Ua Ciarr̃maic, t̃ig̃s̃r̃na Aine, Domnall Ua Conc̃obair Ciarr̃paig̃e, Murchad̃ Ua Flainn, mac Flannchaōa, t̃ig̃s̃r̃na Múr̃cc̃raig̃e, do m̃ar̃bad̃. Daim̃liacc Ar̃o d̃reac̃áin co na lán do d̃aoim̃b̃ do lorccad̃ d̃f̃s̃raib̃ Mum̃an, ⁊ cella iom̃d̃a ar̃c̃s̃na i f̃f̃s̃raib̃ d̃r̃ig̃h. Cr̃sch̃ m̃or̃ lá Toirp̃dealb̃ad̃ Ua cConcho-

beoil na r̃úg̃ ina c̃opp; i. e. a name for a person whom disease shrivels and dries, so that there be no flesh or juice in his body."

<sup>p</sup> *Rath-Ceannaigh*: i. e. Kenny's Rath, or earthen fort, now Rathkenny, in the barony of Upper Slane, and county of Meath.

<sup>q</sup> *Across Ath-Luain to Dun-Leodha*: i. e. across the Shannon at the ford of Athlone to Dunlo at Ballinasloe.—See note <sup>i</sup>, under A. D. 1189.

<sup>r</sup> *Tealach-Deadhaidh*.—Now Tullagh-O'Dea, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.—See Tulach-Ui-Dheadhaigh, A. D. 1598.

<sup>s</sup> *Cill-Beneoin*: i. e. the church of St. Benean, or Benignus, now Kilbannon, a church in ruins, at which are the remains of an ancient round tower, situated near Tuam, in the barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, Introduction, pp. ii. to v.

<sup>t</sup> *Cill-Cainnigh*.—Now Kilkenny, the chief town of the county of Kilkenny.—See note under the year 1085.

<sup>u</sup> *Ard-Padraig*: i. e. Patrick's Hill, or height, now Ardpatrick, a small village at which are the remains of an ancient Irish cloigtheach, or round tower, in the barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1114. Flann Maglanchaa, Coarb of Molaise of Daivinis; Maelcoluim O'Cormakan, Coarb of Enne-Aran; Diarmaid Ua Flainnehua, Coarb of Ailve in Imlech Ivar, bushop, lector, liberall in bestowing of goods and mecat, and" [in doing] "almes deeds;" [and] "Ferdovnach O'Clucan, Coarb of Kells; *in pace quieverunt*. An extream kind of disease took Murtagh



Ua Lochlainn to Rath-Ceannaigh<sup>p</sup>, where Eochaidh Ua Mathghamhna, with the Ulidians, went into his house, as did Donnchadh Ua Loingsigh, with the Dal-Araidhe; Aedh Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne; and Murchadh Ua Mae-leachlainn, with the men of Meath. They all afterwards proceeded across Ath-Luain to Dun-Leodha<sup>q</sup>, where Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, with the Connaughtmen, and Niall, son of Domhnall Mac Lochlainn, his own son, with the chieftains of Cinel-Conaill, came to join his assembly. They all afterwards proceeded to Tealach-Deadhaidh<sup>r</sup>, in Dal-gCais; and they made a year's peace with the men of Munster. Domhnall Ua Lochlainn then went through Connaught, for home. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair banished Domhnall Ua Conchobhair, his brother, into Munster; and Domhnall was afterwards taken by the Ui-Maine, who delivered him into the hands of Toirdhealbhach. Fobhar-Feichin, Cluain-Iraird, Cill-Beneoin<sup>s</sup>, Cunga, Cill-Chuilinn, Cill-Cain-nigh<sup>t</sup>, and Ard-Padraig<sup>u</sup>, were all burned this year.

The Age of Christ, 1115. Diarmaid Ua Briain, King of Munster, was taken prisoner by Muircheartach Ua Briain; and Muircheartach Ua Briain assumed his kingdom again, and set out with an army into Leinster and Breagha. Muircheartach Ua Ciarmhaic, lord of Aine<sup>w</sup>; Domhnall Ua Conchobhair Ciarraighe; Murchadh Ua Flainn; the son of Flannchadha, lord of Muscraighe<sup>x</sup>, were slain. The Daimhliag [great stone church] of Ard-Breacain, with its full of people, was burned by the men of Munster, and also many other churches in [the country of the] Feara-Breagh. A great predatory excursion was made

O'Bryan, king of Ireland, and made him a miserable wretch, so as hee lett goe his majesty, and Dermott took the kingdom in his presence, viz., of Munster, without taking" [asking] "leave. An army by Donell O'Lochlainn to Rath-Cenay, whither Eocha O'Mahon, with Ulster, came into his house, and Donogh O'Longsy with Dalarai, and Hugh O'Royrk with Brefni-men, and Murcha O'Maeilechlainn with Meathmen; and" [they] "went all afterwards over Athlone to Dunleoa, where Torlagh O'Conor, with Connaght, and Nell, O'Lochlainn his own son, with Kindred-Conell, came to mete them, and went all from thence to Tulagh

O-nDeai in Dalgais, in Munster, where they and Monstermen made peace for a yeare. Donell O'Lochlainn went along Connaght to his howse. Hugh mac Doncha O'hEochaa, heyre of Ulster; Donogh O'Longsi, king of Dalaray; O'Canannan, i. Rory, heyre of Kindred-Conell" [and] "Murtagh O'Lochlainn, heire of Ailech, died."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>w</sup> *Lord of Aine*: i. e. of Aine-Cliach, a territory extending round the hill of Knockany, in the county of Limerick.

<sup>x</sup> *Lord of Muscraighe*: i. e. of Muscraighe-Mitine, otherwise called Muscraighe-Ui-Fhloinn, now Muskerry, or Musgrylin, a district com-

βαίρ ἡ λα Connachtaib, co po airḡrte Tuadmúna co Luimneach, co rugrat boromá dáiríne ἡ bpoio iomda. Maíom nua nDomnall Ua mbórain ἡ nGallaib Áta cliaḡ for Laignib, dú i ttorcáir Donnchaḡ Ua Maoil na mbo, tigrína Ua cCeinnrelaig, ἡ Concóbair Ua Concóbair, tigrína Ua pFailge, co na maḡaib, ἡ poḡaib ele cen mo éat. Domnall Ua brian, .i. mac Taidg, pioḡdamna Muman, do marbaḡ do Chonnachtoibh. Saigib gpeiri .i. ag Át bó, do éabairt do macaib Maoilshlainn, mic Áoda, mic Ruaidri, ar Thoirp-deibac Ua cConcóbair, ar rígh Connacht, co po loitriot, ἡ gur bó epólige óó. Maolpuanaib Ua Ciarrda, tigrína Coirppe, [décc]. Maolreclainn Ua Maoileachlainn, pioḡdamna Teairrach, do marbaḡ. Doimenn dermair, peoḡ ἡ Sneḡta ón cúicḡ Callainn décc Ianuairi co cúigeaḡ Callainn décc Máirta nó ní ar uille, co po lá ár for cḡraib for énlait, ἡ for ḡaoinib, ἡ dia po fáir teirce móir po Eirinn uile, ἡ iLlaignib rainpeaḡ. Coblach la Toirp-dealbac Ua cConcóbair, rí Connact, gur po airce Domnall mac Conplebe Uí Ffíngail, ἡ co tḡaímic Murchaḡ Ua Maoilshlainn ma éach, ἡ gor po ḡaingnigeaḡ lḡr buiḡ an beite. Ro ióḡbair tri peoḡa do Naom Chianán .i. corp go nóir, ἡ bleibḡ go nóir, ἡ mullócc uia go nóir. Ro pánn Míde iar-tain eitir da mac Domnall Uí Mhaileachlainn, Maoilshlainn do tuitim po céḡoir lá Murchaḡ.

Áoir Críort, míle céḡ adech aré. Congalach mac Giollaíapáin, air-cinneach Uir aibheac, décc iar bpḡnnainn, ἡ iar ndígh aḡriḡe. Ceallach, comarba Pháttaraicc, for cuairt Connact an dapa cup, co tuc a lán

prising fifteen parishes, in the north-west of the county of Cork.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 44, note \*.

\* *Donnchadh Ua Mael-na-mbo* : i. e. Donough, or Denis, descendant of Mael-na-mbo. He was the father of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster, who brought the English into Ireland. He was the great grandson of Mael-na-mbo.

\* *Ath-bo* : i. e. the Ford of the Cow. Not identified.

\* *Buidhi-an-bheithe* : i. e. the yellow-surfaced land of the birch. Not identified.

\* *Mullog* : i. e. a patena, or cover of a chalice.

The Annals of Ulster record the following

events under this year :

"A. D. 1115. Extreame hard weather of frost and snow from the 15th Kal. Jan. to the 15th Kal. of March, or thereabouts, that it committed great slaughter" [i. e. caused great destruction] "of byrds, chattle, and men, whereby grewe great dearth in all Irland, and especially in Leinster above all. Diarmaid O'Bryan, king of Mounster, taken by Murtagh O'Bryan. An onsett geven by the sonns of Hugh mac Roarye to Tirlagh O'Conor at Ath-na-bo, where hee was wounded, and" [he] "languished thereof. An overthrow by Donell O'Bryan and Galls of Dublin upon Lenster, where Donogh O'Mael-

by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and the Connaughtmen ; and they plundered Thomond as far as Luimneach, and carried off countless spoils and many prisoners. A battle was gained by Domhnall Ua Briain and the foreigners of Ath-cliaith over the Leinstermen, wherein fell Donnchadh Ua Mael-na-mbo<sup>r</sup>, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and Conchobhair Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, with his sons, and many others besides them. Domhnall Ua Briain, i. e. the son of Tadhg, royal heir of Munster, was killed by the Connaughtmen. An onset was made at Ath-bo<sup>r</sup> by the sons of Maeleachlainn, son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, upon Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught ; and they wounded him, so that he was lying in the agonies of death. Maelruanaidh Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, [died]. Maelseachlainn Ua Maeleachlainn, royal heir of Teamhair, was killed. Boisterous weather, frost, and snow, from the fifteenth of the Calends of January to the fifteenth of the Calends of March, or longer, which caused great destruction of cattle, birds, and men ; whence grew a great dearth throughout all Ireland, and in Leinster particularly. A fleet was brought by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught ; and he plundered Domhnall, son of Cusleibhe Ua Fearghail, and Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn came into his house ; and he fortified Buidhi-an-bheithe<sup>a</sup>. He made an offering of three jewels to St. Ciaran, i. e. a drinking-horn with gold, a cup with gold, and a mullog<sup>b</sup> of copper with gold. He afterwards divided Meath between the two sons of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, [namely, Maelseachlainn and Murchadh], but Maelseachlainn fell by Murchadh immediately after.

The Age of Christ, 1116. Conghalach, son of Gillachiarain, airchinneach of Lis-aeidheadh [at Cluain-mic-Nois], died after penance and good repentance. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Connaught the second time,

nambo, king of Kinsela, was slain, and Conor O'Conor, king of Ofaly, with his sons, and a number of others. Murtagh O'Teg, king of Ferli, killed. Donell mac Teg O'Bryan, heyre of Mounster, killed by Connaght. Mahon mac Maeilmuay, king of Oneachay, in Mounster; Maeilsechlainn O'Fogartai, king of Ely" [died]; "Murtagh O'Bryan received into his raig'n againe, and came upon Lenster and Breg'h with an army. Murtagh O'Ciarmaic, lord of Ane ;

O'Conor Kyerry, Donell ; Murcha O'Flainn, mac Flanchaa, king of Muscrae, all killed. Doimliag of Ardbrekan, full of people, burnt by Monster, and many more churches in Mabreg'h. A greate army by Tyrlagh O'Conor and Connaght, and preyed Thomond to Lymrick, and they took innumerable spoyles and many captives. Maeilsechlainn O'Maeleachlainn, king of Tarach, *occisus est.*"—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

cuairt. Ceall Dalua co na tempall do loicead. Corcach mór Mumán, Imleach Iubair, Dertech Mhaoiliora hl bhróláin, Achad bó Channóig, Cluain Iorair, teachnabad mór Arda Macha co ffréit tēgh uimne, 7 bloð mór do Uir móir Moctua do loicead 1 corcach corghair na bliadna ro. Plág mór 7 gortair uir mbliaðair 1 Mumán, 7 1 Laiḡmē, co ro fáraitḡ cealla, 7 dúine, tuata, 7 tpeada, 7 co ro erpeid cið ro erind, 7 dar muir iaraim. Dearbail ingēn Toirpdeibairḡ hUí brian, décc. Creach pluaigē lá Toirpdeibad Ua cConchoibair 1 Mumán, gur ro loice 7 gur ro mór boroma 7 Cfhénorad, 7 ro marbad rocharde lair. Do bfrt buair 7 broid ionda lair no go tarair an mbroid do Dhia 7 do Phlannán. Sluaigē la Diarmaid Ua mbrian, 7 lá ffruib Mumán 1 cConnachtuib, 7 ro lād a nár uir Ruaid bheirig, co ffrarḡair frt a lón, a neic, a nairm, 7 a néioḡ.

Aoir Críort, míle céo a dech a reacht. Maolmaire, eppcop Dúin dá lēḡlair, Flann Ua Scula, eppcop Condepe, ḡiollamoctua Mac Camcuairta, eppcob Doimliacc, Ceallach Ua Colmán, eppcob Ffrina, Catarrach Ua Conaill, uairal eppcop Connaet, Anmchar hUa hAnmchara, eppcop Arda fearra brénairm, Muirfhaic Ua hEnlaing, eppcop Cluana fearra brénairm, [décc]. Maolmuire Ua Dúnáin, airdeppcop Mumán, cfh clépeic nEreann,

\* *The oratory of Maelisa Ua Brolchain.*—This was at Lismore, in the county of Waterford.

† *Great plague and famine.*—The Saxon Chronicle records a dearth in England this year: "This year also, the Winter being severe and long, it was a very heavy time for the cattle and all things, &c. This was a very calamitous year, the crops being spoiled by the heavy rains, which came on just before August, and lasted till Candlemas. Mast also was so scarce this year that none was to be heard of in all this land, or in Wales."—*Giles's Translation of Saxon Chronicle.*

\* *Borumha.*—Now Beal-Borumha, an earthen fort, situated near the margin of the Shannon, about one mile north of the town of Killaloe, in the county of Clare. Mr. Dutton, in his Statistical Account of this county, confounds this fort with Ceann-coradh, which was a mile far-

ther to the south. According to local tradition Brian Borumha's stables and out-offices extended from Ceann-coradh to Beal-Borumha; but no remains are now visible except some of the earthen ramparts of the fort of Beal-Borumha alone.

† *Flannan.*—He was the first Bishop of Killaloe, and was consecrated at Rome about the year 639. — See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 590.

\* *Ruaidh-Bheitheach:* i. e. the Red Birch, now Roevehagh, a townland and hamlet situated in the north-west of the parish of Killeely, barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway.—See it again referred to at the years A. D. 1143 and 1599.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1116. Ceallach, Coarb of Patrick,

and he obtained a full tribute. Cill-Dalua, with its church, was burned. Corcach-mor-Mumhan, Imleach-Iubhair, the oratory of Maelisa Ua Brolchain<sup>e</sup>, Achadh-bo-Chainnigh, Cluain-Iraird, the great house of the abbots at Ard-Macha, with twenty houses about it, and a great portion of Lis-mor-Mochuda, were burned in the beginning of the Lent of this year. A great plague and famine<sup>d</sup> this year in Munster and Leinster, so that churches and fortresses, territories and tribes, were desolated; and they also spread throughout Ireland and beyond seas afterwards. Dearbhail, daughter of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, died. A predatory excursion was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair; and he burned and demolished Boromha<sup>e</sup> and Ceann-coradh, and killed many persons. He took many cows and prisoners, but he restored the prisoners to God and to Flannan<sup>f</sup>. An army was led by Diarmaid Ua Briain and the men of Munster into Connaught; and he slaughtered the inhabitants at Ruaidh-Bheitheach<sup>g</sup>, where they left behind their provisions, their horses, their arms, and their armour.

The Age of Christ, 1117. Maelmuire, Bishop of Dun-da-leathghlas; Flann Ua Scula, Bishop of Condere; Gillamochuda Mac Camchuarta, Bishop of Daimhliag; Ceallach Ua Colmain, Bishop of Fearna; Cathasach Ua Conaill, noble Bishop of Connaught; Anmcha O'hAnmchadha, Bishop of Ard-fearta-Brenainn; Muireadhach Ua hEnlaingi, Bishop of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, died. Maelmuire Ua Dunain, Archbishop of Munster<sup>h</sup>, head of the clergy of Ire-

upon visitation of Connaght the second tyme, and brought his full visitation. Hugh O'Kinelvan, King of Laoire; Echry O'Lorkan, King of Mallan" [Ui Faelain?] "died. Killdaluo, with the church, burnt. Cork-more of Munster, and Imlech-Iver; Maelisa O'Brolchan's manse, and part of Lissmore; Achabo of Cannech, and Clon-Iraird, burnt. The house of the great Abbot" [*rectè*, the greathouse of the abbots] "in Ardmach, with twenty howses about yt, burnt in the begynning of Lent this yeare. Great pestilence and famine yett in Mounster and Lenster both, that the churches, townes, and canthreds, were dispeopled throughout Ireland, and beyond seas, and made innu-

merable slughters. Lagmonn mac Donell, sonn's sonn to the King of Scotland, killed by" [the] "men of Moriab" [Moray]. "Dervail Ny-Tyrlagh O'Bryan *mortua est*. Congalach mac Gilkyaran, Airchinnech of Lisaigy, *in bona penitentia quievit*. The slaghter of Roaveai upon Diermaid O'Bryan."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>h</sup> *Archbishop of Munster*.—This is probably an error, for in a contemporaneous document, a charter in the Book of Kells, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, he is called *senior of Leath-Chuinn*, i. e. senior of Leath-Chuinn, or northern half of Ireland. He was evidently the Idunan, Bishop of Meath, given in Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 140, as having flou-

ἡ μωιριγὴ δέρκε ιαρέταιρ Εορρα, δέεε ιριν πέετμάδ βλιαδαιν ρέετμοδά α  
αοιρι ιν νοιρ Cal. Ianuarii. Μαολρυαναδ Ὑα Cibleacáin, comorba Feicín  
Fobair, δέεε. Concóbar Ὑα Pollamain, comorba Cluana Eirair, ἡ Εοζαν  
mac Ectigern, comarba buite, δέεε. Μαολρυγθε Mac Ronáin, comorba  
Cshannra, ἡ αρ μωιριγε Cshannra uime do marbad lá hAed Ὑα Ruairc, ἡ la  
hUib briuin aithe domnaiḡ Cromm Duib. Διαρματεε, mac Enna, pí Laiḡín,  
do écc in Aē chiat. Concóbar Ὑα Cairpelláin, do marbad oPhearaib Ma-  
nach. Cat Uscáin do tabairt do brian mac Murchada Ὑι Flaitebshraig,  
ἡ do mac Cateal Ὑι Concóbar co cConnaḡtaib iompaḡ do Toirpdealbáe,  
mac Diarmatta, ἡ do Daileccair, ἡ po láo a nár ιριν cat ιριν. Maithm for  
Chenél nEozain na hinri la Cenel cConaill, airm in po lao a nár, ἡ in po  
marbad ile dia maithib. Διαρματε Ὑα brian, ἡ fir Muḡan do indreab  
Thípe Fiachach, ἡ Thípe briuín, gur po cúirre Connáḡtaig cat foḡsr tar  
a néiri im Chateal mac mic Cateal Ὑι Choncóbar, ἡ im brian mac Mur-  
chada, co po indirre pempa co Shab, co ndshrat loirce, ἡ marbta. Ro  
lairre Muimig fluaḡ ina narmair, gur po rigḡ rḡainḡsr stoppa oc Leit-  
reachaib Oḡrain, go raomēad po ḡsr, gur po marbad dá Ὑα Cindéitig, ἡ  
rocharde oile don cup rin.

Αοιρ Crioirt, míle céo dech a hocht. Ruairḡri Ὑα Concóbar .i. Ruairḡri  
na Soige buide, pí Connaḡt fir pé éian do écc ina oileire hi Cluain mic Nóir,

rished in the year 1096. See the *Miscellany* of the  
Irish Archæological Society, pp. 136, 155, 156.

<sup>1</sup> *O'Cibhleachain*.—Now always O'Gibhleachain, and anglicised Geilahan.

<sup>2</sup> *The Ui-Briuín*: i. e. the Ui-Briuín-Breifne, which was the tribe-name of the O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, and their correlatives seated in the present counties of Leitrim and Cavan.

<sup>3</sup> *Domhnach Chroim Duibh*: i. e. Black Crom's Sunday. This name is to this day applied by the Irish to "Garland Sunday," or the last Sunday in summer. Crom Dubh was the name of a chieftain in Umhall, who had been a powerful opponent of St. Patrick, but who was converted by St. Patrick on this day.

<sup>4</sup> *Leacain*: i. e. Hill-side. This is probably Lacken in the parish of Kilmihil, barony of Clon-

deralaw, and county of Clare.—*Ordnance Map*, sheet 48.

<sup>5</sup> *Leitreach-Odhraín*.—Now Litteragh, in the barony of Upper Ormond, county of Tipperary.—See note <sup>7</sup>, under A. D. 548, p. 186, *suprà*.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1117. Connor O'Carillan by Fernalach killed. Diarmat mac Enna, king of Leinster, died in Dublin. Owen mac Echtiern, Coarb of Buti; Conor O'Follovan, Coarb of Clon-Irard; Cathasach O'Cnail, Archbushop of Connaght, *in Christo dormierunt*. Maelbryde mac Ronan, Cowarb of Kells, and the slaughter of the men of Kells about him, killed by Hugh O'Boyrk and O-Briuins, on the Fridai before Crumdufe Sunday; *facies Domini super facientes*

land, and lord of the almsdeeds of the west of Europe, died in the seventy-seventh year of his age, on the ninth of the Calends of January. Maelruanaidh Ua Cibhleachain<sup>t</sup>, successor of Feichin of Fobhar, died. Conchobhar Ua Follamhain, comharba of Cluain-Iraird; and Eoghan Mac Echthighern, successor of Buithe, died. Maelbrighde Mac Ronain, comharba of Ceanannus, was killed, and the people of Ceanannus slaughtered along with him, by Aedh Ua Ruairc and the Ui-Briuin<sup>k</sup>, on the night of Domhnach Chroim Duibh<sup>l</sup>. Diarmaid, son of Enda, King of Leinster, died at Ath-cliaith. Conchobhar Ua Caireallain was killed by the Feara-Manach. The battle of Leacain<sup>m</sup> was given by Briain, son of Murchadh Ua Flaithbheartaigh, and the son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, who had the Connaughtmen along with them, to Toirdhealbhaich, son of Diarmaid, and the Dal-gCais, and made a slaughter of them in that battle. A battle was gained over the Cinel-Eoghain of the Island [i. e. of Inis-Eoghain], by the Cinel-Conaill, in which the Cinel-Eoghain were slaughtered, and many of their chieftains slain. Diarmaid Ua Briain and the men of Munster plundered Tir-Fiachrach and Tir-Briuin. The Connaughtmen dispatched a battalion southwards, in pursuit of them, under the conduct of Cathal, grandson of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, and Brian, son of Murchadh; and they plundered all before them, as far as the mountain, and committed acts of conflagration and slaughter. The Munstermen sent a host to oppose them; and a battle was fought between them at Leitreacha-Odhraim<sup>n</sup>, and the southerners were routed, and two of the Ui-Ceinneidigh and many others were slain on that occasion.

The Age of Christ, 1118. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, i. e. Ruaidhri na Soighe Buidhe, King of Connaught for a long time, died on his pilgrimage at

*hec scelera, ut perdat de terra memoria eorum.* The battle called Cath-Lekan, by Bryan mac Muragh, and by the sons of Cahal O'Conor, with Connaught about them, against Tirlagh mac Diermod and Dalgais, i. Munstermen and Dalgais, being overthrowne their slaughter was had. The slaughter of Kindred-Owen of the Iland putt by Kindred-Conell, that many good men with them fell. Flann O'Skanlain, bushop of Connere; Maelmuire, bushop of Dundaleghlas;

Gillmochua Mac Camchuarta, bushop of Daimliag; Kellach O'Colmain, bushop of Ferna; Anmcha O'Hanmchaa, bushop of Ardfert Brenainn; Muireach O'hEanlainge, bushop of Clonfert-Brenainn; Maelruanai O'Kivlichen, Coarb of a long tyme; *omnes in Christo dormierunt.* Maelmuire O'Dunan, chief bushop of the Irish, and head of Irland's clergy, and over laetys for almes of all the world, in the 77th yeare of his age, in *Non. Kal. religionis sue magnæ optimum*

irín pefsó bliadain fichead iar na dallad uUa Flaitbhheartaigh. Diarmaitte hUa bhríain, rí Mumán 7 Lete Moza aréna, décc hi cCorcaigh móir Mumán iar nongad 7 iar naitríge. Domnall, mac Ruairí Uí Concóbaire, ríogdaimna Conbacht, décc. Laiðgnén Ua Duibhara, tigherna Ffhrmanac, do marbad do Uib Fiacrach 7 dfríab na craoibhe. brian, mac Murchada Uí bhríain, ríogdaimna Mumán, do marbad lá Tadg mac Captaigh 7 la Dsríumúain. Slóigfó lá Toirprealbac Ua Concóbaire, rí Connact, 7 la Murchad Ua Maileaclainn, rí Tsmra, 7 la hAod Ua Ruairc irín Mumáin go Dlínn Mhaghair, co tarpatte Dsríumúia do Mhac Captaigh, 7 Tuadmúia da macaibh Diarmada Uí bhríain, 7 do beart a ngialla díblímb. Slóigfó oile lair co hAé eliat, co ttuc mac ríog Tsmrac .i. Domnall mac Murchada Uí Maileaclainn, bai illaín Dhall, 7 gialla Dhall faóén, 7 Oppaige, 7 Laigean [30 mbliadna a aeir an tan rin]. Maíom Chino daire for Uib Eacóbach Ulaó rí Murchad Ua Ruadacáin, co po laó a nár. Murchadann do gabail do iarccairib copad lir ap glino 1 nOppaigib, 7 apoile hi Port Laigne. Mórpluag Connact im Toirprealbac Ua cConcóbaire go Cínn copad, gur po cuiread leo he irín Sionainn eitir cloic 7 crann. O baioigeallain, ollain Éreann, do marbad lap an Spailleadh Ua Flannagáin iar ngabail tige fair.

*cursum consumait.* Maelmuire O'Dunan, archbishop O'Dunan, Archbishop of Munster, *quievit.* The battle of Lettrachs."—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

<sup>o</sup> *The twenty-sixth year.*—See the year 1092.

<sup>p</sup> *The men of Craebh.*—*Fir na Craeibhe.* This tribe was seated in O'Kane's territory; but their exact situation at this time has not been determined. At a later period they were seated in the present barony of Coleraine, county of Londonderry.

<sup>q</sup> *Gleann-Maghair.*—Now Glanmire, a remarkable glen or narrow valley, near the city of Cork.—See note under A. D. 1569.

<sup>r</sup> *Thirty years of age.*—This passage is not in the Stowe copy, and was evidently interpolated into the Academy copy at the suggestion of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare.

<sup>s</sup> *Ceann-dara:* i. e. Head or Hill of the Oak.

Not identified.

<sup>t</sup> *Lis-Arglinn.*—Now Listerlin, near Inistiogue, in the barony of Ida, and county of Kilkenny. Dr. O'Connor translates this passage very incorrectly as follows: "Marinum monstrum captum a piscatoribus, ejus longitudo fuit talis ut pars esset in Ossoria et pars altera in Waterfordia." He refers to the Annals of Ulster for a parallel passage, which he also translates incorrectly, though the old translator of the Annals of Ulster renders it correctly.

<sup>u</sup> *Hurled it.*—The meaning is: "And tore down the royal palace of Kincora, and hurled its materials, both stone and wood, into the River Shannon."

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1118. Laignen O'Duudara, king of Fermanach, killed by O-Fiachrach, and by the



Cluain-mic-Nois, the twenty-sixth year<sup>o</sup> after his having been blinded by Ua Flaithbheartaigh. Diarmaid Ua Briain, King of Munster and of all Leath-Mhogha, died at Corcach-mor-Mumhan, after unction and penance. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, died. Laidhngen Ua Duibhdara, lord of Feara-Manach, was slain by the Ui-Fiachrach [of Ard-sratha], and the men of Craebh<sup>p</sup>. Brian, son of Murchadh Ua Briain, was slain by Tadhg Mac Carthaigh and the people of Desmond. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, [who was joined by] Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair, and by Aedh Ua Ruairc, as far as Gleann-Maghair<sup>a</sup> in Munster; and he gave Desmond to Carthaigh, and Thomond to the sons of Diarmaid Ua Briain, and carried off the hostages of both. Another army was led by him to Ath-cliath; and he carried away the son of the King of Teamhair, i. e. Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, who was in the hands of the foreigners, and the hostages of the foreigners themselves, as well as those of Osraighe and Leinster. [He was thirty years of age<sup>r</sup> at this time]. The battle of Ceann-dara<sup>a</sup> was gained over the Ui-Eathach-Uladh, by Murchadh Ua Ruadhacan, who made a slaughter of them. A mermaid was taken by the fishermen of the weir of Lis-Arglinn<sup>t</sup>, in Osraighe, and another at Port-Lairge. The great army of Connaught, under Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, marched to Ceann-coradh, and hurled it<sup>n</sup> into the Sinainn, both stone and wood. O'Baoigheallain, chief poet of Ireland, was killed by Spailleach Ua Flannagain, after he [O'Flannagain] had forcibly taken the house in which he was.

men of Krive. Diermaid O'Bryan, king of Mon-ster, and all Lethmoga, *mortuus est*, in Corkmor, in Monster, after penance and receipt of sacre-ment. To the value<sup>n</sup> [mepp] “of 100 ounces of Mass instruments” [so aomib aifppinn] “of Kellagh, Comarba of Patricke, was drowned in Davall, and he escaped hardly himself. Paschalis, Comarba of Peter, a religious servant, with love of God and his neighbours, *ad Christum migra-vit*. Maria Ni” [i. e. Mary, daughter of] “Moyl-colum, king of Scotland, wife to the king of Eng-land, *mortua est*. Bryan mac Muragh O'Bryan, heyr of Monster, killed by Teig Mac Carthai,

and by Desmond. An army by Tirlagh O'Conor, king of Connaght, and by Morough O'Melagh-lin, king of Tarach, with him, and by Hugh O'Roirk, into Mounster, untill they came to Glenn-Mayr, and gave Desmond to Macarthaí, and Thomond to the sons of Dermott” [O'Bryan] “and brought their pledges on eyther syde. Another army by him to Dublin, and he brought the sonn of the king of Tarach, who was cap-tive in the hands of the Galls, together with their owne pledges, and the hostages of Lein-ster and Ossory. A wonderfull tale tould by the pilgrims: that an Earthquake fell down

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céu a naoi décc. Ruaidrí airéindeach Oéna móipe, Peargal Inmri Uoáa Cré, ríhóir airimíonech, míleáδ τοζαίde do Chríορτ, γ Διαρμαδ Ua Uíhna, comarba Shíhain Inmri Caíaiγ, ρaoi αιτίccce, décc. Muiréírtac Ua hriain, rí Epeann, tuir opoain γ αιρεachair ιαρταίρ doíain, déγ ιαρ mbuaió pize γ αιτίγze, ι féil Mocaemócc Léé, ι ρeířđ Io Marra, γ a aónacal ι tteampall Cille Ualua, ιαρ ναίτpize ιpín ρeípeađ bliađain a tpeađlaíoe. Níall, mac Domnall Meγ Lachlainn, píoγđamína Oíliγ γ Epeann, teaτpa Epenn beór ap épué, ap céill, ap eíneé, γ ap epína, do éuίtím lá Cenel Moain ιpín oéctmađ bliađain píce a aoiri. Domnall Ua hAdeirh, tígíhna Ua nEédaé, do mápbađ lá hEépi mac Flaitéđírtaiγ. Concóbar Ua Uoirmlíohaiγ, taoipeac Cenel Moain, do mápbađ do Uib Dubda, γ do Chloinn Flaitéđírtaiγ. Flaitédeartach Ua Laiógnén, tígíhna Píhnmairge ppi ré, décc. Mac Donnchaí mic Uíollaπάττpαιcc, píoγđamína Opapaiγe, do mápbađ do Opapaiγib pcin. Cúcollcaille Ua baígeallain, apó ollaín Epeann lé dán. Saoi lé deipc, le hemsch γ le conaircle coitcíonn ppi tpuag-aib γ tpiénab, do mápbađ oφíhrib Uuircc γ do Thuairé páta, co na mnaoi, γ co na diar mac lán mairé amaille lé cóigíř γ tpioéait ele etip muintip γ aoióđoib in aoin tiz hι Saéapn mincáirγ hι féil becaín mic Cula. Aođ

many cittyes, and slaughtered many men" [overwhelmed many cities and destroyed many persons]: "There was another wonderfull tale in Ireland, that ys: a Mermaid to bie taken by the Fishers of" [the weir of] "Lisarglinn, in Ossory, and another at Waterford. Donell mac Roary O'Conor, heyre of Connaght, died. The discomfiture of Kenn-Daire, upon O'Neachai of Ulster, by Murcha O'Ruagan, and" [recte, who] "slaughtered them. Roary O'Conor, king of Connaght, after many yeares so, died in his pilgrimage in Clonmicnois, in the 26th" [year] "after his blinding."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

\* *Island of Loch Cre.*—Now Monahinch, near Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary.—See note †, under A. D. 802, p. 412, *suprà*.

† *Mochaemhog of Liath*: i. e. of Liath-mor, near Thurles, in the county of Tipperary. According to O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, the fes-

tival of St. Mochaemhog, or Pulcherius, was kept here on the 4th of the Ides of March.

† *The Ui Dubhda*: i. e. the O'Duddeys. These are to be distinguished from the Ui-Dubhda or O'Dowdas of Connaught, who are of a different race.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, note ‡, pp. 111, 112.

\* *The Clann-Flaithbheartaigh*: i. e. the family of the Ui-Fhlaitbhheartaigh, now the O'Laffertys, or O'Lavertys, who are still numerous in the counties of Donegal, Tyrone, and Londonderry.

\* *Tuath-ratha.*—Now Tooraah, a territory comprised in the barony of Magheraboy, and county of Fermanagh.

† *Becan, son of Cula.*—He was the patron saint of Imleach-Fia, near Kells, in Meath, where his festival was formerly kept on the 5th of April. The Sunday next after Easter is called Minchaisg, i. e. Little Easter, by the

The Age of Christ, 1119. Ruaidhri, airchinneach of Othain-mor; Fearghal, of the island of Loch-Cre<sup>w</sup>, a venerable senior, and a select soldier of Christ; and Diarmaid Ua Leanna, successor of Seanan of Inis-Cathaigh, a paragon of penance, died. Muirheartach Ua Briain, King of Ireland, prop of the glory and magnificence of the west of the world, died, after the victory of reign and penance, on the festival of Machaemhog of Liath<sup>x</sup>, on the sixth [rectè fourth] of the Ides of March, and was interred in the church of Cill-Dalua, after penance, in the sixth year of his illness. Niall, son of Domhnall Mac Lochlainn, royal heir of Aileach and of Ireland, [and who was] also the paragon of Ireland for personal form, sense, hospitality, and learning, fell by the Cinel-Moain, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. Domhnall Ua hAideith, lord of Ui-Eathach, was killed by Echri, son of Flaithbheartach. Conchobhar Ua Goirmleadhaigh, chief of Cinel-Moain, was slain by the Ui-Dubhda<sup>r</sup> and the Clann-Flaithbheartaigh<sup>z</sup>. Flaithbheartach Ua Laidhgnen, lord of Fearnmhagh for a time, died. The son of Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig, royal heir of Osraighe, was slain by the Osraighe themselves. Cucollchoille Ua Baigheallain, chief ollamh of Ireland in poetry, a man distinguished for charity, hospitality, and universal benevolence towards the needy and the mighty, was killed by the men of Lurg and Tuath-ratha<sup>a</sup>, with his wife and two very good sons, and also five-and-thirty other persons, consisting both of his family and guests, in one house, on the Saturday before Little Easter, being the festival of Becan, son of Cula<sup>b</sup>. Aedh

Irish. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1119. Kinn-corad destroyed by Con-naght. Murtagh O'Bryan, king of Irland, and the golden juell of the west of the World, after prosperity of raigne and penaunce, in Mocay-moge's feast, and in the 6th of the Ides of March (10 Martii), in 5 feria, in 28 Luna, mortuus est. Donell O'Hadeth, king of O'Neachai, killed by Echry mac Laithvertai O'Hadith, king of O'Neachai after. Cucholchaille O'Bagellan" [O'Boylan], "archpoet of Irland, and an excellent splenderry for liberality and condescending of both poor and rich, strong and feeble, killed by the men of Lurg and Tueth-Rath, together

with his wife, and two sonns good inough, and 35 aliis of his owne people and strangers, in one house, Saturday in Small Easter, and in St. Becan, son of Cula, his feast" [*cum sua uxore et duobus filiis satis bonis et cum xxxv. aliis et familia et hospitibus in una domu*]. "Flathvertagh O'Laignen, king of Fernmai a long time, died. Hugh mac Branan's" [rectè, O'Byrne's] "sonn, king of Leinster, killed. Donogh Mac Gillpatrick's sonn, heyre of Ossory, killed by Ossory themselves. Roary O'Domrair, Airchinnech of Athain-mor, quievit. Ferall of Iland Loch-Cre, elder godly, chosen knight of God, ad Christum migravit. [Concobar hua Gaillmpe-  
βαις, τοιρις Ceneil Moen do mapbas do is



Ua Brain, lord of East Leinster, died. Ua Tuathail, lord of Ui-Muireadhaigh, was slain. Aedh Ua Conceannainn, lord of Ui-Diarmada, died. A great fleet by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland, before the Sinainn was cleared by him, with the King of Leinster, i. e. Enna Mac Murchadha, and with the King of Osraighe, i. e. Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig, and the chiefs of the foreigners of Ath-cliath along with him, until he arrived at Cill-Dalua; and they remained for some time consuming the provisions of Munster.

The Age of Christ, 1120. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Meath, and he expelled Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn into the North; and he carried off hostages, under the protection of the successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Munster the second time; and he obtained his full demand, and imparted his blessing. An army was led by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, to the relief of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, to Ath-Luain, against Connaught; and Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair made a false peace with them. Eachmarcach Mac Uidhrin, chief of Cinel-Fearadhaigh, was slain by the Feara-Manach. The battle of the plain of Cill-mor Ua-Niallain<sup>e</sup> was gained by Ragnall, son of Mac Riabhaigh, over the Ui-Eathach, in which the latter were slaughtered. Branan, son of Gillachrist, chief of Corcachlann, died. The bridge of Ath-Luain<sup>d</sup>, the bridge of Ath-Croich<sup>e</sup> [on the Sinainn], and the bridge of Dun-Leodha on the Suca<sup>f</sup>, were made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. The fair of Tailtín<sup>g</sup> was celebrated by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair.

The Age of Christ, 1121. Samuel Ua hAingli<sup>h</sup>, Bishop of Ath-cliath, died; and Ceallach, successor of Patrick, assumed the bishopric of Ath-cliath

O'Lochlin, for the aid of Murrogh O'Melaghlin, towards Athlone. Tirlagh O'Conner brak of their conspiracie" [*rectè*, made a bréig<sup>i</sup>o, i. e. false or pretended peace with them]. "An overthrow in the field of Kilmore O'Nyallane by Randall, the sonne of Mac Reogh, against Iveagh, where their destruction or slaughter was wrought. Connogher, mac Flannacan, mic Duncuan, the chief of the Birnes, being wounded in the mountaynes of Uaitt" [Sliabh-Fhuait] "by the O'Cremthainns, thereof died. Cellach, the Coarb of Patrick, visiting Mounster, was

there much revered, that they deserved his benediction. Brannan mac Gillechrist, king of Corck-Aghlin, deceased. Eaghmarcagh mac Uidhreín, the chief of Kenell-Fearadhaigh, was slaine by the people of Fermanagh."—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

<sup>h</sup> *Samuel Ua hAingli*.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 300; and Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, pp. 310, 311. It would appear from a document published by Ussher in his *Sylloge*, p. 100, that the Danes of Dublin did not submit to Cellach or Celsus on this occasion.

τοῖα Ἰάλλ ἡ Ἰαιοῖδεαλ. Δομνάλλ, mac Αῤῥοῖγαῖρ Μιc Lochlainn, πῖ Εῖρεανν, δεαρρεκαῖγτεαc Ἰαιοῖδεαλ ἀρ ἐρυτ, cenél, céill, γαιρceαθ, ponur, ἡ ποῖαρ-  
 εῖαν, ἀρ εἰoῖναcαλ ρεoῖ ἡ βῖoῖ do ἐρῆναῖb ἡ ἐρῡαῖγανb, do écc ἡ nOipe Choluim  
 Chille, ἰαρ mbeῖt ρῖcτ mbliαῖoῖna ρῖcτ uap Εῖρῡnn ἡ ρῖγε, ἡ ἐν bliαῖoῖain oécc  
 ἡ ρῖγε Αἰλῖγ, ἰρῡn επεαρ bliαῖoῖain ρῖcτmoῖγac α αεῖρῖ oῖoῖce Cédaoime ἡ cῖερα-  
 maῖoῖ lo Febra, ἡ ἡ ρῖcῖl moῖuapog ρainpeaῖoῖ. Ἰille epῖuῖγ Eoḡain Ua hAin-  
 diaῖppaῖoῖ, τῖγῖρῡna Cιannaῖcτα Ἰῡinne Ἰεῖmῖn do mapῖaῖoῖ dia bῖpaῖeῖpῖb.  
 Cumaiḡe mac Deopaῖoῖa Uí Floinn, τῖγῖρῡna Oῡpῖlaῖp, do báoῖaῖ ilLoch Eacῖoῖaῖc,  
 ἰαρ nḡabáil lῡnpῖ oῖpaῖcῖpenn ρaῖp do Uῖb Eacῖoῖaῖc oῖ ἡ εῖoῖpeῖaῖttap coῖγῖp ἀρ  
 cῖεῖpῖáacat. Maolῖpeῖclainn Ua Ceallaῖcain ἡ. τῖγῖρῡna Ua nEataῖc Mῡmῡan,  
 aῖpeῖaῖp deῖpceῖpῖt Mῡmῡan, do écc. Slóῖγῖfῖ la Toῖppῖdealbῖaῖc Ua Conῖoῖoῖaῖp, ἡ  
 la coῖcceaῖoῖ Connaῖcτ ἡ nOῖpῖmῡmῡain dia po ἡnoῖppῖcτ ó tá Maḡ Feῖmῖn co  
 Tῖpaῖγ Uí επῖpῖ eῖuaῖta ἡ cealla. Cῖpeachῖpῖuaῖγῖfῖ la Toῖppῖdealbῖaῖc beóp ἡ  
 nOῖpῖmῡmῡain, co puaῖcτ cῖῖpῡmann Uῖp móῖp, ἡ co εῖtaῖpaῖtt bópoῖma oῖaῖpῖme, ἡ  
 po ρaῖcceaῖoῖ don cup ῖpῡn Muῖpῖbῖaῖc Ua Plaiῖeῖbeapῖtaῖγ, τῖγῖρῡna ἰapῖtaῖp  
 Conῖoῖaῖcτ, ἡ Aoῖoῖ Ua hEῖoῖn, τῖγῖρῡna Ua Pῖaῖcῖpach Aῖoῖne, ἡ Muῖpῖγῖfῖr Ua boῖ-  
 cῖain co poῖaῖoῖb oῖle. Cῖuḡaῖllῖnḡ Mac Ἰῖollapeacῖnaῖll, τῖγῖρῡna Deῖpceῖpῖt  
 bῖpῖγ do mapῖaῖoῖ la Ἰallaῖb Aῖta cῖiaῖt. Oῖ ῖpῖeῖt Tῖpῡn Mapῖain ó boῖpaῖp  
 Raῖta co cῖpῖoῖp mbῖpῖγῖde do boῖccaῖoῖ ἡn Aῖpῖ Macha. Aῖtaῖch ḡaῖoῖte móῖpe  
 do eῖaῖchῖtaῖn ἡ nDecember na bliαῖoῖna po co po lá a bῖnῖoῖoῖaῖp do cῖloῖcῖeῖach  
 Aῖpῖaῖ Macha, ἡ po lá oῖan ρῖoῖoῖap móῖp pῖo Εῖrῡnn. Cῖloῖcῖeῖach Theῖlῖa nῖon-  
 maῖnde ἡ nOῖppaῖγῖhῖb do oῖuῖγε do cῖaῖoῖp eῖneacῖoῖ, ἡ cῖloῖcῖ do pḡeῖnn ἀρ an

<sup>1</sup> *Domhnall, son of Ardghar.*—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1121. Domnaldus, Lochlanni ex Ardgaro filio nepos, Rex Hiberniæ, Hibernorumque formæ præstantiâ, generis nobilitate, animi indole, et in rebus agendis dexteritate pariter ac prosperitate, excellentissimus; postquam multa munera egenis elementer et potentibus liberaliter fuerat elargitus, in Roboreto Divi Columbæ (*hoc est Dorensi Monasterio*) anno ætatis suæ septuagesimo tertio, et principatus in Hibernia vigesimo septimo, postquam ante annis undecim fuisset Rex seu Princeps de Aileach; quarto Idus Februarii, in nocte feriæ quartæ, ipso S. Mo-

chuaroci festo decessit.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 504.

<sup>2</sup> *Fourth of the Ides of February.*—This should be “fifth of the Ides of February;” for, according to the *Feilire-Aengus*, and O’Clery’s *Irish Calendar*, the festival of Mochuaroc, who was also called Cuaran the Wise, of Deisi-Mumhan, was held on the fifth of the Ides, i. e. the 9th of February. Colgan notices this error of the Four Masters in his remarks on the passage just quoted: “*Hæc Quatuor Magistri, ubi pro quarto Idus Februarii potius quinto Idus ejusdem debet legi; tum quia festum S. Mochuaroci quinto Idus, seu die nono Februarii celebratur juxta domesticos passim Martyrologos; tum quia anno 1121, quo*

by the suffrages of the foreigners and Irish. Domhnall, son of Ardghar<sup>i</sup> Mac Lochlainn, King of Ireland, the most distinguished of the Irish for personal form, family, sense, prowess, prosperity and happiness, for bestowing of jewels and food upon the mighty and the needy, died at Doire-Choluim-Chille, after having been twenty-seven years in sovereignty over Ireland, and eleven years in the kingdom of Aileach, in the seventy-third year of his age, on the night of Wednesday, the fourth of the Ides of February<sup>k</sup>, being the festival of Mochuarog. Gilla-Easbuig Eoghain Ua hAinniarraidh, lord of Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhin, was killed by his brothers. Cumaighe, son of Deoraidh Ua Floinn, lord of Durlas, was drowned in Loch-Eathach, after [the island of] Inis-Draicrenn<sup>l</sup> had been taken upon him by the Ui-Eathach, where forty-four persons were slain. Maelseachlainn Ua Ceallachain<sup>m</sup>, lord of Ui-Eathach-Mumhan, the splendour of the south of Munster, died. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Concho-bhair and the people of the province of Connaught into Desmond, by which they plundered from Magh-Femhin to Traigh-Li<sup>n</sup>, both territories and churches. A plundering excursion was, moreover, made by Toirdhealbhach, and he arrived at the Termon of Lis-mor, and he obtained countless cattle spoils; and he lost on that occasion Muireadhach Ua Flaithbheartaigh, lord of West Connaught; Aedh Ua hEidhin, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne; Muirgheas Ua Lorcaín; and many others. Cugaileang Mac Gillaseachnaill, lord of South Breagha, was slain by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith. Two streets of Trian-Masain<sup>o</sup>, from the door of the fort to Cros-Brighde, were burned in Ard-Macha. A great wind-storm happened in the December of this year, which knocked off the conical cap of the cloitheach of Ard-Macha, and caused great destruction of woods throughout Ireland. The cloitheach of Tealach-nInmainne<sup>p</sup>, in Osraighe, was split by

*Donnaldus decessit, dies nonus Februarii incidit in feriam quartam, cujus nocte fertur decessisse.*  
—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 300.

<sup>l</sup> *Inis-Draicrenn.*—Now Rathlin, a small island opposite Rockland, where the Upper Bann falls into Lough Neagh, in the north-east of the county of Armagh.

<sup>m</sup> *Ua Ceallachain.*—Now O'Callaghan, a family still highly respectable in Munster. Lord Lis-mor is probably the present chief.

<sup>n</sup> *Traigh-Li.*—Now Tralee, the chief town of

the county of Kerry.

<sup>o</sup> *Two streets of Trian-Masain.*—This and the succeeding passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1121. Duæ plateæ in Trian-Massain, a portâ Rathensi, seu Arcis usque ad Crucem S. Brigidæ Ardmac hæ igne consumptæ sunt. Ingens venti tempestas hoc anno in mense Decembri supremum tectum turris Ardmacanæ dejecit.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 300.

<sup>p</sup> *The cloitheach of Tealach-nInmainne:* i. e.



ccloicíteach irin, co ro mairb mac Leiginn irin cill. Ríghbarbán, mac Con-  
córne, tigeapna Ele do écc. Concobar Ua Foccarta, tigeapna deiceirt  
Ele do mairbáð.

Aoir Críort, míle céo piche a bó. Scrín Colmáin, mic Luacháin, do  
faibáil in iolaid Láinde fear cubaó i talmáin ceasoin an brait do rom-  
paó ro ríth. Perna mac Echtiogairn, comarba búite, raccart ecenaid,  
Anbá mac Meic Ulca, airéindech Cúile patáin, 7 Concobar Ua Lioḡda,  
comarba Ailbe, décc. Congal, fíleiginn Cluana hEairid, décc i nḡlloinn  
dá Loḡa ina aibíte. Aod Ua Duibḡorma, toirac na bréda, ceann eimḡ  
tuairceirt Eireann, 7 Domnall a brátair do écc. Donnpléibe Ua hOccáin,  
toirac Cenel Fíccura, 7 peḡtaire Telca Oḡ, décc. Maelrechlaínn  
Ua Donnacáin, tigeapna Araó tíre, décc. Aod Ua Ruairc .i. mac Domnall,  
tígeapna Conmaíne, do euitim lá fíraib Míbe oc bpeit cpeice uaḡaib.  
Slóigḡ la Toirpḡealbac Ua cConcobair co Loch Sailech i Míbe, co tainic  
mac Murchaḡa, rí Laiḡn 7 ḡall ina téach. Cpech mór lá Concobar Mac  
Laclaínn, 7 lá Cenel nEogain co rangatтар co Cill Ruaid inḡ Ulltoir, 7

the steeple or round tower of Tullymaine, near  
Callan, in the county of Kilkenny.—See note <sup>a</sup>,  
under A. D. 1026, p. 812, *suprà*.

<sup>a</sup> *Ríghbhardan, son of Cucóirne*.—This is an  
error of the Four Masters, because this chief-  
tain was slain in 1058. The Dublin copy of the  
Annals of Innisfallen notices at this year the  
death of O'Fogarty, chief of the southern Ely,  
being slain by the army of Turlough O'Connor,  
but makes no mention of Ríghbhardan.

The Annals of Ulster record the following  
events under this year:

"A. D. 1121. Donell mac Artgail mic Loch-  
lin, monarch of Ireland, the excellentest of the  
Irish, as well by favour and countenance" [as]  
"by birth also, witt, and chivalry, by happiness  
and constancie, by bounty and hospitality, died  
at Derry of Columbkil, in the 38th yeare of his  
reigne, and the 76th year of his age, upon Wed-  
nesday, at night, 4. *Id. Februarii*, 18. *Lunæ*.  
upon the feast of St. Mocuarog. Cumaighy mac  
Deory O'Fflynn, king of Derlas, being drowned

in Loghneagh, after he wonn the Iland of Dar-  
carcenn from Iveagh" [*rectè*, after the Iveaghs  
had wonn the Iland of Darcarcenn, now Rath-  
lin islet, in Lough Neagh, from him.—ED.]  
"where there hath been 45 slaine. Gilleaspoig-  
Eoghain O'Hainniaraidh, king of Ciannaghta,  
was slain by his own kinsmen in the middest  
of Banchor church yard" [now Banagher, near  
Dungiven, in the county of Londonderry.—ED.]  
"Great forces gathered by Terlagh O'Connor,  
and by the province of Connaght, towards Des-  
mond, untill he came within the borders or  
liberties of Lismore, and brought from thence  
a great pray of cowes past number[ing], and  
there lost Muredach O'Flaiverty, king of West  
Connaght; Hugh O'Heidhin, king of O-Fiagh-  
rach. The steeple of Telagh Innmyynn, in Oss-  
raighe, burnt with fire" [*rectè*, split by a thun-  
derbolt], "from the which a stone that fell  
downe killed one of the clearks" [*rectè*, one of  
the students]. "Samuel O'Hangli, bushop of  
Dublin, rested in peace. Ceallagh, the Comharb



a thunderbolt, and a stone flew from the cloictheach, which killed a student in the church. Righbhardan, son of Cucoirne<sup>a</sup>, lord of Eile, died Conchobhar Ua Fogarta, lord of South Eile, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1122. The shrine of Colman, son of Luachan, was found in the tomb of Lann<sup>r</sup>, a man's cubit in the earth : on Spy Wednesday precisely it was found. Feargna Mac Echthigheirn, successor of Buithe, a wise priest ; Annadh, son of Mac Ulca, airchinneach of Cuil-rathain ; and Conchobhar Ua Lighda<sup>a</sup>, successor of Ailbhe, died. Conghal, lector of Cluain-Iraird, died at Gleann-da-locha, on his pilgrimage. Aedh Ua Duibhdhirma, chief of Breadach<sup>t</sup>, head of the hospitality of the north of Ireland, and Domhnall, his brother, died. Donnleibhe Ua hOgain, chief of Cinel-Fearghusa<sup>a</sup>, and lawgiver of Tealach-Og, died. Maelseachlainn Ua Donnagain, lord of Aradh-thire, died. Aedh Ua Ruairc, i. e. the son of Domhnall, lord of Conmhaicne, fell by the men of Meath, as he was carrying off a prey from them. An army was led by Toirdhealbhadh Ua Conchobhair to Loch Saileach<sup>w</sup> in Meath, where Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, came into his house. A great predatory excursion was made by Conchobhar Mac Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain, until they arrived at Cill-ruaidh<sup>x</sup>, in Ulidia ; and they carried off countless cattle spoils.

of St. Patrick's, made Bushop of Dublin, by the election both of the English and Irish. Dâ Sreith, in Trian-Massan, from the mote doore" [*rectè*, the rath doore] "to St. Bridgitt's crosse, being then all burnt. A great storme happened the ninth of December, and struck off the brasen topp" [*rectè*, the Beannchopor, or conical cap—Ed.] "of the steeple of Ardmagh, and many prodigies shewen" [*rectè*, caused great destruction of woods] "over all Ireland."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>r</sup> *Lann* : i. e. Lann-mhic-Luachain, in Meath.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under A. D. 929, p. 624, *suprà*.

<sup>a</sup> *Ua Lighda*.—Now anglicised Liddy, without the prefix Ua or O'.

<sup>t</sup> *Breadach*.—A territory comprising about the eastern half of the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal. The name is still retained in Bredach-Glyn, and the little River Bredach

flowing through it into Lough Foyle. "*Bredach est fluviolus peninsulæ de Inis-Eoguin, qui in sinum de Loch Fabbuil apud Magh-bile exoneratur.*"—*Trias Thaum.*, pp. 145, 181.

<sup>a</sup> *Cinel-Fearghusa*.—A sept of the Cinel-Eoghain, seated at Tulloghoge in Tyrone. The chief family of this tribe took the name of O'h-Ogain, now O'Hagain, and *anglicè* O'Hagan.

<sup>w</sup> *Loch Saileach* : i. e. Lake of the Sallows, now Lough Sallagh, in the parish of Dunboyne, in the county of Meath.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under the year 738, p. 339, *suprà*.

<sup>x</sup> *Cill-ruaidh*.—Now Kilroot, in the barony of Upper Glenarm, and county of Antrim, where St. Colman, a disciple of St. Ailbhe, of Emly, erected a cell.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 60, note <sup>r</sup>. This church is described in the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at the 16th of October ; and in O'Clery's *Irish*

cuagrae bórona dírime. Maolcolum Ua Brolcain, eppcop Airda Macla, do écc ina oiltche 1 nDíríre Doire po buaid martra 7 naitríge.

Aoir Críort, mile fiche atri. Aongur Ua Tormáin, comarba Comgail, do écc ina ailtche ilUor mór Moctua. Plann Ua Duibinri, aircindeach Luímaid, Maolmaire Ua Conoubáin, aircindeach Doire Luráin, 7 Maoliora Ua hAirtiri, maor Conuacht, décc. Congalach Ua Flaitebrait, píogdánna Oilig, décc. Cucairil Ua Cearbaill, tigfina Bshnmaige, décc. Donnplebe mac Cataláin ponur 7 robaréan Ulaó, décc. Donnchaó mac Giolla-pattraig Ruaid, tigfina Opraige, do éccim lá deiréine. Mórpiluaigfó la Toirpdealtac mac Ruaidri Uí Concobair co dealach Eocaille dia po gab gilla Dearmuman uile. Gailnga do gabail tige 1 nDomhlaig Chianain for Murchaó Ua Maoleaclonn for píg Teampach, 7 po loirceft oetmogate teagh uime, 7 po marbaó rochaide dia mhuintir don éur rin. Térna imorro Ua Maoleaclonn do eineach Chianáin gan marbaó gan loiceaó. Domnall, mac Donnchaó, píoghánna Teirpa, do marbaó do Gailngaib. Amur anaitéid do éabairt for comarba Ailbe .i. Maolmorba, mac Meic Cloitma .i. teach do gabail far for lár Imleacha fein, 7 for mac Círbail Uí Chiarmaic tigfina Aine Cliach, 7 po marbaó moirpéirfi ann. Térnattar tria na maite app tria morbaíl Dé, Ailbe, 7 na heccailri. Ro loircecaó ann

*Calendar* it is described as "in Dal-Araidhe, on the brink of Loch Laoigh," now Belfast Lough.

<sup>1</sup> *Disert-Doire* : i. e. the hermitage of Derry, now Londonderry. This passage is translated as follows by Colgan :

"A. D. 1122. B. Moelcolumbus, seu Columbanus Hua Brolchan, Episcopus Ardmachanus, in sua sancta perigrinatione, quam in Deserto seu Erimitorio Dorensi egit, per palmam martyrii in vitæ sanctimoniam ad Dominum migravit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 504.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

"A. D. 1122. Hugh O'Ruark, king of Conmaicne, was slaine by Meathmen, at the taking of a prey from them. The scrine of St. Colman, the sonn of Luaghan, was found in Lynn, a cubite deepe in the ground, the Wednesday be-

fore Easter. Great forces came with Terlagh O'Connor into Loghsaileagh in Meath, and theither came Mac Murchuda, king of Leinster, and the *English*" [*rectè*, the Galls. i. e. the Danes] into his house. More, the daughter of Donnell O'Loghlynn, the wife of Terlagh O'Connor, died. A greate prey taken by Connor O'Loghlynn, and by the people of Kynell-Eoghan from Kill-Ruaydh, in Ulster, and their prey of cowes was past number[ing]. Maelcolum O'Brolchan, bushop of Ardmagh, died in his pilgrimage in Disert-Daire, with vertue of martirdome and repentence. Hugh O'Duibhdirma, cheefe of the Bredagh, and chiefe for bountie in the North of Ireland, together with his brother Donell, were dead [*mortui sunt*. Bodl. copy].—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>1</sup> *Doire-Lurain* : i. e. Luran's or Loran's

Maelcoluim Ua Brolchain, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died at the Disert of Doire<sup>a</sup>, after the victory of forbearance and penance.

The Age of Christ, 1123. Aenghus Ua Gormain, successor of Comhghall, died on his pilgrimage at Lis-mor-Mochuda. Flann Ua Duibhinsi, airchinneach of Lughmhadh; Maelmaire Ua Condubhain, airchinneach of Doire-Lurain<sup>a</sup>; and Maelisa Ua hAirtri, steward of Connaught, died. Conghalach Ua Flaithbheartaigh<sup>a</sup>, royal heir of Aileach, died. Cucaisil Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Fearnmhagh, died. Donnsléibhe Mac Cathalain, the prosperity and happiness of Ulidia, died. Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig Ruaidh, lord of Osraighe, fell by his [own] tribe. A great army was led by Toirdhealbhach, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, as far as Bealach-Eochaille<sup>b</sup>, by which he took all the hostages of Desmond. The Gaileanga took a house at Daimhliag-Chianain upon Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair; and they burned eighty houses around it, and killed many of his people, on that occasion. Ua Maeleachlainn escaped being killed or burned, by the protection of Cianan. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by the Gaileanga. An unusual attack was made upon the successor of Ailbhe, i. e. Maelmordha, son of Cloithnia. A house was forcibly taken from him, and the son of Cearbhall Ua Ciarmaic, lord of Aine-Cliach, in the very middle of Imleach, and seven persons were therein killed; but the chiefs escaped through the miracle of God, Ailbhe, and the Church. The Bearnan-Ailbhe<sup>c</sup> was burned on this occasion. The

Derry, or Oak Wood, now Derryloran, a parish in the barony of Dungannon, county of Tyrone, and extending into the barony of Loughinsholin, county of Londonderry. According to O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, Bishop Luran was venerated at Doire Lurain on the 29th of October.

<sup>a</sup> *Ua Flaithbheartaigh*.—Now O'Laverty, or Lafferty.

<sup>b</sup> *Bealach-Eochaille*: i. e. the Youghal Road.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 872, p. 518, *suprà*.

<sup>c</sup> *Bearnan-Ailbhe*: i. e. St. Ailbhe's gapped or broken Bell. This is incorrectly rendered "the mitre of St. Ailve," by the old translator of the *Annals of Ulster*, and in Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 656.—See Pe-

trie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 334. Dr. O'Connor translates it "Cathedra Ailbei," which is equally incorrect. The *Annals of Ulster* record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1123. The people of Gailenga have taken the house of Daimhliag of Cianan from Murcha O'Melaghlynn, king of Temoria, and burned his house and eight of his household servants" [*rectè*, ἡ οὐκ ἐμοῦ ἐαυτοῦ ἰμε, i. e. and eighty houses about it.—Ed.], "and slew a number of his people, and Murcha escaped by the miracle of St. Cianan from that fire. An hidden assalte given to the Corbe of St. Ailbhe, whose name was Moylmordha mac Clothna, and likewise to Mac Cearvaill O'Ciarmaic, king of

oin an bshnán Ailbe. Ro marbað iaram nra ccind mír an tí ro gab an teag .i. an Gíollacaos Ua Ciarmaic. Deoáin epide ian nainmmuécad, 7 ro bnað a ésho de a nriogail páraighe Dé 7 Ailbe. Donnchað, mac Taiðg mic Capthaisg, tighina Dsrnúman, do écc, 7 Corbmac a bhrátair do ghabháil a ionaid. Taðg Ua Maille, tighina Umaill, do bádað co na luing a nÁrainn.

Aoir Críort, mile céo píce a ceathair. S. Maelmaðog O Morgair, do ruide i neapgoioisct Chonneire. Maolcolaim, mac Maolmarc Uí Connaccáin, uaral íaccart, 7 raii ecena 7 crábað airtir Eireann, décc i nlior pattraig an trír lá píct. December. Forbað Cloictige Cluana mic Nóir la hUa Maoileóin, comarba Ciaráin. Taðg Mac Captaig, tighina Dsrnúman órdan Mumán, dég ian bshnainn i gCairil. Muirbáac Mac Dornmáin, tighina Ua mbairpce órdan, 7 aipeacar, 7 ppiú aélaoé Laigín epide [décc]. Ardogar, mac Aoda, ríogdamaína Oilig, do marbað lá muinirí úoirie in eneaé Cholaim Cille. Maolrschlaimn mac Taiðg, mic Maolpuanaid, tighina Maige Luig do marbað lá píopa bpeirne 7 lá Tighearnán Ua-Ruairc. Gíollabróide, mac Tigshnám Uí Ruairc, do marbað lá Connactaib for Loc En, 7 rochaide oile amaile ppiú. Muirpeadach (.i. tighina Cloinne Chopghaisg) mac mic Aoda mic Ruaidrí, décc i cclériceacht. Loclainn Ua Polaimáin, tighina Críce na gCedaé, 7 a mac do marbað la mac a óshbrátair. Gluiniarín, mac bpaín, tighina airtir Ua pPaoláin do marbað lá Domnall

Aine, and a house taken within Imleagh, where seven of their men were slain, and those good men made an escape by or through the miracle of St. Ailbhe; and there was burnt the mirtre" [*recte*, the bell], "and he that took the house, which was Gilcaegh O'Ciarmaic (and he was a deacon nominated) was slain within a moneth after, and his head was cutt off for committing such violence against St. Ailbhe and his God. Aengus O'Gorman, the Corbe of Comgall, died in Lismore of Mochuda, with repentance" [*recte*, na ailtirí, i. e. on his pilgrimage.—ED]. "Flann O'Duibhinse, Archdeacon of Lowth; Cucaisil O'Caroll, king of Farnvoy; Moylmury O'Condubhan, Archdeacon of Daire-Lubran, and

Donnsleibhe mac Cathalan, the happiest and best of all Ulster, were all dead" [*mortui sunt*]. "Donnogh Mac Gillepatrick, king of Ossorie, killed" [*a suis occisus est*. Bodl. copy]. "Congalagh O'Laithvertaigh, who was to be king of Ailech, was slain."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>d</sup> *Maelmaedhog O' Morgair*: i. e. Malachy O'Morgair. He was afterwards raised to the archbishopric of Armagh.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 54-57.

<sup>e</sup> *Inis-Padraig*.—Now Inchpatrick, or St. Patrick's Island, a small island lying off the coast of the barony of Balrothery East, and county of Dublin.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 793, p. 400, *suprà*.

person who had taken the house, i. e. Gillacaeach Ua Ciarmhaic (who was after being named a deacon), was killed before the end of a month; and his head was cut off, in revenge of the violation [of the laws] of God and Ailbhe. Donnchadh, son of Tadhg Mac Carthaigh, lord of Desmond, died; and Cormac, his brother, assumed his place. Tadhg Ua Maille, lord of Umhall, was drowned with his ship at Ara.

The Age of Christ, 1124. St. Maelmaedhog O'Morgair<sup>d</sup> sat in the bishopric of Conneire. Maelcoluim, son of Maelmaith Ua Connagain, noble priest, and the paragon of wisdom and piety of the east of Ireland, died at Inis-Padraig<sup>e</sup>, on the twenty-third day of December. The finishing of the cloictheach of Cluain-mic-Nois<sup>f</sup> by Ua Maeleoin, successor of Ciaran. Tadhg Mac Carthaigh, lord of Desmond, the ornament of Munster, died, after penance, at Caiseal. Muireadhach Mac Gormain, lord of Ui-Bairrche, who was the ornament and glory, and the chief old hero of Leinster, [died]. Ardghar, son of Aedh, royal heir of Aileach, was killed by the people of Doire, in revenge of Colum-Cille. Maelseachlainn, son of Tadhg<sup>g</sup>, son of Maelruanaidh, lord of Magh-Luirg, was slain by the men of Breifne and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. Gillabroide, son of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, was slain by the Connaughtmen, on Loch En<sup>h</sup>, and many others along with him. Muireadhach (i. e. lord of Clann-Coscraigh), the son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri [O'Flaithbheartaigh], died an ecclesiastic. Lochlainn Ua Follamhain, lord of Crich na gCedach<sup>i</sup>, and his son, were killed by the son of his brother. Gluniain, son of Bran, lord of the east of Ui-Faelain, was

<sup>f</sup> *The cloictheach of Cluain-mic-Nois*: i. e. the steeple or round tower of Clonmacnoise. This is now called O'Rourke's tower.—See it described, with an exquisite view of the building and church-yard of Clonmacnoise, in Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 407.

<sup>g</sup> *Maelseachlainn, son of Tadhg*.—From Diarmaid, the brother of this Maelseachlainn, the Meic Diarmada, or Mac Dermotts, of Moylurg, are descended.

<sup>h</sup> *Loch En*.—Now Loch-na-nean, i. e. Lake of the Birds, a marsh, which was formerly a lake, near the castle of Roscommon.—See note <sup>g</sup>, under A. D. 1225.

<sup>i</sup> *Crich na gCedach*: i. e. the territory of the Cedachs, a sept descended from Oilioll Cedach, son of Cathair Mor, monarch of Ireland in the second century. This territory was formerly in Meath, but is now included in the King's County. In the Black Book of the Exchequer of Ireland, and in sundry Pipe Rolls in the reign of Edward III., it appears that the territory of Cryngedagh, now a part of the King's County, on the Westmeath side, was charged with royal services as lying within the county of Meath.—Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, ch. v. p. 35. See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 200, note <sup>o</sup>.

mac Míc Fhaolain, la ríogdánna Laigín. Da mac Taidg, mic Uí Lorcáin, dá éanaí Ua Muiríobairg, do marbaid lá hUa Lorcáin ele i ppioll. Aoð Ua Matgánna, ríogdánna Ulað, do éuitim lá ríopa Fearnmáige. Mór coblaic la Toirpdealbáic Ua Concobair for Loc nDeircdeirc, 7 a ttabairt leir dar Eárr Danainne co po aircc Uí Conaill ag faing, 7 co pparccatib coblaic Dórmuman leir. Mór longport dna leir oc Ath caille ó tá péil martain co bealtaine. Trí cairteoil do dénam lá Connaictair, cairlén Dúin Leóda, cairlén na Gaillme, 7 cairlén Cúile Mhaoile. Creáchrluairgib lá Toirpdealbáic Ua Concobair co po aircc Conmaicne a Maig Cairbre, 7 po aircc Maig Luighe. Ro tionóilrct Conmaicne 7 rir Míde éuige, 7 do paspat ammar fair oc Craib Roir da éarín, 7 po marbpat oronce dia rlogairb. Ro impo rom friu iarrin, 7 po meabaid for fíraib Míde, 7 for Conmaicrib, co ttorcparctar rochaide do pasclandairb 7 pasclandairb oib lair. Zeill Dórmuman immac Corbmaic mic Meic Captaig, do marbaid la Toirpdealbáic Ua Concobair.

Áoir Críort, míle céo ríce a cúig. Maoleóin Ua Dúnaccáin, pasí ecc-naid, 7 eppcop Ua cCennpelairg, Maoltréna uapal íagairt, 7 rruic írnoir Chraoi Cúoirgín, bponvalta togaride hUí Dhúnáin uapal írhopac Éreann,

\* *Mac Fhaelain*: *anglicè* Mackelan. This was the senior family of the tribe of the Uí-Faelain. Upon their decline, in the thirteenth century, the O'Broins, or O'Byrnes, a junior branch of the same sept, became very powerful in the present county of Wicklow.

<sup>1</sup> *Eas-Danainne*: i. e. Danann's cataract, now Dunass rapids, in the Shannon, opposite Sir Hugh Massy's residence, in the county of Clare.

<sup>2</sup> *Faing*.—Now Foyné's Island, in the Shannon, belonging to the barony of Lower Connello, and county of Limerick.

<sup>3</sup> *Ath-caille*: i. e. Ford of the Wood, now Woodford, a small village in the barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway, not far from the boundary of Thomond.

<sup>4</sup> *Dun-Leodha*.—This castle stood near the River Suck, in the present town of Ballinasloe, in the county of Galway. The name is still

preserved in that of Dunlo-street.

<sup>5</sup> *The Castle of the Gaillimh*: i. e. the Castle of the River Galway. This castle stood near the mouth of the River Galway, in the present town of Galway.

<sup>6</sup> *Cul-Maeile*.—Now Colooney, a small town about five miles south of Sligo.—See A. D. 1408. See also *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 31.

<sup>7</sup> *Magh-Cairbre*.—This was the ancient name of the level part of the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford.

<sup>8</sup> *Magh-Luighne*.—A plain in the barony of Lune, and county of Meath.

<sup>9</sup> *Craebh-Rois-da-charn*.—The Large or branching Tree of the Wood of the two Carns. This name is now obsolete; but Ros-da-charn was probably applied to a wood situated between the Carn mountains, in the barony of Granard,

killed by Domhnall, son of Mac Fhaelain<sup>k</sup>, royal heir of Leinster. The two sons of Tadhg, son of Ua Lorcain, both Tanists of Ui-Muireadhaigh, were slain by another Ua Lorcain, by treachery. Aedh Ua Mathghamhna, royal heir of Ulidia, fell by the men of Fearnmhagh. The great fleet of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair on Loch Deirdheire, and he conveyed it over Eas-Danainne<sup>l</sup>; and he plundered Ui-Conaill at Faing<sup>m</sup>, and the fleet of Desmond was left to him; he had also a great camp at Ath-caille<sup>n</sup> from the festival of Martin till May. Three castles were erected by the Connaughtmen, the castle of Dun-Leodhar<sup>o</sup>, the castle of the Gaillimh<sup>p</sup>, and the castle of Cuil-maëile<sup>q</sup>. A plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair; and he plundered the Connhaicne in Magh-Cairbre<sup>r</sup>, and he also plundered Magh-Luighne<sup>s</sup>. The Connhaicne and the men of Meath flocked to oppose him, and made an attack upon him at Craebh-Rois-da-charn<sup>t</sup>, and slew some of his forces. He [Toirdhealbhach] turned upon them, and defeated the men of Meath, and many of their nobles and plebeians were slain by him. The hostages of Desmond, among whom was the son of Cormac, son of Mac Carthy, were put to death by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair.

The Age of Christ, 1125. Maeleoin Ua Dunagain, a paragon of wisdom, and Bishop of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; Maeltreana, a noble priest and learned senior of Cro-Caeimhghin<sup>u</sup>, the bosom fosterling of Ua Dunain, noble senior of Ireland,

and county of Longford. Two cars are still to be seen on Sliabh-Chairbre, in this barony, which were anciently called Carn Furbhuidhe, and Carn Maine.—See the Dinnseanchus in the Book of Lecan, fol. 231.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1124. Toirfin mac Turcuil, a prime young lord of the *English*” [*rectè*, Danes] “or Gaules of Ireland, perished of a suddaine death: Teige Mac Carthaigh, king of Desmond, in *penitentia mortuus est*. An ill chance happened to the king of Temor, or Taragh, which was that his house fell upon himselfe and his familie upon Easter day. Lymricke all burnt but a little. Alexander, the sonne of Moylecolum,

king of Scotland, *bona penitentia mortuus est*. The pledges of Desmond were slaine by Terlagh O'Connor, and these were Malseaghlynn, the sonn of Cormac Mac Carty, king of Caisil; O'Ciarmaic, of Any;” [and] “O'Cobthly, of the Ui-Cuanach Cnamhcailly. Ardgar, the son of mac Hugh O'Malseaghlynn, who should be king of Ailegh, was slain by the people of Derry within the liberty of Colum Killy.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>u</sup> *Cro-Caeimhghin*: i. e. St. Kevin's house. This was the name of that building at Glendalough, in the county of Wicklow, now called St. Kevin's kitchen.—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 427-432; and note under the year 1162, *infra*.

décc co heglartacda, iar ndeigbheataid. Mac Maoileputain, áirib fear-leiginn iaréair Eireann décc i tTamlaeta. Cindeidig Ua Conaing, airéinneach Cille Dálua décc. hi quint lo Enair for aoinidoin ip indte tuarccbað a buinne doidin for in daimliag mor Arda Maða iar na láin eagar do rlinidib lá Ceallac comarba Pháttraice ipin triocátmad bliadain air céo ó na raibe rlinn comlann fair co rin. Sluaigib lá Toirpdealbac Ua Concobair 7 lá Tigfinán Ua Ruairc hi Míde, co po aitérioğrat Murchað Ua Maoileaclainn, 7 do pattrac triuir tigfinad for Míde. Maolrschlainn, mac Donnchað Uí Mhaoileaclainn, an trear tigfina diðride, do marbadh lá Domhnall mac Murchaða Uí Mhaoileachlainn. Creach do éuaib Muir-éirtach Ua Cearbaill, tigfina deperce Fsinmaige i ppearab bpeaz conur tarrabð Diarmait Ua Maoileachlainn co rrsraib Míde 7 bñg, co ttop-éair Muiréirtach leir, 7 dponz duairlib Fsinmaige, co rochaide oile. Dá mac Aineirlir Uí Eidin do marbad dUa Flaitéirtaig i rioll oc dun Gaillmí. Opoicst Aeta Luain 7 dpoicst Aeta cpoic do pccalead la rrsraib Míde. Flann 7 an Giollapiabac, da mac Aineirlir Uí Eidin do marbad la Concobair Ua rFlaitéirtaig.

Aoir Crioirt, míle céo ríce a ré. Aod Ua Módaín, eprcop Glinne dá loca, [décc]. Fionn Ua Conaingén, airéinnech Doire ppi re, do ecc. Muiréach Ua Cuillein, airéinnech Clocair, do marbad lá Fearaib Manac. Concobair Ua Cléirig fear leiginn Cille dapa, [décc]. Giollapíonain, comarba Féicin, 7 Maoiliora Ua Coinne, raii Gaoideal i rñcúr 7 i mbreiteamnar, 7 in Uro Pattraiice, décc iar naéirige togaide. Daimliag Reicclepa Roil 7 Peadair in Arda Macha, do ponað la hlomar Ua nAedacain do

\* *Tamlacht*.—Now Tallaght, in the county of Dublin.

\* *The daimhliag of Ard-Macha*.—"A. D. 1125. Quinto Idus Januarii tegulis integrè contexta et restaurata est ecclesia cathedralis Ardmachana per Sanctum Celsum, Archiepiscopum; postquam per annos centum triginta non nisi ex parte fuisset contexta."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 300.

\* *Bun-Gaillimhe*: i. e. the mouth of the River Galway.

\* *The two sons of Ua hEidhin*.—This is a re-

petition. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1125. The fifth of the Ides of January was the church of Ardmagh broke in the roose, which was covered by Ceallagh, the Corbe of St. Patrick, being unroofed in an hundred and thirtie yeares before. Gillbraiti O'Ruark was drowned in Lough Aillene. Tirlagh O'Connor went, with great forces, into Meath, and banished Murogh O'Moyleaghlin out of his kingdome, soe that instead of one there were



died, as became an ecclesiastic, after a good life. Maç Maeilesuthain, chief lector of the west of Ireland, died at Tamhlacht<sup>w</sup>. Cineidigh Ua Conaing, airchinneach of Cill-Dalua, died. On the fifth of the Ides of January, which fell on Friday, the roof was raised on the great daimhliag of Ard-Macha<sup>x</sup>, after having been fully covered with shingles by Ceallach, successor of Patrick, one hundred and thirty years since it had a complete roof before. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc into Meath; and they deposed Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and placed three lords over Meath. Maelseachlainn, son of Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, the third lord of these, was slain by Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn. On one occasion, as Muircheartach Ua Cearbhaill, lord of the south of Fearnmhagh, went upon a predatory excursion into the territory of the men of Breagha, Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, with the men of Meath and Breagha, opposed him; and Muircheartach was slain by him, and a party of the gentlemen of Fearnmhagh, with many others. The two sons of Aineisliis Ua hEidhin were slain in treachery at Bun-Gaillimhe<sup>y</sup>. The bridge of Ath-Luaín and the bridge of Ath-Croich were destroyed by the men of Meath. Flann and Gillariabhach, the two sons of Aineisliis Ua hEidhin<sup>z</sup>, were slain by Conchobhar Ua Flaithbheartaigh.

The Age of Christ, 1126. Aedh Ua Modain, Bishop of Gleann-da-locha, died. Finn Ua Conaingen, airchinneach of Doire for a time, died. Muir-eadhach Ua Cuillein, airchinneach of Clochar, was killed by the Feara-Manach. Conchobhar Ua Cleirigh, lector of Cill-dara, [died]. Gillafinain, successor of Feichin, and Maelisa Ua Coinne, the most learned of the Irish in history, in judicature, and in the Ord-Padraig<sup>a</sup>, died after good penance. The church called the Regles of Paul and Peter<sup>b</sup>, at Ard-Macha, which had been

three kings of Meath, and whereof the third was slain within three dayes and three nights after, by name Maelsaghlín mac Donnell. Mortagh O'Caroll, king of south Fearnmoy, went to prey upon the people of Bregh, where they were mett with by Dermott O'Maelsaghlín, with his men of Meath, and the men of Bregh, wherein the said Murtagh was slain, and the prey restored."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>a</sup> *The Ord-Padraig*: i. e. the Order of St. Patrick. This is some ecclesiastical code of laws not now known to exist.—See *Genealogies*, &c., of *Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 74, 75, note <sup>b</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> *The Regles of Paul and Peter*.—This was the church belonging to the abbey of SS. Peter and Paul at Armagh. It is called "Basilica SS. Petri et Pauli" by Colgan, who translates this passage as follows:

coirpreccad la Cellach, comarba Phattraicc an 12 Callainn Nouember. Copcaé mór Mumán co na tsmpall do loircead. Enda, mac Mic Murchada .i. mac Donnada, rí Laigne, do écc. Sluaigib la Toirpredealbad Ua cConcobair, co tucc ríge Gall Aea cliaé, 7 Laigne dia mac féin do Choncobair. Tainic dona iar rin co tucc maíom for Chorbmacc Mac Captaig, 7 co po loirc a longporc occ Sléib an Chaitilg. Mór longporc lap an ríge céona i nUrimuimain ó Luignarad co féil bpríge, 7 po aircc peét ar an longporc rin Uí Conaill, peét ele go Moin mói, 7 go Glnó Maḡair, 7 peét co deirceir Oirraige, 7 po éur ár Oirraige im Ua cCapócc, 7 tug gilla Oirraige don chur rin. Domnall Finn Ua Dubda, tigeapna Ua nAmalgaða, do bádað iar ndéanm cpece hi tTír Chonaill. Anrad cogaid mór i nEirinn i ccoitinne, gur bó héccin do Cheallac do comarba Pátraicc, beiré mí for bliadain i neccmar Arda Maça oc ríoduccad rí nEreann, 7 oc srail maḡla 7 roibéra for cad eitir éuaé 7 eglair. Creach meabla la Ruaidrí Ua Tuaitéair i nAirtéirib, conur taréatar foru Airtir, 7 po láratt a nár, 7 po díccnada Ruaidrí po déirín leo.

Aoir Crioirt, mile céo ríce a reacht. Giollacrioirt Ua Maoileóin, abb comarba Ciarán Cluana mic Nóir, cobar gna 7 déreice ordain 7 oipeacair Leite Chuinn, cñn ronuira 7 raibhriora Ereann, dég. Maolmarie Ua Gortáin uaral raccart, 7 rruir rínoir Cñannra, Congalach, comarba Ciarán,

"A. D. 1126. Basilica SS. Petri et Pauli Ardmachæ extructa per B. Imarum Hua Hoedh-again, consecrata est per S. Celsum Archiepiscopum Ardmachanum 12 Calend. Novemb."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 300.

\* *Sliabh-an-Caithe*.—This, which is now obsolete, was the name of a mountainous district near the town of Kilkenny. According to O'Huidhrin's topographical poem, the territory of O'Cearbhaill of Ossory, which adjoined Uí-Duach, extended from Kilkenny to Sliabh gCaithe.

† *Moin-moi*.—This place is unknown to the Editor.

\* *Gleann-Maghair*.—Now Glanmire, near the city of Cork.

† *A great storm of war*.—This passage is trans-

lated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1126. Magna belli tempestas per totam Hiberniam Principum factionibus et simulatibus exorta est: ad quam sedendam S. Celsus Primas Ardmachanus a sua sede spatio unius anni et mensis abfuit, discordes Principum animos reconcilians, et regulas pacis et morum Clero et populo præscribens."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 300.

\* *Ua Tuathchair*.—Now O'Togher and Toher.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1126. Enna mac Mic Morchaa, king of Leinster, *mortuus est*. An army by Tirlagh O'Connor into Leinster, and he had their pledges. O'Moylrony, King of Fermanagh, *a suis occisus est*. Moylisa O'Conne, chiefe of the

erected by Imhar Ua hAedhagain, was consecrated by Ceallach, successor of Patrick, on the 12th of the Calends of November. Corcach-mor of Munster, with its church, was burned. Enda, the son of Mac Murchadha (i. e. the son of Donnchadh), King of Leinster, died. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and he gave the kingdom of Ath-cliaith and Leinster to his own son, Conchobhar; he afterwards proceeded [to the South], and defeated Cormac Mac Carthaigh, and burned his camp at Sliabh-an-Caithligh<sup>e</sup>. The same king had a great encampment in Ormond, from Lammas till the festival of Bright; and he plundered from that camp, on one occasion, Ui-Conaill, and on another as far as Moin-moi<sup>d</sup> and to Gleann-Maghair<sup>e</sup>, and another as far as the south of Osraighe; and he made a slaughter of the Osraighe, together with Ua Carog, and carried off the hostages of the Osraighe on that occasion. Domhnall Finn Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadha, was drowned, after he had plundered Tir-Conaill. A great storm of war<sup>f</sup> throughout Ireland in general, so that Ceallach, successor of Patrick, was obliged to be for one month and a year absent from Ard-Macha, establishing peace among the men of Ireland, and promulgating rules and good customs in every district among the laity and the clergy. A treacherous prey was made by Ruaidhri Ua Tuath-chair<sup>g</sup>, in Airtheara; and the men of Airtheara overtook and slaughtered his people, and Ruaidhri himself was beheaded by them.

. The Age of Christ, 1127. Gillachrist Ua Maeleoin, abbot, successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mic-Nois, fountain of the wisdom, the ornament, and magnificence of Leath-Chuinn, [and] head of the prosperity and affluence of Ireland, died. Maelmaire Ua Godain, noble priest and learned senior of Ceanannus;

Irish in chronicle and judgment, and in St. Patrick's Order, after great penitence, in *Christo quievit*. Great Corke of Mounster, with its church, burnt. Donell O'Duvda drowned after making a prey in Tirconnell. A kingly progress by Tirlagh O'Connor to Dublin, and" [he] "gave the kingdome of Dublin and Leinster to his sonn, Connor. A great tempest of warr in Ireland, that the Coarb of St. Patrick was forced to be a yeare and a month from Ardmagh, making peacc between Irishmen, and learning" [*rectè*, teaching] "good rules and manners to

layty and cleargie. A stealing army by Roary O'Tuogher, into the east, and the Eastmen met them. and had their slaughter, and beheaded himselfe. Mureagh O'Cullen, Archdeacon of Clogher, killed by Fermanagh. The Damliag of the reliques" [*rectè*, called the regles, or abbey-church] "of Peter and Paul, made by Himar O'Hegan, was consecrated by Kellagh, Coarb of Patrick, on the xii. Kal. of November. An army by Tirlagh O'Connor into Desmond, that he wasted Glenmayr, and brought many coves." — *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.



Conghalach, successor of Cianan; Gillachiarain Ua Roda, airchinneach of Cunga<sup>h</sup>, [died]. Gillachomhghaill Ua Tuathail, successor of Caeimhghin, was killed by the Fortuatha. Maelbrighde Ua Forannain, airchinneach of Ard-sratha; Maelbrighde Ua Cinaedha, airchinneach of Ard-Trea<sup>i</sup>; and Domhnall Dall Ua Murchadha<sup>k</sup>, chief sage of Leinster, died. Mac Conaenaigh Ua Maelguirm, airchinneach of Ros-Cre, was killed by the Eli. The shrine of Colum-Cille was carried off into captivity by the foreigners of Ath-cliath, and was restored again to its house at the end of a month. Gillachrist Ua hEignigh, lord of Feara-Manach and Airghialla, died at Clochar-mac-Daimhine, after good penance. Cearbhall Mac Faelain was killed by the Ui-Failghe, in the middle of Cill-dara, with some of his servants and chieftains along with him. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, by sea and land, until he reached Corcach-mor, in Munster; and he drove Cormac to Lis-mor<sup>l</sup>, and divided Munster into three parts, and he carried off thirty hostages from Munster. Donnchadh, the son of Mac Carthaigh, was afterwards expelled into Connaught, with two thousand along with him, by Cormac Mac Carthaigh, after returning from his pilgrimage; and the men of Munster turned against Toirdhealbhach. The great fleet of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, consisting of one hundred and ninety vessels, upon Loch Deirdgheirc; and he devastated the adjoining cantreds of Munster. The fight of two fleets at sea, namely, the Connaughtmen and the men of Munster; and the Connaughtmen gained the victory in that battle. A battle between the Ulidians themselves, in which two kings of Ulidia were slain, namely, Aedh Ua Mathghamhna, and Niall, son of Donnsluibhe Ua hEochadha; and a slaughter was made of the Ulidians along

the conflict] “with the slaughter of Ulster about them. Gilchrist O’Hegny, king of Fermanagh, and Archking of Argialls, died at Clogher, after due penitence. The men of Mounster and Leinster revolted againe against Tirlagh O’Connor, having no respect to their pledges, and his son deposed by Leinster and Galls through misdemeanors of Danyell O’Fylan, king of Ely. Carroll O’Fylan, and the slaughter of Ely about him, by the O’Falies” [rectè, and his son was deposed by the Leinstermen and the Galls, who elected another king over them,

namely, Donnell, the son of Mac Faelain. Cearbhall, the son of Mac Faelain, and a slaughter of the Ui-Faelain about him, fell by the Ui-Failghe], “within Kildare, defending the Coarbship of St. Bridgett. Taillte, Morogh O’Mellaghlin’s daughter, died. Moylbride O’Farannan, Airchinnech of Ardsraha; Moylbride O’Kineth, Airchinnech of Ardtrea, in good penitence, mortuus est. Gilchrist O’Moyleoin, Coarb of Kyaran of Clon-mic-Nois, the best of all Airchinnechs in the churches of Ireland, in Christo quievit.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

maile ppiu. Murcáð Ua Maoilríchlainn do aitériogáð, ⁊ Domnall a mac do gabáil a ionaíð. Domnall do aitériogáð pía ccinð paíte, ⁊ Diarmaid Ua Maoileaclainn do gabáil a ionaíð.

Αόιρ Cρίορτ, míle céð piche a hocht. Muirgísr Ua Níoc, comarba lap-laiṫe Tuama da gualann ppi ré, décc ⁊ nliyr in Ghoill. Conaing Ua beiccleiginn, abb Cfhannra, do écc. Giollapáττραιcc Ua Catáil, comarba Caoimhgin, do marbáð ⁊ nGhionn da Loča la Laignib. Giollaépuimētir Ppaioic mac Scolaiḡe, comarba beapraiḡ Cluana Coirpēti, Ua bánáin, comarba Cprónáin Ruir Cpe, Mac Mapai Ua Reabacáin, comarba Mocuda, Giolla Chiapáin mac Giolladuib Uí Dpaoda, aipcínneach Cungā, Ceinnēitτiḡ Ua Congáil, aipcínneach Lir aoidheáð Cluana mic Nóir, Giolla an cōimēdeð, mac Mic Cuinn, tanaiyi abbaíð Cluana mic Nóir, ppi ré, ⁊ Píngarτ, anmchapa Copicumōruað, décc. Cennēitτiḡ, mac Aōða mic Duinnrléibe, pí Ulað, do marbhaoh. Pír Maiḡe hlēe, im Domnall Ua nGoirmleaghaid, do gabáil tiḡe pōp Phaolán Ua Duibdara pōp tiḡsrina Pēp Manac, ⁊ a cūitim leó co ndpuing do máitib Phrímanach ina pappad. Maiðm Áēa Phirōiað pía mapepluaḡ Concōbair mac meic Ločlainn pōp mapepluaḡ Tiḡsrináin Uí Ruairc, ⁊ ττορcáir Ua Ciarrōða, tiḡsrina Cairppe, ⁊ Catáil Ua Ragailliḡ, Siτpiucc Ua Maoilbriḡde, mac Aōða Uí Dúbða, tiḡsrina Ua nAmalḡaða, ⁊ pochaíde oile amaille ppiu a ndioḡail eniḡ Pháττραιcc. Cpeachpluaḡfð la Concōbair mac meic Lochlainn, tiḡsrina Cheneoil Eoḡain, ⁊ la Dál nAraíde, ⁊ la hAipḡiallaib ⁊ Maiḡ Cōða, co ττυḡrat ḡialla Ua nEachoach. Tiaḡarō ariðe co hAipēti Míðe, ⁊ co pēraið bpeaḡ, ⁊ po pāḡaiðpíot dpeam dia mūnnτiyr ann. Cpeachpluaḡfð la Toirpðealbāc Ua Concōbair ilLaignib, co pōp aipcc co móp, uaiy po τtimcīll Laignen laim ppi papiḡce co poct co hAē eliaē. Ar don ττloiḡfð iyrin ττορcáir Ua ḡaðpa, tiḡsrina Luighe, ⁊ pochaíde ele cen mó ēapom. Síth mbliaðna do dénam do Cheallac, com-

<sup>m</sup> *Inis-an-Ghoill*: i. e. the Island of the Foreigner, now Inchagoill, or Inchaguile, an island in Lough Corrib, in the county of Galway, situated nearly midway between Oughterard and Cong, and belonging to Cong parish.—See O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 24; and Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 161, 162.

<sup>n</sup> *Ua Goirmleaghaidh*.—Now O'Gormley, and more generally Gormley, without the prefix Uá or O'.

<sup>o</sup> *Cathal Ua Raghailligh*.—This name would now be anglicised Cahill or Charles O'Reilly.

<sup>p</sup> *Aedh Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadha*: anglicè Hugh O'Dowda, lord of Tirawley.

<sup>q</sup> *In revenge of Patrick's protection*.—The Four

with them. Murchadh Ua Maelseachlainn was deposed, and Domhnall, his son, assumed his place. Domhnall was deposed at the end of a month, and Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn assumed his place.

The Age of Christ, 1128. Muirgheas O'Nioc, successor of Iarlath of Tuaim-da-ghualann for a time, died on Inis-an-Ghoill<sup>m</sup>. Conaing Ua Begleighinn, Abbot of Ceanannus, died. Gillaphadraig Ua Cathail, successor of Caemhghin, was killed at Gleann-da-locha, by the Leinstermen. Gillacruimh-thirfraeich Mac Scolaighe, successor of Bearach of Cluain-coirpthe; Ua Banain, successor of Cronan of Ros-Cre; Mac-Maras Ua Reabhachain, successor of Mochuda; Gillachiarain, son of Gilladubh Ua Draeda, airchinneach of Cunga; Ceinneidigh Ua Conghail, airchinneach of Lis-aeidheadh at Cluain-mic-Nois; Gilla-an-choimhdheadh, son of Mac Cuinn, Tanist-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois for a time; and Fingart, anmchara of Corcundhruadh, died. Ceinneidigh, son of Aedh Mac Duinnsleibhe, King of Ulidia, was killed. The men of Magh-Itha, with Domhnall Ua Goirmleaghaidh<sup>n</sup>, forcibly entered a house upon Faelan Ua Duibhdara, lord of Feara-Manach; and slew him and a party of the chiefs of Feara-Manach along with him. The battle of Ath-Fhirdhiadh was gained by the cavalry of Conchobhar, the son of Mac Lochlainn, over the cavalry of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, where Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre; Cathal Ua Raghailligh<sup>o</sup>; Sitriuc Ua Maelbrighde; the son of Aedh Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadha<sup>p</sup>; and many others along with them, were slain, in revenge of [the violation] Patrick's protection<sup>q</sup>. A plundering army was led by Conchobhar, the son of Mac Lochlainn, lord of Cinel-Eoghain; by the Dal-Araidhe, and the Airghialla, into Magh-Cobha; and they carried off the hostages of the Ui-Eathach. They proceeded from thence to East Meath, and to the Feara-Breagh, and left some of their people there. A plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Leinster, which he plundered far and wide, for he went round Leinster along by the sea, until he arrived at Ath-cliath. On this expedition Ua Gadhra, lord of Luighne<sup>r</sup>, was slain, and many others besides him. A year's peace was made by Ceallach, successor of Patrick, between the Connaughtmen and the men

Masters have, perhaps intentionally, omitted to notice a sacrilegious attack made in this year by Tighearnan O'Ruairc, upon the successor of St. Patrick.—See it supplied from the Annals

of Ulster, pp. 1030, 1031, *infra*.

<sup>r</sup> *Ua Gadhra, lord of Luighne*.—This name would now be written, in English, O'Gara, lord of Leyny.

arba Pátraiucc eirir Connaétaib̃ 7 f̃sraib̃ Mum̃an. Taitteir, ing̃ñ Mur-  
chad̃ Uí Mhaoleaclaínn, b̃ñ Toirp̃dealb̃aig̃ Uí Chonchob̃air, décc. Dom-  
nall mac an Ghillep̃inn mic Mic Uallacháin, taoirpeach muinñnipe Cionat̃e,  
do m̃arbad̃ d̃Ua Maob̃áin. Móir̃ épeac̃ lá Connaétaib̃ 1 p̃Feap̃ñmaig̃, 7  
po oircecp̃b̃ an t̃ir, 7 Lúg̃m̃ad̃, 7 d̃o r̃ioc̃at̃tar don, rochaide d̃ib̃rium̃ la Coéall,  
mac Mic S̃háin, 7 la f̃sraib̃ F̃s̃ñmaig̃e. Maḡnur mac Mic Loélaínn, tig̃s̃na  
Chenél ñEog̃ain 7 an tuairceirt, do m̃arbad̃ lá Cenel cConaill, 7 la Cenél  
Moem̃.

Aoir̃ Cr̃íopt̃, mile céo r̃íce a naoi. Maolbr̃ígoe Ua Flannáin, ancoipe  
Lir̃r̃ móir̃, G̃iollacolmáin Ua Ceallaiḡ uaral r̃agap̃e Deap̃maig̃e Cholaim  
Chille, Mac Muir̃ḡs̃ra f̃s̃r̃ leig̃inn F̃s̃na, 7 Ua Diaḡmaḡa, com̃arba Cro-  
náñ Ruir̃ Cr̃é, déḡ. Teac̃ Cholaim Cille 1 cCill mic Néñain do ḡabáil d̃Ua  
Tair̃ceirt̃ for̃ Aod̃ mac Caébaírr̃ Uí Dom̃naill, 7 a loḡccad̃ f̃air̃. Caem̃clud̃h  
tig̃s̃na lá Cenel ñEog̃ain .i. Maḡnur 1 ñionad̃ Conchob̃air. Maḡnur d̃in,  
do m̃arbad̃ r̃ia ccionñ r̃áite do Chenel cConaill 7 d̃Ua G̃air̃m̃leadaig̃ 7 do  
Cenel Moem̃, 7 Concob̃air do r̃íog̃ad̃ dom̃d̃oir̃. Mat̃ḡam̃ain, mac Muir̃c̃s̃r̃-  
taig̃ Uí dh̃riain, décc. Flann Ua Ceallaiḡ, tig̃s̃na f̃ear̃ m̃d̃reḡ, 7 Muir̃-  
c̃s̃r̃tach Ua Concob̃air, r̃íog̃daínña Ua f̃F̃ailḡe, do m̃arbad̃ do f̃s̃raib̃ F̃s̃ñ-  
maig̃e. Níall Ua Cr̃íoc̃ain, tig̃s̃na Ua F̃iaéḡach Ar̃ba r̃raéta, do m̃arbad̃  
la h̃Uib̃ Cenneid̃iḡ. G̃iollac̃ríopt̃ h̃Ua h̃Uib̃r̃ín, toirpeac̃ Cenél F̃ear̃adaig̃,  
do loḡccad̃ 1 t̃t̃iḡ a alḡḡann 1 t̃T̃ir̃ Manach 1 meab̃ail. Cair̃léñ Aéta Luain

\* *Mac Uallachan*.—Now Mac Cuolaghan, and Cuolahan, without the *Ma*.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 41, and from p. 183 to p. 188. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

"A. D. 1128. *Bisextus et Embolismaticus annus*. The men of Moyyth tooke house upon the king of Fermannagh, Fylan O'Duvdara, and he was slaine by them, and a number of the good men of Fermannagh. Gilpatrick mac Tothal, Coarb of Coemgen, killed by the O'Mureais, in the midst of Glindalough. An overthrow by the horsemen of Conor Mac Loughlin on the horsemen of Tiernan O'Roirk, where fell O'Ciarra, king of Carbury, and Cathel O'Rogelly, and Sitrick O'Moelbride, and Hugh O'Duuday,

king of O-Namalga, *et alii multi*. Murges O'Nick, Airchinnech of Tomdagualann, died at Inis-Gall. A most filthy act, that deserved the curse of all Ireland, both spiritual and temporall, that the like was never seene in Ireland, committed by Tiernan O'Roirk and the O-Briuius. The Coarb of Patrick, with his company, was robbed, and some of them killed, and one of his owne clergie among them. The hurt that came of this evill act" [is] "that there is noe saulty" [to be] "in Ireland from thenceforth untill this evill deed be revenged by God and man. This dishonor given to the Coarb of Patrick is all one and to dishonor God" [*recte*, Christ, or the Lord], "for God" [*recte*, the Lord, or Christ], "himself said in the Gospell: '*qui vos spernit*



of Munster. Tailltin, daughter of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and wife of Toirdhealbhadh Ua Conchobhair, died. Domhnall, son of Gillafinn, son of Mac Uallachain<sup>a</sup>, chief of Muinntir-Chinaith, was slain by Ua Madadhain. A great predatory excursion was committed by the Connaughtmen in Fearnmhagh, and they plundered the country and [the monastery of] Lughmhadh; and numbers of them were slain by Cochall, son of Mac Seanain, and the men of Fearnmhagh. Magnus, the son of Mac Lochlainn, lord of Cinel-Eoghain and of the North, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill and the Cinel-Moein.

The Age of Christ, 1129. Maelbrighde Ua Flannain, anchorite of Lis-mor; Gillacolmain Ua Ceallaigh, noble priest of Dearmhach-Choluim-Chille; Mac Muirgheasa, lector of Farna; and Ua Diarmada, successor of Cronan of Ros-Cre, died. The house of Colum-Cille at Cill-mic-Nenain<sup>t</sup> was [forcibly] taken, by Ua Tairchert, from Aedh, son of Cathbharr Ua Domhnaill, and it was burned over him. A change of lords by the Cinel-Eoghain, namely, Magnus in the place of Conchobhar; but Magnus was slain, before the expiration of three months, by the Cinel-Conaill, O'Goirmleadhaigh, and the Cinel-Moein; and Conchobhar was again set up as king. Mathghamhain, son of Muircheartach Ua Briain, died. Flann Ua Ceallaigh, lord of the men of Breagha, and Muircheartach Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Ui-Failghe, were killed by the men of Fearnmhagh. Niall Ua Crichain, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was killed by the Ui-Cenneidigh<sup>u</sup>. Gillachrist Ua hUidhrin, chief of Cinel-Fearadhaigh, was burned by treachery, in the house of his fosterage, in Tir-

*me spernit, et qui me spernit spernit eum qui me misit.*' An army by Tirlagh O'Conor into Leinster, to Wicklo" [*recte*, Loch Carman, i. e. Wexford], "from thence about Leinster to Dublin, and praied many that way, and from Dublin to his house. The defame of that is to Tiernan O'Roirk. An army by Manus and the men of Fernmoy to Tirbriuin, and brought great booties. Tiernan, with I-Briuin and many others, overtooke them at Ardy, where they gave battle, and Tiernan and his I-Briuin were put to flight, and three or four hundred of them were, as a beginning, killed through Patrick. An army by Connor O'Loghlin, and Tirone, and Dalaray, and Airciall, into Macova, and they brought hostages

from I-Egha. They tourned then upon their left hand to Fimbrea, and left some of their men there, and committed wickedness before God and man, viz., the burning of Trim, with the churches, and many martyred in it: *Non impetrata pace Dei vel hominum retro ambulaverunt.* Peace for a year and a half made by the Coarb of Patrick, between Connaght and Munster." —*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>t</sup> *Cill-mic-Nenain* : i. e. church of the son of Nenain, now Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal.

<sup>u</sup> *The Ui-Cenneidigh* : i. e. the inhabitants of the territory now the barony of Tirkennedy, in the county of Fermanagh.

do dénam, 7 an dpoíceat do éogbail la Toirpdealbác Ua cConcobair 1 ram-  
pað na bliaðna po .i. rampað an tarpa. Aléoir in daimhlað móir hi cCluain  
mic Nóir do fórcruzað, 7 reoit do bpeit eirte .i. Carracan tempail Sol-  
man tuccað ó Mhaileacáinn mac Domnaill, Cudín Donnchaða mic Floinn,  
7 na trí reoitte tug Toirpdealbác Ua Concobair .i. bleide airccit, 7 copan  
airccio co ceoir óir éair, 7 copn go nóir, 7 copn hUí Riada, ríð Arað, 7  
caileac airccio co fporneimh óir fair cona éfrc ó ingein Ruaidrí Uí Conco-  
bair, 7 copán airccio Cellaið, comarba Paatpacc. Ciapán dan ó ruzaite  
via ffoillpuccað iaram. Ceallach, comarba Phatpacc, mac oíge, 7 air-  
deppug iartair Éorpa, ainecinn po iapraiðrioz Doill, 7 Doiðil laoié, 7  
clepið Epeann, iap noiðneac eppcop, pacap, 7 aofa gaáa gpað aréna, iap  
ccoipreccað teampall, 7 peilgíð momða, iap teioðnacal réð 7 maoiné, iap  
nfhail ríagla 7 íoiðer ap éac eoir tuait, 7 ecclair, iap mbíthaio aoincið,  
epnaiðéið, celeaðaptað, oipfreandab, iap nonzað 7 iap naiépiðe toccaide, po  
pað a rpirat do cum nime in Aro Paatpacc ipin Mumain an céo lá oApril

" *Tir-Manach*.—Now Fermanagh.

\* *The altar of the great church of Cluain-mic-Nois*.—This passage is given in Connell Ma-  
geoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clon-  
macnoise, as follows :

" A. D. 1129. The great alter at Clonvicknose  
was robbed this year, and many jewells sacri-  
legiously taken from thence, viz., Kearnaghan  
of Sollomon's Temple, which King Moyleseagh-  
lyn bequeathed to that church; the standing  
cupp of Donnogh mac Flynn; the three jewells  
that King Terlagh gave to that church, viz., a  
cupp of silver, a guilt Crosse, and another  
jewell; a silver chalice, marked with the stamp  
of the daughter of Rowrie O'Connor; and a  
cupp of silver, which Ceallagh, primatt of Ard-  
mach, bestowed on the church. The clergy of  
Clone made incessant prayers to God and St.  
Keyran to be a meane for the revelation of the  
party that tooke away the said jewells."

† *Ceallach*.—This passage is translated by  
Colgan as follows :

" A. D. 1129. S. Celsus Archiepiscopus Ard-

machanus, occidentalis Europæ Primas, vir il-  
libatæ castimonie, et unicûs cujus arbitrio  
Hiberni et exteræ gentes, Clerus et populus  
Hiberniæ erant contenti; post multos ordinatos  
Episcopos, Præsbyteros, et diversorum graduum  
Clericos; post multas Basilicas, Ecclesias, et  
Cæmeteria consecrata; post multas et magnas  
elemosynas, et pias elargitiones; post regulas  
morum Clero et pacis populo præscriptas; post  
vitam in jejuniis, orationibus, prædicationibus,  
missarum celebratione et id generis variis pie-  
tatis officiis transactam; sacramentis Pœnitentiæ  
et Extremæ Unctionis præmunitus, anno ætatis  
sue quinquagesimo, in Momonia, locoque Ard-  
Patruic dicto spiritum cælo reddidit, primo die  
Aprilis. Cujus verò corpus feria quarta se-  
quenti ductum est Lismorum S. Mochudæ ibi  
sepeliendum, juxta ipsius testamentum: ibique  
feria quinta sequenti, cum psalmis, hymnis, et  
canticis in Sanctuario Episcoporum vulgo ap-  
pellato, honorificè sepultum est. In ejus vero  
locum in sede Ardmachano sufficitur (*vel ve-  
rius intruditur*) Murchertachus, seu Mauritius,

Manach\*. The castle of Ath-Luain and the bridge were erected by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair in the summer of this year, i. e. the summer of the drought. The altar of the great church of Cluain-mic-Nois<sup>x</sup> was robbed, and jewels were carried off from thence, namely, the carracan [model] of Solomon's Temple, which had been presented by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall; the Cudin [Catinum] of Donnchadh, son of Flann; and the three jewels which Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair had presented, i. e. a silver goblet, a silver cup with a gold cross over it, and a drinking-horn with gold; the drinking-horn of Ua Riada, King of Aradh; a silver chalice, with a burnishing of gold upon it, with an engraving by the daughter of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair; and the silver cup of Ceallach, successor of Patrick. But Ciaran, from whom they were stolen, afterwards revealed them. Ceallach<sup>y</sup>, successor of Patrick, a son of purity, and Archbishop of the west of Europe, the only head whom the foreigners and Irish of Ireland, both laity and clergy, obeyed; after having ordained bishops, priests, and persons of every degree; after having consecrated many churches and cemeteries; after having bestowed jewels and wealth; after having established rules and good morals among all, both laity and clergy; after having spent a life of fasting, prayer, and mass-celebration; after unction and good penance, resigned his spirit to heaven, at Ard-Padraig, in Munster, on

Amalgadii filius."—*Trias Thaum.*, pp. 300, 301.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1129. Makmaras O'Reboghan, Airchinnech of Lismore" [died]. "Gillmochonna O'Duvidirma killed by Ulster," [on Inis Toiti, now Church Island, in Lough Beg, near Toome Bridge, county Londonderry.—ED.] "Kellagh, Coarb of Patrick, chief and Archbushop of the west of Europe, and the only pleasing" [to] "Irish and English" [recte, Galls or Danes], "lay and clergy, after grading" [i. e. ordaining] "bushop, priest, and all degrees, and after consecrating of churches and churchyardes many, and bestowinge of jewells and goods, and gevinge good rules and manners to all spirituall and temporall, endinge a life in fastinge and prayer, ointment and penance, he gave up his

spirit into the bosom of angells and archangells, at Ardpatricke, in Mounster, in the Kal. of Aprill, and in the 24th yeare of his abbotship, and in the 50th yeare of his age. His body was caried the 3rd of Aprill to Lismore, according to his will, and was served" [waked] "with Salmes, hymnes, and canticles, and buried in the bushop's buriall, in *Prid. Non. April.* the fifth day. Murtagh mac Donell chosen in Patrick's Coarbship in *Non. April.* The house of Columkill, at Killmicnenan, taken by O'Tarkert upon Hugh mac Cathbair O'Donell, and" [he was] "burnt by him. The castle of Athlone made by Tirlagh O'Conor. Gilchrist Mac Uirin, chief of Kindred-Feragh, burnt in his fosterer's house, in Fermanagh, murtherously. Nell O'Krighan, king of O-Fiachrach of Ardsraha, killed by the Kennedyes."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

dia luain do fionnrað irin caeccatmað bliaðain a aoiri. Rugað tra a cōpp dia aðnacal irin ccédaoin ar ccind go lior mór Moéúda do peir a éiomna buðdein, 7 po ppiotairið co ppałmaib, 7 imnaib, 7 caniciib, 7 po haðnaicib co honopað i molaib na neppcop Dia Dardaoin arnaðarach. Muircéstach, mac Domnaill, doirpneat hí ccomarbur Patteraicc iarrin.

Aoir Crioite, míle céo triocha. Sopd Cholaim Chille cona éeamplaib, 7 miondaib do lopecadh. Loelann Ua Maolruanaib, píoğðamna Ulað, do marbað. Cúairne Ua Concobaib, tighina Ua pFailge, do écc. Giolla Cualann mac meic Dúngaile, tighina Ua mōriuin Cualann, do marbað lá a bñairiib. Diarmaite Ua Follamain, taoireac Cloinne hUatrac, 7 Gollcluana (.i. Giollapáttraicc) Ua hAireacataig, ollam lairtair Mide i pñidect, décc. Seóid Cluana mic Nóir oipillpiugað for Ghallairb Luimniğ iar na ngoid do Ghiollaconígáin. Gíollaconígáin péirrin do érhoat i nDún Cluana bñriain lá-píg Muñan, iar na éairbñre la Concobaib Ua mōriain. Ro ñir tra an Gíollaconígáin rom Corpac, lior mór, 7 Porrláirge do ðol tar muir. In long i pağbað ionað ní pağbað gaoit feolta, 7 po geibóir na longa ele arceana. Deitbñi ón ar no fortað Ciapan an luing i ttriallað rom teact tairir, 7 do páðrom ina coibñenaib pñi bñr co naicib Ciapán co na baçaill ac porrtat gaca luinge ina ttriallað. Ro moiað tra ainm Dé 7 Ciapán de rin. Slóigib la hUa Laclainn .i. Concobaib, mac Domnaill, 7 lá tuaircepe Epeann ind Ulltaib. Ro éionóilpette Ulaib do éabairt caeta dób. O po comfoiccepiğ cāc dia poile dib peçar iomairpcc ainmín ttoppa. Ro meabaid for Ulltaib poðeóid, 7 po láð a nár im Aod Ua Loingriğ tighina Dal nAraide, im Gíolla-páttraic mac Seapraig, tighina Dhál mōuinne, im Dubñailbe mac Artaín,

\* *Cuairne*.—He was the son of Muircheartach, son of Conghalach, son of Donnleibhe, son of Brogarbhan, chief of Ui-Failghe, who was slain at the battle of Clontarf, A. D. 1014.

\* *Diarmuid Ua Follamhain, &c.*—"A. D. 1130. Dermott O'Fallawyn, chieftaine of Klynodagh, and Gall-Clwana, otherwise named Gillepatrick, chief poet of West Meath, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

\* *The jewels of Cluain-mic-Nois*.—This passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows:

"A. D. 1130. The jewels that were stolen

from out the church of Clonvicknose were found with one Gillecowgan, a Dane of Limbrick. The said Gillecowgan was apprehended by Connor O'Bryen, and by him delivered over to the family of Clonvicknose, who, at the time of his arraignment, confessed openly that he was at Cork, Lismore, and Waterford, expecting for wind to goe over seas with the said jewels; all the other passengers and shippes passed with good gales of wynde out of the said townes, save only Gillecowgan, who said as soone as he wou'd enter a shipp-board any shipp he saw St. Key-

the first day of April, on Monday precisely, in the fiftieth year of his age. His body was conveyed for interment, on the Wednesday following, to Lis-mor-Mochuda, in accordance with his own will ; it was waked with psalms, hymns, and canticles, and interred with honour in the tomb of the bishops, on the Thursday following. Muirheartach, son of Domhnall, was appointed to the successorship of Patrick afterwards.

The Age of Christ, 1130. Sord-Choluim-Chille, with its churches and relics, was burned. Lochlainn Ua Maelruanaidh, royal heir of Ulidia, was killed. Cuafne<sup>a</sup> Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, died. Gillacualann, grandson of Dunghaile, lord of Ui-Briuin-Cualann, was killed by his brethren. Diarmaid Ua Follamhain<sup>a</sup>, chief of Clann-Uadach ; and Goll-Cluana, i. e. Gillaphadraig Ua hAireachtaigh, ollamh of West Meath in poetry, died. The jewels of Cluain-mic-Nois<sup>b</sup> were revealed against the foreigners of Luimneach, they having been stolen by Gillacomhgain. Gillacomhgain himself was hanged at the fort of Cluain-Bhriain<sup>c</sup>, by the King of Munster, he having been delivered up by Conchobhar Ua Briain. This Gillacomhgain sought Corcach, Lis-mor, and Port-Lairge, to proceed over sea ; but no ship into which he entered found a wind to sail, while all the other ships did [get favourable wind]. This was no wonder, indeed, for Ciaran used to stop every ship in which he attempted to escape ; and he said in his confessions at his death, that he used to see Ciaran, with his crozier, stopping every ship into which he went. The name of God and Ciaran was magnified by this. An army was led by Ua Lochlainn into Ulidia. The Ulidians assembled to give them battle. When they approached each other, a fierce battle was fought between them. The Ulidians were finally defeated and slaughtered, together with Aedh Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe ; Gillaphadraig Mac Searraigh, lord of Dal-Buinne<sup>d</sup> ; Dubhrailbhe Mac Artain ; and

ran, with his staff, or Bachall, return the ship back again untill he was so taken. This much he confessed at the time of the putting of him to death by the said family.”

<sup>c</sup> *Cluain-Bhriain* : i. e. the Fort of Brian's Lawn or Meadow, now *anglicè* Cloonbrien, a townland in the parish of Athlacca, near Bruff, in the county of Limerick.—See the Ordnance Survey of that county, sheet 39.

<sup>d</sup> *Dal-Buinne* : i. e. the race of Buinne, son of Fergus Mac Roich, King of Ulster. This was the name of a deanery in Colgan's time. It embraced a tract of country lying on either side of the River Lagan, from Spencer's Bridge, near Moira, in the county of Down, to Drum Bridge, near Belfast.—See Colgan's *Trias Th.*, pp. 182, 183 ; and Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., pp. 44, 233.

co n-*poing* oile cen mo *tát* *rom*, 7 *in* *poit* an *tír* co *hairéir* na *h* *Arda* *etir* *tuait* 7 *cill*, 7 *tucrat* *míle* *do* *brait*, 7 *ilníle* *do* *buaib*, 7 *deacáib*. *Teccait* *maite* *Ulad* *imo* *tiúghnaðuibh* *iap* *rin* co *h* *Arda* *Maça* 7 *ccomóal* *Chonco-* *baip* co *noíhparat* *ríth*, 7 *comh* *luighe*, 7 co *pparccuibíot* *giál* *laip*. *Loingiuir* *lá* *Toirpdealbách* *Ua* *cConcobaip* co *riacht* co *Toraib*, 7 *po* *aircc* *Ror* *nguill*. *Loingiuir* *eile* *van*, *leir* 7 *n* *Ósríumáin*, 7 *po* *aircc* *Dairbri* *uile*, 7 *Inir* *móir*. *Caépaínead* *ria* *Tiúghnán* *Ua* *Ruaric* 7 *ria* *n* *Uib* *bríuin* 7 *Sleib* *Guairc* *for* *féraib* *Míde*, *dú* 7 *torcáip* *Diarmait* *Ua* *Maolchláinn*, *rí* *Tímhac*, 7 *Amloib*, *mac* *Mic* *Séan*, *tiúghna* *Gailng*, 7 *Oengur* *Ua* *Caoim-* *delbáin*, *tiúghna* *Ua* *Laogaire*, *mac* *Mic* *Giollafulartaig*, *tiúghna* *deirceir* *brígh*, 7 *opong* *oile* *naç* *airiméir*. *Meap* *móir* *ar* na *huilb* *épanoib* *etir* *énoa*, *dearconoib*, 7 *ublaib*.

*Aoir* *Críort*, *míle* *céu* *tríocha* *a* *haon*. *Maolíora* *Ua* *Foglaða*, *aird-* *eprcop* *Cairil*, 7 *Muiréiríach* *Ua* *hlíoraçtaig*, *comarba* *Comgaill*, *décc* 7 *n* *Arda* *Maça* an *treap* *lá* *o* *October*. *Dubcóblaig*, *ingh* *Ruarí* na *Soide* *buid* *Uí* *Choncobair* *bh* *tiúghna* *Luighe* *dég*. *Creachlúaig* *lá* *Toirp-* *dealbác* *Ua* *Concobair*, 7 *lá* *cóigea* *Connaçt* 7 *Mumáin*, *go* *po* *airccret* *Uí* *Conaill* *Gabra*. *Sluaigead* *la* *Concobair* *Ua* *mórian*, 7 *lá* *féraib* *Mumáin* 7 *Laigib*, 7 *po* *gabrat* *a* *ngialla*. *Loctar* *iaprin* 7 *Míde*, 7 *po* *airgríe* *mí* *Loça* *Semíoghde*. *Compaic* *a* *marcfluaç*, 7 *marcfluaç* *Connaçt*. *Spaoin-* *etir* *for* *marcfluaç* *Connaçt*, 7 *torcáip* *mac* *Conconnaçt* *Uí* *Concobair* *don* *cup* *rin*, 7 an *féra* *Ua* *Captaig* .i. *olla* *Connaçt*. *Slóig* *lá* *Concobair*

\* *Ard*: i. e. Ard-Uladh, now the Ards, in the east of the county of Down.

† *Torach*: i. e. Tory Island, off the north coast of the county of Donegal.

§ *Ros-Guill*.—This name is still preserved, and is applied to the north-western portion of the parish of Mevagh, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See note †, under A. D. 718, p. 317, *supra*.

§ *Dairbri*.—This is the ancient and present Irish name of the Island of Valencia, in the barony of Iveragh, and county of Kerry.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 47, note †.

§ *Inis-mor*.—Now the Great Island, near the

city of Cork, otherwise called Oilean-mor-Arda-Neimhidh.

\* *Sliabh-Guaire*.—A mountainous district in the barony of Clankee, county of Cavan.—See note †, under A. M. 2359, p. 11, *supra*.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1130. Swordes, with the church, and many reliques, burnt. Cuafne O’Connor, king of Offaly, *mortuus est*. Awley mac Senan, king of Gaileng; Eneas O’Kinelvan, king of Loeguire, and a number of his good men killed by the men of Brefny, at Slewgoary. A battle betweene Scottsmen and the men of Moreb, where 4000 of

many others besides them : and they plundered the country as far as the east of Ard<sup>e</sup>, both lay and ecclesiastical property, and they carried off a thousand prisoners, and many thousand cows and horses. The chief men of Ulidia, with their lords, afterwards came to Ard-Macha, to meet Conchobhar ; and they made peace, and took mutual oaths, and they left hostages with him. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair proceeded with a fleet as far as Torach<sup>f</sup>, and plundered Ros-Guill<sup>g</sup>. He brought another fleet to Desmond, and plundered all Dairbhri<sup>h</sup> and Inis-mor<sup>i</sup>. A battle was gained at Sliabh-Guaire<sup>k</sup> by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc and the Ui-Briuin, over the men of Meath, wherein were slain Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair ; Amhlæibh, son of Mac Seainn, lord of Gaileanga ; Oenghus Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Ui-Laeghaire ; the son of Mac Gillafhulartaigh, lord of South Breagha, and others not enumerated. Great fruit upon all trees, both nuts, acorns, and apples.

The Age of Christ, 1131. Maelisa Ua Foghladha<sup>l</sup>, Archbishop of Caiseal, [died]; and Muircheartach Ua hInnreachtaigh, successor of Comhghall, died at Ard-Macha on the third day of October. Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of Ruaidhri na Soighe Buidhe Ua Conchobhair, lady of Luighne, died. A plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and the people of the province of Connaught, into Munster ; and they plundered Ui-Conaill-Gabhra. An army was led by Conchobhar Ua Briain and the men of Munster into Leinster, and took its hostages. They afterwards proceeded into Meath, and plundered the island of Loch-Semhdighdhe<sup>m</sup>. Their cavalry engaged the cavalry of Connaught. The cavalry of Connaught were defeated, and the son of Cuchonacht Ua Conchobhair, and Feardana Ua Carthaigh, chief poet of Connaught, fell in the engagement. An army was led by Conchobhair, son of Domhnall

the men of Moreb, with their king, were slayne. Eneas, son to Lulaye's daughter, killed 1000 Scotts in a retyre" [i. e. retreat]. "An army by Connor O'Loughlin, and the North of Ireland, into Ulster, and Ulster" [i. e. the Ulidians.—Ed.] "did gather to give them battle. Ulster putt to flight, and their slaughter had about Hugh O'Loingsy, king of Dalaray, and Gilpatricke O'Serry, king of Dal-Buinne, and Duvrailve Mac Cairtin, and a number more ; they praied the country both spirituall and temporall, and

brought one thousand captives and many thousands of chattles and horses. The nobilitie of Ulster afterwards, about their kinge, went to Ardmaghe, to meete Connor, and made peace and tranquilitye, and left pledges. Greate store of all fruite this yeare."—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

<sup>l</sup> *Ua Foghladha*.—Now always anglicised Foley, without the prefix Ua or O'.

<sup>m</sup> *Loch Semhdighdhe*.—Now Lough Sewdy, in the barony of Rathconrath, county of Westmeath.

mac Domnall Uí Lochlann, 7 la éuaircepte nÉireann, 7 lá hUltoib hÍ cConnoctuib, 7 do beirteat Connaéctaiḡ amur for deiread an tirluag 7 ppail na Slḡairí (.i. Coirrhliab), 7 fírtar deaðad eatorra, 7 torcáir Conn Ua Maolḡaioite, 7 an ḡarḡanach Ua baioḡill, 7 rocharde oile irin maḡin rin. Ara aoi comḡáilit ar na ḡaraé oḡ Loé Cé, 7 do ḡniat pítḡ mḡliaḡna. Creach lá Tigḡhran Ua Ruairc, 7 la fíraib ḡríepne dar eirí an tirluag hÍ rin hÍ cCuailgne, 7 po aircepte Uí Mhéit. Oc iompáḡ imorpo dUlaib, 7 do deircepte Airḡiall dar Ad Luain dia ttiḡ comraiceit i Maḡ Conaille pḡir an cepeé, 7 fírtar iomairceac ttorra i ttorcáir Raḡnall Ua hEochaḡa, pí Ulaib, 7 Cumide Ua Cḡioáin, ttiḡhrina fírinmaḡe co na mac, 7 Domḡlébe Ua hInnpeaéctaiḡ, ttiḡhrina Ua Meit, 7 rocharde ele beóḡ. Tuadomua dindpead lá Corḡmac mic Mic Caréaiḡ, 7 lá Concḡobar Ua mḡriain. Maḡm la Mupchaḡ Ua Maioleaḡlann, for Shiol Rónáin airm i ttorcraḡtar ile. Concḡobar Ua ḡriain do tḡomḡuin la a fíor ḡraḡa féin ḡur do hoḡarliḡe bair dó. Concḡobar Ua Longarḡain airm an tí for ḡon, 7 po maḡbaḡ ríde po céḡóir ind. Domnall Ua Fuirce, ttiḡhrina Ua Forcco, do tuitim la Shiol nAnmchaḡa hÍ ccliaḡad. Maolrḡlann, mac Muirḡfḡaiḡ Uí Mhaolrḡlann, do maḡbaḡ la fíraib Ceall. Cluain Éairid darceain do Chaiḡppḡib, 7 ḡfíraib Teatḡa pḡ dí. Ar fíḡ tḡḡḡa do cúḡ do Mhupchaḡ Ua Maioleachlann irin ionaḡ in po pannaḡat bu Cluana Éairid. Maḡm Chaille

<sup>a</sup> *Coirrhliabh*.—Now the Curliu hills, near Boyle, on the confines of the counties of Roscommon and Sligo.

<sup>o</sup> *O'Maelgaeithe*.—This name was anciently anglicised O'Mulgeehy; but it is now usually translated Wynne, because *ḡaeite*, the latter part of the compound, denotes "of the wind."

<sup>p</sup> *Ua Baeighill*.—Now O'Boyle, and sometimes Boyle, without the prefix Ua or O'.

<sup>q</sup> *Loch-Ce*.—Now Lough Key, near the town of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See note under A. M. 3581.

<sup>r</sup> *Ui-Meith*: i. e. the Ui-Meith-mara, now Omeath, a district in the north of the county of Louth.

<sup>s</sup> *Caill-Cobhthaigh*: i. e. Coffey's Wood. This was the name of a woody district in the south

of the county of Galway, on the confines of Thomond; but the name is now obsolete. The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1131. An army by Tirlagh O'Connor and Connaght, into Mounster, and he spoyled I-Conell-Gaura. An army by Connor O'Bryan, and the men of Mounster, into Leinster, and they tooke their pledges, and then into Meath, and spoyled the lland of Logh Seudy, and their horsemen and the horsemen of Connaght fought, and the horsemen of Connaght were defeated. Maelisa O'Foglada, *Episcopus* Cassill, in senectute bona quieuit."—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1131. Connor O'Bryen arrived in Meath, seeking to gett through Athlone to gett



Ua Lochlainn, by the people of the north of Ireland, and the Ulidians, into Connaught; and the Connaughtmen made an attack upon the rear of the army, in the vicinity of Seaghais (i. e. Coirrsbliabh<sup>a</sup>), and a battle was fought between them; and Conn Ua Maelgaeithe<sup>o</sup>, Garbhanach Ua Baeighill<sup>p</sup>, and a number of others, were there slain. They met, however, on the following day, at Loch-Ce<sup>a</sup>, and made a year's peace. In the absence of this army a predatory excursion was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, and the men of Breifne, into Cuailgne; and they plundered Ui-Meith<sup>r</sup>. The Ulidians and the South Airghialla, however, returned homewards across Ath-Luain, and fell in with the depredators in Magh-Conaille, where a battle was fought between them, in which Ragnall Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia; Cumidhe Ua Crichain, lord of Fearnmhagh, with his son; Donnsluibhe Ua hInnreachtaigh, lord of Ui-Meith; and many others besides them, were slain. Thomond was plundered by Cormac, the son of Mac Carthaigh, and Conchobhar Ua Briain. A battle was gained by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn over the Sil-Ronain, in which many were slain. Conchobhar Ua Briain was severely wounded by his own servant of trust, so that he was lying in his death-sickness. Conchobhar Ua Longargain was the name of the person who wounded him, and he was immediately killed in revenge of it. Domhnall Ua Fuirg, lord of Ui-Furgo, fell by the Sil-Anmchadha in a conflict. Maelseachlainn, son of Muirheartach Ua Maeleachlainn, was killed by the Feara-Ceall. Cluain-Iraird was twice plundered by the Cairbri and the men of Teathbha. A slaughter was made of the men of Teathbha, by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, at the place where they divided the cows of Cluain-Iraird. The battle of Caill-Cobhthaigh<sup>s</sup> was gained over the Sil-Muireadhaigh

hostages there, after he had the hostages of Lynster. Tyernan O'Royreck gave an overthrow to these of Uriell, where Gillaryavagh O'Hoghea, king of Ulster, and O'Krichan, prince of Fearnoye, and his son, with many others, were slain. Thomond was preyed by the two kings of both the Munsters," [viz.] "by Cormack Mac Carrhie and Connor O'Brien. Moyleseaghlyn mac Murtagh O'Melaughlyn was killed by those of Ferkell. A thunderbolt burnt the castle of Athlone; and the castle of Donleo" [was burnt] "by casual fire. The O'Briens of Thomond

banished the Macartys out of Munster into Lynster, and tooke to themselves the possession and government of Munster. Donnogh O'Moylloye, King of Farkall, was killed in captivity by Murtagh O'Melaghlyn. Mortagh O'Molloye, that succeeded as king of Farkall, was burnt by the family of Muntyr Lwanym, in the church of Rahin. Mac Randolph Mac Moriey, cheif of Montyr-Eolus, was treacherously killed by Tyernan O'Royreck. Cowchonnoght O'Dalie of Meath, chief" [of Corca-Adain], "and Archpoet of Ireland, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

Cobtaig for Shíol Muirbhaig nua áctar Connaéct iar na tteít for cpech irin Mumain, co tarpla tria mhairéne storpa co fparcra a ngabála. Fine Gall do orghain do Domnall mac Murchada Uí Maolschloind.

Aoir Críort, míle céo triochat a dó. Maolmaoóg Ua Morgair do ruidé i gcomorbur Pattraic tre impiúe cléipech nEreann. Maolbrénann Ua hAnraóáin, comorba brénann Cluana físta, décc. Maolbrigde mac Doilgén, uasal páccart Airda Maáa, 7 rinnsí pacard nEreann, décc irin nara bliááin caoccat a pácardaáta, 7 irin oétmoíad bliááin a aoiri, 7 irin 27 do Augurst. Uaireighe Ua Neáctain, cóno céleó nde Cluana mic Noir, 7 a rruic ífnóir dég. Cucaille Ua Fíno, aircindech Cille Colccán, décc. Sluaigíó lá Concobar Ua Lochlainn co hAé Fhírdiaó, 7 táinice Tigíhnán Ua Ruairc ina éeach, 7 dorad braighe dó. Maolreaclainn mac Diarmada Mic Murchada, tigíhna Ua cCeinnrealaig, do marbadh. Cpeach Maonmaige la Concobar Ua móríain co rug bú iomda lair. Cairlén dona Gaillme do lorccad 7 do rcailead lá loingí fíu Mumain, 7 ár móir do éabairt for iaréar Connaéct im Ua Taidg an tsghlaigh, 7 im íaor élanóib iomda oile. Mac Amhlaib Uí Lochlainn, tigíhna Corco Moórúad, do marbad lár an loingí éfona. Ár móir nua bfeirib Mumain for Chonnaéctib dú i ttoréar Concobar Ua Flaitéarraig, tigíhna iaréar Connaéct, 7 da mac Catail Uí Muíroin 7 rochaíde oile. Orlén na beite for Síonainn do lorccad lá fíraib Mumain, 7 fíche do óaoimib im éaoipeach muiníre Síonait do éuitim ann. Diarmait Mac Eiticcén, éaoipeach Cloinne Diarmada, décc. Cpeach na féroice lá Tigíhnán Ua Ruairc for oreim ofíraib

<sup>1</sup> *Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair*: *anglice* Malachy O'Morgair. For the history of this remarkable man the reader is referred to his life by St. Bernard, published by Messingham; to Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 303; and Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, pp. 54-57.

<sup>2</sup> *Maelbrighde Mac Doilgen*.—"A. D. 1132. Beatus Maelbrigidus, Dolgenii filius, nobilis præsbyter Ardmachanus, ac omnium præsbyterorum totius Hiberniæ senior præcipuus, sacerdotii anno quinquagesimo secundo, et ætatis octuagesimo, die 27 Augusti migravit ad Dominum."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 303.

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Neachtain*.—Now O'Naghtan, and sometimes Naughton, and even Norton, without the prefix Ua or O'.

<sup>4</sup> *Cill-Cholgain*: i. e. Colgan's church, now Kilcolgan, in the barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway.—See note under the year 1600; and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 350. The family of O'Finn, now *anglice* Finn, without the prefix Ua or O', is still extant in the town of Galway, and near Cong, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>5</sup> *Bun-Gaillmhe*: i. e. the Mouth of the River Galway.—See the years 1125, 1132, 1232.

by the people of Upper Connaught, the former having come on a predatory excursion into Munster; and both parties having engaged through mistake, the Sil-Muireadhaigh left their spoils behind. Fine-Gall was plundered by Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn.

The Age of Christ, 1132. Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair<sup>t</sup> sat in the successorship of Patrick, at the request of the clergy of Ireland. Maelbrenainn Ua hAnradhain, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta, died. Maelbrighde Mac Doilgen<sup>n</sup>, noble priest of Ard-Macha, and senior of the priests of Ireland, died in the fifty-second year of his priesthood, and in the eightieth year of his age, on the 27th of August. Uaireirghe Ua Neachtain<sup>w</sup>, head of the Culdees of Cluain-mic-Nois, and its venerable senior, died. Cúcaille Ua Finn, airchinneach of Cill-Colgain<sup>x</sup>, died. An army was led by Conchobhar Ua Lochlainn to Ath-Fhirdiadh; and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc came into his house, and gave him hostages. Maelseachlainn, son of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was slain. Maenmhagh was plundered by Conchobhar Ua Briain, who carried off many cows. The castle of Bun-Gaillmhe<sup>y</sup> was burned and demolished by a fleet of the men of Munster; and a great slaughter was made of the people of West Connaught, together with Ua Taidhg an Teaghlaigh, and many other noblemen. The son of Amhlaeibh Ua Lochlainn, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, was slain by the same fleet. A great slaughter was made of the Connaughtmen by the men of Munster, wherein Conchobhar Ua Flaithbheartaigh, lord of West Connaught, the two sons of Cathal Ua Mughroin, and many others, were slain. Oilen-na-Beithe<sup>z</sup> in the Sinainn was burned by the men of Munster, and twenty persons, together with the chief of Muintir-Chinaith, fell there. Diarmaid Mac Eitigen<sup>a</sup>, chief of Clann-Diarmada, died. The prey of Feasog<sup>b</sup> by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, against a party of the men of Teathbha

<sup>t</sup> *Oilen-na-Beithe*: i. e. Island of the Birch, now Illanaveha in the Shannon, belonging to the parish of Lusmagh, in the barony of Garrycastle and King's County.—*Ord. Map*, sheet 29.

<sup>a</sup> *Mac Eitigen*.—Now Mac Gettigan, a family still extant in the counties of Londonderry and Donegal. For the situation of Clann-Diarmada see notes under A. D. 1087 and 1205.

<sup>b</sup> *The prey of Feasog*; Cpeac na Fearóige.

This may be interpreted “the Prey of the Beard;” but nothing has been discovered to explain why it was so called.

All the copies of the Annals of Ulster known to exist are defective from the end of the year 1131 to 1156. The Annals of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year, but they belong to the year 1133:

“A. D. 1132. Terlagh O'Connor, King of

Ṭṣṛḃa, 7 do Chonnaḃtaib, co ráimicc longḡorṣṣ Ṭoirṛḃḃealḃaig Uí Conḃobair. Cṛeach Muigḡe Luircc lá fearaib ḃreirne.

Aoir Cṛíorṣ, mile céḃ ṣṛiochaṣ a ṣṛí. Muirḃḃach Ua Dúibinnṛí, airḃin-  
deach Lughmaioḃ, Conaing mac Duibḃaleití forairḃindeach Arḃa Macha,  
Maolḃriḡḃe Ua hAinnin uaral maṛṣṣir Eṛeann, 7 beṛṛe cṛáibḃḃḃ cḃnṛá, 7  
ḃeirḃ iarṣair ḃṣṛa, ḃécc. Ror Cṛé 7 Lúghmaḡ do loṛccaḃ. Muirḃḃṛṣach,  
comarḃa Phátṣṛaice for cuairṣ Ṭíṛe hḂoḡain, 7 a maṛḡḡḃḃ do buaib, 7  
ḃeaḃaib, co fearccaib ḃḃnnachṣain. Conḃobair, mac Murḃḃaḃa Uí Mhaol-  
lḃḃhlainn, míoḡḃamṛna Ṭṣṛṛaḃ, do maṛḃḃḃḃ lá Donnchaḃ Mac ḡiollamocól-  
móḡ míoḡḃamṛna Laiḡṣṃ, 7 Donnchaḃ feirṛin do maṛḃḃḃ la ṛṣṛaib Míḃe .i. lá  
hAḃḃ Ua hAḃḃa a ccionn mṛí 1 ndíoḡail Conḃobair. Lurca co na ṣṣṛpal  
lán do ḃaoinib, 7 ṣairccṣḃaib do loṛccaḃ for Fine nḡall don lucht céḃna  
a ndíoḡail meic Murḃḃaḃa .i. Chonchoḃair. Móirḃṛeach lá Murḃḃaḃ  
Ua Maolḃachlainn a ndíoḡail a míc, co ṛo aircc Fine ḡhall, 7 airṣṛir  
Laiḡean. Sluaigṣḃ lá Corḃmac mac Capṣḃaig, 7 la Conḃobair Ua mḃṛian  
1 cConnaḃtaib, co ṛo maṛḃṛṣṣ Caṣal mac Caṣail Uí Conḃobair, míoḡḃamṛna  
Connaḃṣ, 7 ḡiolla na naom Ua Flainn, ṣairḃḃ Sil Maolḃṛuan, 7 ṛo ṛḃail-  
ṛṣṛ Dun Muḡḃorṛn, 7 Dún Mór, 7 ṛo indoirṛṣṛ mór don ṣṛí. Impairḃ iarrin  
ḡan ḡialla. Cṛeaḃ lá Donnchaḃ Ua Ceapḃaill, 7 la ṛṣṛaib Ṙṣṛnmaḡe hi  
Fine ḡhall, conur ṣáirṛṣṣṣ ḡoill oc Flainnḃaḃair na nṛḡḡḃ, co ndṣṛṛṛṛṣṣ  
ḃeaḃaḃ 1 ṣṣorḃair Raḡnall mac Róil, 7 ḃṛong mór do ḡhallaib uime.  
Cíḃ iad ṛiora Ṙṣṛnmaḡe ṣuḡḃ éccendáil forṛa. Cṛeach lá Ṭiḡṣṛnán  
Ua Ruairḃ lá ṣiḡṣṛna ḃreirne for Uib Ṙiaḃṛach an ṣairṣṛirṣ. Maḃḃm  
ṛia ḃṛṣṛaib Ṭeaṣḃa for Shíol Muirḃḃḃaig, dú 1 ṣṣorḃair Amlaoib mac míc

Ireland, made a wooden bridge over the river of” [Synann at] “Athliag, and came himself to the land of Teaffa to keep” [i. e. restrain] “the O’Feralls, where he was mett by Murrough O’Melaghlyn, king of Meath, Tyernan O’Royrek and Teaffymen, with their forces, and they put the king and Connoughtmen out of his camp, and burnt the place afterwards, and killed divers of the king’s armie. King Terlagh made another wooden bridge over the river of Synann at Athlone, that he might at his pleasure have access to take the spoyles of West Meath.

Tyernan O’Royrek was deposed of his principality by his own sept, and againe restored thereunto.”

It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, under this year, that Turlough O’Conor marched at the head of an army into Munster, and plundered and destroyed Croma [Croom, on the Maigue, in the county of Limerick, the seat of O’Donovan], and proceeded from thence into Meath, and gave the government of that territory to Murrough O’Melaghlin, from whom he took hostages; also that

and of Connaught, until he reached the camp of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Magh-Luirg was plundered by the men of Breifne.

The Age of Christ, 1133. Muireadhach Ua Duibhinnsi, aircinneach of Lughmhadh; Conaing, son of Dubhdaleithi, fosairchinneach of Ard-Macha; Maelbrighde Ua hAinnin, noble martyr of Ireland, and pious paragon of the mildness and charity of the western world, died. Ros-Cre and Lughmhadh were burned. Muirheartach, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Tir-Eoghain; and he received his tribute of cows and horses, and imparted his blessing. Conchobhar, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by Donnchadh Mac Gillamocholmog, royal heir of Leinster; and Donnchadh himself was killed by the men of Meath, i. e. by [the people of] Aedh Ua hAedha, at the end of a month, in revenge of Conchobhar. Lusca, with its church full of people and relics, was burned upon the Fine Gall by the same party, in revenge of the son of Murchadh, i. e. Conchobhar. A great depredation was committed by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, in revenge of his son; and he plundered Fine-Gall and the east of Leinster. An army was led by Cormac Mac Carthaigh and Conchobhar Ua Briain into Connaught; and they killed Cathal, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, and Gilla-na-naemh Ua Floinn, chief of Sil-Maeileruain; and they demolished Dun-Mughdhorn<sup>c</sup> and Dun-mor<sup>d</sup>, and plundered a great part of the country: they afterwards returned without hostages. A depredation was committed by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill and the men of Fearnmhagh in Fine Gall, but the foreigners came up with them at Finnabhair-na-ninghean<sup>e</sup>; and they made battle, in which Ragnall, son of Pol, and a great party of the foreigners about him, were slain. The men of Fearnmhagh, however, encountered great danger. A depredation was committed by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, upon the Ui-Fiachrach of the North. A battle was gained by the men of Teathbha over the Sil-Muireadhaigh, wherein fell Amhlaeibh, grandson of Aireachtach Ua Roduibh,

Conor O'Brien destroyed Athlone, being assisted by the Connhaicni and Meathmen.

<sup>c</sup> *Dun-Mughdhorn*.—Otherwise called Dun-Mughdhord; now Doon, four miles to the east of Westport, in the county of Mayo.—See note under A. D. 1235.

<sup>d</sup> *Dun-mor*.—Now Dunmore, in the barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway.

<sup>e</sup> *Finnabhair-na-ninghean*.—This was the name of a townland situated on the south side of the Boyne, opposite the mouth of the Mattock River, in the parish of Donore, county of Meath.

Արբաճտաճ Սի Րոճսիճ, տարբաճ Շլոմե Տոմաճաճ, 7 Իմ քո ճաճ Մաճ ան  
կրտար Սի Անկիճ տարբաճ Շեւիլ Տոճա, 7 Ի տորթաճաճ Իլե. Տրոճե Տաճ  
Լաւն 7 ա ճարճալլ ծո քաճաճ լա Մարճաճ Սա Մաճաճալլաճ 7 լա  
Տիճրնաճ Սա Րաճա. Շոճալ լա Տարթաճաճ Սա Շոճաճ, 7 լա Շոճաճ  
Սա մոճաճ ծո մաճիճ ճաճաճ Շոճաճ 7 Մաճաճ օճ Աճալլ Շաճ-  
արճաճ, 7 քիճ ճաճաճ ծո ճաճաճ ճաճաճ. Մաճաճալլաճ, մաճ մաճ Տարթ-  
աճաճ մաճ Մաճ Նա մոճ, 7 Շոճաճ Սա Նալլաճ, տիճրնա Քոճաճ, ծո ճաճաճ  
Ի ճաճաճ լա իճաճ Սա Տաճալ, 7 լա իճիճ Մարթաճաճ, 7 աճ մոճ  
աճալլաճ քաճ. Տաճ մաճ Շոճաճ Սի Շոճաճ ծո ճաճաճ Ի Լոճ Րիճ.  
Ճաճաճ Նա Նաճ Սա ճաճաճ ճաճ քիճ քիճաճ Շաճաճ արճաճ, 7 ա ճաճալ Ի  
Րոճ Շոճաճ. ծո ճաճ մոճ Իճ Շաճ, ծա Նոճաճ Մաճաճ, ծա Նա քաճ  
քաճալ օճ ճաճաճ ան ծո ճաճաճ օճ Ի Նաճաճ Քաճաճաճաճ մաճ Լոճաճ,  
Շոճաճ քաճաճ աճ տարթաճաճ ճաճ ծո ճաճ Ի Նաճաճ, ծա Նաճաճ,

Արի քա ճաճաճ, Նա ճաճ  
Շաճ ար մաճ ծո ճաճաճ,  
Օ ճաճ Շաճ Ի մաճալ ճաճ  
Ճաճ ան մոճ ճաճ Ի Նաճաճ.

Քաճաճաճ Սա Քաճաճաճ ծո մաճաճ լա մաճ Լոճաճ Սի Լոճաճ,  
Ի ճաճալ ա ճաճ. Մաճաճաճաճ Լաճ Մոճա իլե Իճ Շոճաճ Մաճ  
Շաճաճ, 7 Իճ Շոճաճ Սա Մաճաճալլաճ ա Շոճաճաճ, ճաճ քո մաճաճ  
լաճ մաճ մաճ Շաճալ Սի Շոճաճ, 7 Ճաճաճ Նա Նաճ Սա Քաճաճ, տարբաճ  
Տիլ Մաճաճաճ, 7 քո քաճաճ Տաճ Մաճաճ, 7 Տաճ մոճ, 7 քո քաճաճ  
ճաճ քիճ ճաճալլա.

<sup>1</sup> *Ua hAinlighe*.—Now O'Hanly, and sometimes Hanly, without the prefix Ua or O'.

<sup>2</sup> *Abhall-Chethearnaigh* : i. e. Cethearnach's Orchard, a place near Uisneach, in Westmeath.

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Birn*.—Now O'Beirne. He was chief steward to Turlough O'Connor, monarch of Ireland.

<sup>4</sup> *Flaithbheartach, son of Loingseach*.—He was monarch of Ireland from A. D. 727 till 734.

<sup>5</sup> *Dun-Mughdhorn, &c.*—This is a repetition, but as it has been evidently copied from a dif-

ferent authority, the Editor deems it right to let it stand. The Annals of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1133. Dermott Mac Murrough, king of Lynster, exercised great tyrannies and cruelties upon the Lynster nobility; he killed O'Foylan, prince of Lynster and Murrough O'Twahall, and did execrably putt out the eyes of Gillemocholmoge, King of Kwalan-men, which brought all Lynster farr under hand. Donnogh of Affalie was killed by others of Affalie, viz., by

chief of Clann-Tomaltaigh, and Mac-an-leastair Ua hAinlighe<sup>f</sup>, chief of Cinel-Dobhtha, was taken prisoner, and many slain. The bridge of Ath-Luain and its castle were destroyed by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. A conference was held by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and Conchobhar Ua Briain, with the chiefs of the clergy of Connaught and Munster, at Abhall-Chethearnaigh<sup>g</sup>, and a year's peace was made between them. Malseachlainn, grandson of Diarmaid, son of Maelnambo, and Eochaidh Ua Nuallain, lord of Fotharta, fell in a conflict by Ugaire Ua Tuathail and the Ui-Muireadhaigh, and a great slaughter along with them. The two sons of Cuchonnacht Ua Conchobhair were drowned in Loch Ribh. Gilla-na-naemh Ua Birn<sup>h</sup>, who was the royal lawgiver of Ireland, died, and was interred at Ros-Commam. A great murrain of cows in Ireland, which was called Maelgarbh, the likeness of which was not seen since the great cow mortality which happened in the time of Flaithbheartach, son of Loingseach<sup>i</sup>, and it left but a small remnant of the cattle of Ireland ; of which was said :

Three and thirty, do not conceal,  
A hundred over a thousand years,  
From the birth of Christ at sweet Bethlehem,  
To this cow-mortality in Ireland.

Flaithbheartach Ua Flaithbheartaigh was killed by the son of Lochlainn Ua Lochlainn, in revenge of his father. The great army of all Leath-Mhogha was led by Cormac Mac Carthaigh and Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn into Connaught, and they slew the grandson of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, and Gilla-na-naemh Ua Floinn, chief of Sil-Maelruanaidh ; and they burned Dun-Mughdhorn<sup>k</sup> and Dun-mor, and returned without peace or hostages.

Clanmalyrie. Connor O'Bryen went with his forces to Dublin, and obtained there of the Danes to be their king. There was a meeting at Usneagh, between King Terlagh O'Connor and Morrogh O'Moyleaghlyn, king of Taragh, where Morrogh yielded hostages to king Terlagh, for Meath and Teaffa, and he took hostages of the Brenie also. Connor, grandchild of Donnogh O'Melaughlyn, was killed in captivity

by Murrogh O'Melaughlyn, which was soon avenged by God, by taking away Art, sonn of the said Melaughlyn, within a fortnight after. The Cowarb of Saint Keyran was robbed at Clonfinlogh by these of Sileanmchye, and Connor Mac Coghlan, and the spoyles restored again by the procurement of prince Connor, the king's sonn. King Terlagh O'Connor, with the forces of Connought, Meath, and Brenie, came





The Age of Christ, 1134. Ceileachair, son of Cormac Ua Cuinn na mBocht, learned senior, head of the counsel, and fountain of the wisdom and history, and head of the hospitality and keeping of the rule of Cluain-mic-Nois, died in Imdhaidh-Chiarain<sup>1</sup>, after the victory of penance, on the Nones of September. It was for him the son of Macamh Ua Cicharain, of Eadargabhail<sup>m</sup>, composed this quatrain :

Happy for thee in thy life,  
O Mac Cuinn, O Celeachair !  
Thou art now, O Celechair of Cluain,  
In a bright life of bright victory.

Maelciarain, a son of the same Cormac, a noble priest, prop of piety and wisdom, noble head of Cluain-mic-Nois, died on Michaelmas Night, and it was in Imdhaigh Chiarain he died. Fogartach Ua Riagain, airchinneach of Ros-Cre, and Gillabhrenainn Ua hAnradhain, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta, died. Imhar Ua hAedhagain<sup>a</sup>, by whom the church of Paul and Peter at Ard-Macha was erected, died at Rome on his pilgrimage. Bebhinn, daughter of Mac Conchaille, female airchinneach of Doire [Choluim-Chille], died on the 23rd of December. Maelmaedhog<sup>o</sup> Ua Morgair made a visitation of Munster, and obtained his tribute. Archu Ua Flaithbheartaigh, royal heir of Oileach, fell by the Cinel-Conaill in the heat of a conflict. Donnchadh, grandson of Murchadh Ua Briain, with his son, was killed by the people of Desmond. Donnchadh<sup>p</sup>, i. e. son of Cuaifne Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, and Maelseachlainn, his father's son, fought a battle, in which they mutually fell by each other. An army was led by the son of Mac Murchadha and the Leinstermen into Osraighe, and the Osraighi resisted and slaughtered them, and slew Ugaire Ua Tuathail, royal heir of Leinster, with many others. A slaughter was made of the Osraighi, and of the foreigners of Port-Lairge, by the son of Mac Murchadha, in revenge of the slaughter aforesaid. A church<sup>a</sup> which was erected by Cormac, grandson of Carthach, King of Caiseal, was consecrated by a synod of the clergy,

<sup>p</sup> *Donnchadh*.—He was the ancestor of Brian O'Connor Faly, who lost Offaly by his attainder in the reign of Philip and Mary.

<sup>a</sup> *A church, &c.*—This is the building at Cashel

now called Cormac's Chapel.—See it described, with beautiful illustrations of the present state of its ruins, in Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 284 to 300.

coirpeccad lá reanað cléneach nEreann in aoin ionad. Muirchértach mac Domhnall mic Amalgada, comarba Phátraicc, dég iar mbuað martra, 7 naiéirge 17 September. Niall, mac Aeda, doirínead i ccomarbur Pátraicc. Caemcluo abbað in Arð Maça .i. Maelmaeðocc Ua Morigair i monao Néill. Maolmaeðocc iarrin for cuairt Muman, go tucc a peir. Aoð mac meic Loclainn mécc Coclain, tigfina Dealbna Eátra, doécc. Murchad O hEágra, 7 a bfn .i. ingfn Toirpdealbaisg Uí Concobair do marbad lá Taicleac Ua nEágra.

Aoir Cúroir, míle céo triocá a cúicc. Cionact Ua baioigill, uapal eppcop .i. eppcop Clocair, 7 apð ífnóir éuairceirte Ereann. An tceppop Ua Cattan .i. áipð eppucc Ua cCennrelaisg, 7 Maoliopa Ua Fionnaéta, comarba Ropa Commain, dég. Giollacomáin Ua Congalaisg, ísfléiginn Roppa Commáin, do marbad lá Conmaicmib. Domhnall, mac Muirchértaisg Uí bhríain, tigfina Gall, 7 Laigfn céttur do écc i ccuincc cléirceéta i llior mór iar ífnodaitad. Fiaçra Mac Etnén írúit ífnoir Cluana Epaipð, 7 ífn Míoe apéfná, décc. Flano Ua Sionaisg, maop bacla lopa, décc iar naiéirge toccáide. Maoliopa Ua hAinnipe .i. eppcop Puirt Laigge, 7 apð ífnóir Daoideal iarr an oétmað bliadain ochtmogad a aoiri décc i llior mór Mocutta. Eachmarcach Ua hAinnipe írúit ífnóir na nDaoidel, topar egra 7 déirce décc i llior mór. Maolmaeðocc Ua Morigair, comarba Phátraicc, do éfnodach bacla lopa 7 dia tabairt ara focla an reactmað lá do mí lúl. Doipe Cholaim Chille co na éfmplaib do loicead an go do Mhartra. Ruaiðori Ua Canannáin, tigfina Cenel Conaill, tuir cocétach copnamac co ndéirce 7 co ndaonnaét, do marbad oífnait Mairge hlte .i.

*Muircheartach, son of Domhnall.*—St. Bernard inveighs against this Muircheartach and his kinsman Niall, in the seventh chapter of his Life of St. Malachy. They were both descended from the noble family of the Oirghialla, which had now for 208 years possessed itself of the archiepiscopal see, and held it, as it were, by hereditary right. Notwithstanding the good character given of him in the text, St. Bernard pronounces damnation to him as well as to Niall: “Illo igitur [Mauritio] “celeri morte facto de medio, rursum Nigellus, imò verò nigerrimus, sedem præ-

ripuit. Et in hoc animæ suæ Mauritius adhuc vivens præviderat, ut hunc haberet hæredem, in quo, qui damnandus exibat, operibus adjiceret damnationis persistere. Erat enim et ipse ex damnata progenie cognatus Mauritiū.”—See Colgan’s *Trias Thaum.*, p. 304; and Harris’s edition of Ware’s *Bishops*, p. 54.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1134. Connor Mac Dermott O’Bryen, king of both the provinces of Munster, died at Killaloe. Donnogh Mac Carrhie came to Mun-

assembled in one place. Muirheartach, son of Domhnall<sup>r</sup>, son of Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, died, after the victory of martyrdom and penance, on the 17th<sup>r</sup> of September. Niall, son of Aedh, was installed in the successorship of Patrick. A change of abbots at Ard-Macha, i. e. Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair in the place of Niall. Maelmaedhog afterwards made his visitation of Munster, and obtained his tribute. Aedh, grandson of Lochlainn Mac Cochlain, lord of Dealbhna-Eathra, died. Murchadh Ua hEaghra, and his wife, the daughter of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, were killed by Taichleach Ua hEaghra.

The Age of Christ, 1135. Cinaeth Ua Baeighill, a noble bishop, i. e. Bishop of Clochar, and chief senior of the north of Ireland; Bishop Ua Cattan, Archbishop of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh<sup>s</sup>; and Maelisa Ua Finnachta, comharba of Ros-Commain, died. Gillacommain Ua Conghalaigh, lector of Ros-Commain, was killed by the Connhaicni. Domhnall, son of Muirheartach Ua Briain, who had been lord of the foreigners, and previously of Leinster, died in clerical habit, at Lis-mor, at an advanced age. Fiachra, learned senior of Cluain-Iraird, and of all the men of Meath, died. Flann Ua Sinaigh, keeper of the Bachall-Isa, died after good penance. Maelisa Ua hAinmire, i. e. Bishop of Port-Lairge, and chief senior of the Irish, died at Lis-mor-Mochuda, after the eighty-eighth year of his age. Eachmarcach Ua hAinmire, learned senior of the Irish, fountain of wisdom and charity, died at Lis-mor. Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair, successor of Patrick, purchased the Bachall-Isa<sup>t</sup>, and took it from its cave on the seventh day of the month of July. Doire-Choluim-Chille, with its churches, was burned on the 30th of March. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, warlike and defensive pillar of charity and humanity, was slain by the

ster, and committed a slaughter on Terlaugh O'Bryen, that succeeded the said Connor in the kingdom of Munster. Mac Conrye, prince of Delvyn of Tyredalogha, was killed by some of his own family. Terlaugh O'Connor, with his forces of Meath and Breny, went to the provences of Lynster and Munster to take hostages, had none, but returned without doing anything worthy of note, save the burning of some cornes in the contrey of Lease and Ossorie. The son of Ferall O'Molloye, prince of Ferkell, was killed by the grandchild of Rowrie O'Molloye, and

the family of Montyr-Rodan, at Dorrowe. Mac Otyr, prince of Innsi-Gall, was chosen to be prince of the Danes of Dublin. These of Ormond and Elie tooke a prey from Kynaleagh."

\* *Archbishop of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh*: i. e. of Ferns. There was no archbishopric of Dublin at this period.

† *Purchased the Bachall-Isa*: i. e. the crozier of St. Patrick. It appears that after the death of Muirheartach, Niall or Nigellus obtained forcible possession of this crozier.—See St. Bernard's Life of St. Malachy, c. xii. This purchase

do Mhaolpuanaid Ua Cairpeallain, 7 do Cloinn Diarmada, 7 ar mór iarrin ó Chonall for Eogan. Cael mac Taidg Uí Concóbaire, tanaire Connacht, do marbad lá fíraib Teatda co rochaib oile amaille fíur. Cluain Eairid, Cíannur, Ráit Lúraig, 7 ilcealla aréna do loicead. Sochaide do Dhlí-muínain do éitrim la Tuadmúinain for éocar Cluana caoin Modíomóc. dá dibéin Fionguine Ua Caoim, tighina Dlíndamnach, Matgamain Ua Donnchada, tighina Cenel Laochaire, Maolgorum Ua Rind, 7 mac Lochlainn Uí Cionaeða dUib Maccaille, go rocaide ele. Ad Ua Concóbaire, tighina Corcamóruaid, 7 Cumara Mac Conmara mic Domnaill, tighina Ua cCairín, do éitrim i fíuríochtúin ó Thuadmúinain. Maí Naoi, Maí luirce, 7 an Corann do loicead la Conmaicib. For Commáin do arceain 7 do loicead tairib teamlab lap an lué cédna a ceionn mór iarrin. Ua Maodáin, tighina Sil nAnmáda 7 Ua Maine fíur pé, do marbadh i fíurill lá mac Dlíllacaimígin i Cenneitig, 7 oí a muinntire amaille fíur. Amuib, mac Domnaill Phinn Uí Dhuba, tighina Ua nAmalgaða, do marbadh lá hUib Fiacrach an tuairceir. Coblach Murchada Uí Mhaoileachlainn, ríí Tímpach, for Shionainn, 7 for Loc Ríí. Tangattar Síol Muirídhair co na ríí, .i. Concóbar, mac Toirrdéalair, 7 Uí Maine co na tairíí .i. Taidg Ua Ceallair, co bairceairíod díblímb bairghve ag Murchad. Teine rairín do béim a cín do cloicteac Cluana mic Nóir, 7 do éollaí cloicteigh Ruir Cré. Fíora fíurmaige do iompuí ar Mhídeachair, 7 ríí doib fíur díreirnechair. Stephen do gabáil ríogairche Saxon 2 December.

of the Baculus Jesu by Malachy is not noticed by Colgan.

<sup>a</sup> *Rath-Luraigh*.—Now Maghera, in the county of Londonderry.—See A. D. 814 and 831.

<sup>\*</sup> *Cluain-caein-Modimog*.—See note under the year 1089.

<sup>\*</sup> *Ua Caeimh*.—Now *anglicè* O'Keeffe, and sometimes Keeffe, without the prefix Ua or O'.

<sup>\*</sup> *Gleannamhnach*.—Now Glanworth, in the barony of Fermoy, and county of Cork.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 78, note <sup>\*</sup>.

<sup>\*</sup> *Cinel-Laeghaire*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Donohoes, who descended from Laeghaire, the fourth in descent from Core, King of Munster.

<sup>a</sup> *Ua Rinn*.—Now Ring, without the prefix Ua or O'.

<sup>b</sup> *Ua Cínadha*.—Now Kenny, without the prefix Ua or O'.

<sup>c</sup> *Uí-Maccaille*.—Now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.—See note <sup>\*</sup>, under A. D. 901, p. 562, *suprà*.

<sup>d</sup> *Cumara, son of Cumara, son of Domhnaill*.—This should be Cumara, son of Domhnall, son of Cumara, son of Domhnall. His father, Domhnall, was the first person ever called Mac Conmara, now Mac Namara.

<sup>e</sup> *The cloictheach of Cluain-mic-Nois*: i. e. the steeple or round tower of Clonmacnoise. This is the tower now called O'Rourke's Tower.

men of Magh-Itha, namely, by Maelruanaidh Ua Cairecallain and the Clann-Diarmada, after which a great slaughter was made of the Cinel-Eoghain by the Cinel-Conaill. Cathal, son of Tadhg Ua Conchobhair, Tanist of Connaught, was killed by the men of Teathbha, and many others along with him. Cluain-Iraird, Ceanannus, Rath-Luraigh<sup>a</sup>, and many other churches, were burned. Many of the men of Desmond fell by those of Thomond, at the causeway of Cluain-caein-Modimog<sup>w</sup>. Of these was Finguine Ua Caeimh<sup>x</sup>, lord of Gleannamnach<sup>y</sup>, and Mathghamhain Ua Donnchadha, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire<sup>z</sup>; Maelgorm Ua Rinn<sup>a</sup>, and the son of Lochlainn Ua Cinaedha<sup>b</sup>, of the Ui-Maccaille<sup>c</sup>, and many others. Aedh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, and Cumara, son of Cumara, son of Domhnaill<sup>d</sup>, lord of Ui-Caisin, fell of the Thomond men in the heat of the conflict. Magh nAei, Magh Luirg, and Corann, were burned by the Conmhaicni. Ros-Commain was plundered and burned, both houses and churches, by the same party, at the end of a month afterwards. Ua Madadhain, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, and of Ui-Maine for a time, was treacherously killed by Gilla-caeimhghin Ua Ceinneidigh, and the choice part of his people along with him. Amhlaeibh, son of Domhnall Finn Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadha, was slain by the Ui-Fiachrach of the north. The fleet of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn on the Sinainn and on Loch Ribh; the Sil-Muireadhaigh, with their king, i. e. Conchobhar, son of Toirdhealbhach, and the Ui-Maine, with their lord, i. e. Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, came, and both left hostages with Murchadh. Lightning struck off the head of the Cloictheach of Cluain-mic-Nois<sup>e</sup>, and pierced the cloictheach of Ros-Cre. The men of Fearnmhagh turned against the Meath men, and made peace with the men of Breifne. Stephen assumed the kingdom of England on the 2nd of December<sup>f</sup>.

—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 388.

<sup>a</sup> *On the 2nd of December*: that is, the day after the death of Henry I. Stephen was elected and crowned on Thursday, the feast of St. Stephen, 26th of December, 1135.—See Sir Harris Nicolas's *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 297.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise place the following events under this year; but the most of them belong to the year 1134, according to the Four Masters:

“A. D. 1135. Murrough O'Melaghlyn was restored again to his kingdom of Meath. The Abbess of Kildare was forced and taken out of her cloisters by Dermott Mac Murrough, king of Lynster, and compelled to marry one of the said Dermott's people, at whose taking he killed a hundred and seventie of the townsmen and house of the abbess. Cormack Mac Carhie, and Connor O'Bryen, with their forces of Munster, came to Connought, where they cleared the paces of Rabehie and Belfada; they burnt

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, mile céo τριοχα α πέ. Αοδη Ua Finn, eppcop na δρέιρνε, do écc ι nliup Cloétrann. Doimnall Ua Dubéaiḡ, aipḡ eppucc Connaét, 7 comorba Ciapáin, cfm eaccna 7 emiḡ an cóiccio ὀραḡáil báir iar noiprfo 7 celebrad ι cCluain pfiḡta δρέnainn. Robartach Ua Ceallaiḡ, aipéinósch Faéna móipe, déḡ iar nofḡh aitépiḡe. Siolla Cπíoρτ Ua hÉcain, comarba Findéin, 7 Saepbheátach Ua Ceallaiḡ, comarba I Shuanaiḡ, déḡ. Mac Ciapáin, aipéindeach Suipḡ, do éuitim lá pipoa Fearnmáiḡe. Maelmaiḡe mac Colmáin, aipéinnech Doipe Lypáin. Maolioḡa mac Maolcólaím, ppiḡm-callaóoir Aḡḡa Maáa, a ppiḡm cpiócaipe 7 a leabap comédaíḡ, décc iar naiépiḡe éoḡaiḡe aiḡóe aeim an cépta. Concúbar, mac Doimnall Uí Lochlainn, eiḡfina Ailiḡ céttur, 7 pí an tuairceipt uile eḡip Chonall Éoḡan, Ullta, 7 Aipḡialla, 7 pioḡḡamḡna Epeann beop, do mārbaḡ ὀpfiḡaib Máiḡe hlee ι meabail. Echpí Ua hAitcéio, eiḡfina Ua nEaáḡaá, do mārbaḡ ὀUiḡ Eaáḡaá péipin. Aḡḡ mac Doimnall Uí Concóbar, pioḡḡamḡna Connaét, do mārbaḡ do na Tuátaib iar na éoḡairm ὀóib éuca τpia éeilecc dia pioḡaḡ, 7 ὀpḡoḡ dia aer ḡraḡa amaille pḡp do mārbaḡ. Mac Doimnall Uí Dhúbḡa, eiḡfina Ua nAmalḡaḡa, do mārbaḡ. Donnchaḡ, mac Maoleachlainn Uí Fhaoláin, do éuitim lá Copbmac Mac Capéaiḡ ι meabail. Aḡḡ, mac Toipḡḡealbaiḡ Uí Choncóbar, do ḡallaḡ la Toipḡḡelbaá pḡéin. Doimnall

the two Corkes, and Mogorne, and Dunmore; and also killed Cahall mac Cahall, prince of Connought, and Gillenenewe O'Flyn, prince of Sile-Moyleroyne. The Bridge of Athlone and castle was broken and razed down by Morrough O'Melaughlyn, king of Meath. Connor mac Murrough O'Melaughlyn, prince of Meath, was killed by Donnough Mac Gillemocholmock, and the Danes of Dublin. For which cause the said Mac Gillemocholmock was killed within a week after by Meathmen, and Hugh O'Hugh. There was a meetting of Connour O'Bryen, king of Munster, and King Terlagh O'Connor, with all the clergy of Munster, at Avall-Kehernye, where there was a truce for one year confirmed between them. Luske, and the contrey of Fingall, was altogether burnt by Donnell mac Murrough O'Melaughlyn, in revenge

of the killing of his brother, Connor O'Melaughlyn, prince of Meath. Melaghlyn mac Dermott mic Moylenemoe, and Eochie O'Nolan, king of Fohartye, were killed in a fraye by Wogaríe O'Twahill, and by the O'Tooles of Lynster, with a great slaughter of many others. Morrough O'Harie, and his wife, king Terlagh O'Connor his daughter, were killed by Taighleagh O'Harie. Clonvicknose, on the Sunday of Easter, was burnt, with the church-yard of Moriegh O'Duffie, and the place called Lisseannabby. There was a great assembly of Leathmoye in Cashell at the consecration of the church of Cormack Mac Carhie, king of Cashell. These of Ossorie gave an overthrow to Dermott Mac Murrough, king of Lynster, where Owgary O'Toole, chief of the Tooles, was killed. The said Dermott gave an overthrow to those of

The Age of Christ, 1136. Aedh Ua Finn, Bishop of Breifne, died at Inis-Clothrann. Domhnall Ua Dubhthaigh, Archbishop of Connaught, and successor of Ciaran, head of the wisdom and hospitality of the province, died after mass and celebration at Cluain-fearta-Brenainn. Robhartach Ua Ceallaigh, airchinneach of Fathain-mor, died after good penance. Gillachrist Ua hEchain, successor of Finnen, and Saerbhreathach Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Ua Suanaigh, died. Mac Ciarain, airchinneach of Sord, fell by the men of Fearnmhagh. Maelmaire Mac Colmain, airchinneach of Doire-Lurain; Maelisa Mac Maelcoluim<sup>g</sup>, chief keeper of the calendar of Ard-Macha, its chief antiquary and librarian, died, after good penance, on the night of Good Friday. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, who was first lord of Aileach, and king of all the north, both Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, Ulidians and Airghialla, and also royal heir of Ireland, was killed by the men of Magh-Itha, by treachery. Echri Ua hAitteidh, lord of Ui-Eathach, was killed by the Ui-Eathach themselves. Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was killed by the people of the Tuathas<sup>h</sup>, after they had treacherously invited him to inaugurate him as king, and some of his servants of trust were killed along with him. The son of Domhnall Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadha, was killed. Donnchadh, son of Maeleachlainn Ua Faelain, fell by Cormac Mac Carthaigh, by treachery. Aedh, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair was blinded by Toirdhealbhach himself. Domhnall Ua Cain-

Ossorie, to Connor O'Bryen, and Danes of Waterford, where an infinite number of them were slain. Morogh O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, gave an overthrow to those of Farnoye, and killed two hundred and fifteen of them, with ten chieftaines. Hugh mac Coghlan O'Flatlye, prince of Delvyn-Beathra, died. Henrick mac Willelan, king of France and Saxonie, died. Conrado, the Emperor, died. Morrogh O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, with a fleet of barks and boats, went upon the river Synann, where the princes of Sile-Morye in Connought, came to his house. Connor mac Terlagh and the O'Kellys, with their prince, Teig O'Kelly, came and yealded him hostages as pledges of their fidelity to him."

<sup>g</sup> *Maelisa Mac Maelcoluim*.—This entry is translated by Colgan thus:

"A. D. 1136. Beatus Moelisa Moelcolumbi" [filius], "exactissimus calculator temporum Ardmachanæ sedis, ejusque Antiquarius nulli secundus, ac Bibliothecarius, in egregia pœnitentiâ ipsa feria sexta Dominicæ passionis de nocte, animam Deo reddidit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 304.

On this passage Dr. O'Connor writes in a note: "Ecce Bibliothecarii officium in Hibernicis Annalibus memoratum ante adventum Anglorum."

<sup>h</sup> *The Tuathas*.—Generally called Teora Tuatha, i. e. the Three Districts; territories in the east of the county of Roscommon, for the extent of which see note <sup>d</sup>, under A. D. 1189.

Ua Caimbelbain, tighfina Cenel Laogaire, do marbhad lá Tighfínán Ua Ruairc  
 7 lá hUib Driúin, 7 corcraatar rocaide do bhréifnechaib lá ríraib Míde.  
 Maíom ríoda eittir Mídeacaib 7 bhréifnechaib. Creach la hairtear Míde  
 1 nUib Driúin, co tucceat buar dírimne. Císch ele lap an luét céona 1  
 rífhinniaig. Creach Loča Cairreccín lá ríraib Teatba, 7 po loircerst an  
 cairlén co nár a daoine. Creach ele lap in luét céona co po oircerst  
 Muirtir Fíone. Císch la Domnall mac Murchada Uí Mhaolsehlainn tar  
 Uib Duncada, 7 ar lap an ceireic rin do marbhad Giollarschnaill mac Giolla-  
 reachnaill. Giollamúra Ua hOgáin do marbhad lá mac Néill mic mic Loch-  
 lainn. Cuairt Muman lá Maolmaedócc Ua Morzair, comorba Pátraicc.  
 Caemcluo abba 1 nArb Macha .i. Niall, mac Aedha, 1 monadh Maol-  
 maedóicc. Ruairi Ua Concobaí 7 Uada Ua Concínnaí do gabail lá  
 Toirneadba Ua cConcobaí ar comairce comarba lairaithe, 7 1 Dubtaig,  
 7 na bacla buide 7 Uí Dhomnalláin. Néide Ua Maolconaire, an rínead,  
 do écc. Maolmaedócc Ua Morzair do léigín comorbaí Phátraicc de  
 ar Dha.

Aoir Círoir, míle céo trocha a reche. Domnall Ua Conaing, airb-  
 erpucc Leite Moza, cuir crábad, ernaihte, eccna, 7 eirmdte bíd 7 reód do  
 truaicchaib, 7 trénaib. An terpucc Ua baioigill, 7 an terpucc Ua Maol-  
 rogmair, décc. An terpcop Ua Cléirig do conaictaib, 7 an dall Ua Caola,  
 fínead fínead, décc. Macraí Ua Forraí rínead, 7 anmáira co  
 cclíra, 7 co náilgine. Aod Ua Finn, airbfeileigín fear mbréifne, décc.  
 Mac Giollaíonáin 1 Chibléacáin, comarba Feicín Fobaí, décc. Caemcluo

<sup>1</sup> *Loch Cairgin*.—This was the ancient name of Ardakillen Lough, near the town of Roscom-mon.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under A. D. 1388.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1136. Donnell O’Duffie, archbushopp of Connought, and Cowarb of Saint Keyran, immediately after celebrating of Masse by himself, died, and was buried on Saint Patrick’s day, at Clonfert, where he died and celebrated the said Masse. Clonarde was preyed, and the spoyles thereof taken away by the Breniemen. They behaved themselves so exceeding outragi-

ous in the taking of these spoyles, that O’Daly, archpoet of all Ireland, without respect was very irreverently striped of his cloaths to his naked skin; and, among the rest, they tooke a sword out of the vestry preserved by St. Fynnan himself. Murrogh O’Melaughlyn, king of Meath, tooke his own son, whom he committed to prison for his evill behaviour and miscarriage of himselfe. Dermott Mac Morrogh, king of Lynster, accompanied with all the forces of the Danes, came to Westmeath to be revenged of the O’Melaghlyns for their abuses done to him before. He was mett by the O’Royrcks, O’Rel-



dealbhain, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire, was killed by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc and the Ui-Briuin, and many of the men of Breifne were slain by the men of Meath. A breach of the peace between the men of Meath and Breifne. A predatory incursion was made by the people of East Meath into Ui-Briuin, and they carried off countless cows. Another predatory incursion was made by the same party into Fearnmhagh. Loch Cairgin<sup>i</sup> was plundered by the men of Teathbha, and they burned the castle, and slaughtered its people. Another predatory excursion was made by the same party, and they plundered Muintir-Fidhnigh. Gillamura Ua hOgain was slain by the son of Niall, grandson of Lochlainn. The visitation of Munster was made by Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair, successor of Patrick. A change of abbots at Ard-Macha, i. e. Niall, son of Aedh, in place of Maelmaedhog. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Uada Ua Concheanainn were taken prisoners by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, they being under the protection of the successor of Iarlath and Ua Dubhthaigh, and of the Bachall Buidhe [i. e. the yellow staff or crozier], and Ua Domhnallian. Neidhe Ua Maelchoinaire, the historian, died. Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair resigned the successorship of Patrick for the sake of God.

The Age of Christ, 1137. Domhnall Ua Conaing, Archbishop of Leath-Mogha, prop of the piety, prayer, wisdom, and bestowal of food and jewels upon the feeble and the mighty. The Bishop Ua Baeighill; the Bishop Ua Maelfoghmhair of Connaught; and the blind Ua Cadhla, a learned sage, died. Macraith Ua Forreith, a learned historian and an anmchara of meekness and mildness; Aedh Ua Finn, chief lector of the men of Breifne, died. Mac Gillafhinain Ua Gibhleachain, successor of Feehin of Fobhar, died. A change

lyes, and these of Uriell of the other side, where they caus'd Mac Murrogh, with his Danes and Lynstermen, to return without committing any hurtes worthy to be remember'd, but only the burning of Ardbrackan; whereupon they of East Meath went to the O'Foylans and borders, burnt and spoyled their towns without respect to either spirituall or temporall land. Soone after, Dermott Mac Murrogh, King of Danes and Lynster, came to the house of Morrogh O'Melaghlyn, in Clonarde, where he made an offer to the said Morrogh of his own service in the feild, with

his forces, against any one with as great an army, for King Murrogh's assistance, against any other, during the king's pleasure, as long as his occasion required, at his own charges, so that Morrogh would be pleased to suffer him quietly to enjoye only the territorys of the O'Foylans and Affailie without disturbance, which the said Murrogh accepted. Terlagh O'Connor, King of Ireland, did put out the eyes of his own son, Hugh, for some haynous misdemeanor of his. Soirvreach O'Kelly, Cowarb of Rahin O'Swanaye, died."

abbað i nApo Macha .i. aipcíndeach Doipe i monað Néll, mic Aóda. Cluain uama, 7 Apdachað eppuice Mel do lopccað, taigib teamplaib. Thaot mór po Eriinn, co po triarcarir cranua iomða, tige, cimplu, 7 cumdaigete. Ro fuadaig dan daíne 7 innile ip in pparice i Maig Conaille. Domnall, mac Mupcáda Uí Mhaoileachlainn, ríogdaíma Epeann, 7 pi Tínpa pprí pé, aon Thuarpe Epeann ina aimpír ar einac, do marbáð do na Saiémib, 7 oAipéfr Míde co, nári a muinipre uime, uair i ccoccað do deacáð ríde por a aetar 7 porparom. Uada Ua Concénaimn do dállað lá Toirpdealbác Ua Concóbar ina mígmoíab. Mór, ingín Mupcéfrtaig Uí bhriain, bín Mhupcáda Uí Mhaoileachlainn, décc i nDeapmaig Cholaim Chille iar bpeannaimn. Porbair Puircláirge la Diarmait Mac Mupchaða, lá ríge Laiğín, 7 lá Concóbar Ua mbríain, tigína Dal cCair, 7 Hoill Aea cliaé, 7 Loéa Capman, por mup dá céo long. Tucpat gialla Donnchað Meic Captaig, na nDéiri, 7 Gall Puirte Láirce leó. Concóbar Ua briain, tigína Tuadmuman 7 Urmuman, do dol i tclgh Diarmada, meic Mupchaða, pí Laiğín, co ppargaib bpaigde ann dan cñn Oírmuman, do éorñam dó. Crlch lá Corbmac, mac Meic Captaig ar Chemdeirtig Ua mbríain, 7 ar Thallaib Luimnigh. Coblach la Toirpdealbác Ua cConcóbar por Shionaimn, 7 por Loch Rib. Turar epóda dórom ón an turar hi rin hi cñn coblaig pfr mbréirne im Tigíñán Ua Ruairc, 7 i cñn coblaig fear Míde, 7 Teatba im Mhupcáð Ua Mhaoileaclainn, im ríge Tínpac, bail i paáattar dá céo lrtar, 7 ní paibe lá Toirpdealbach cén mo tá píe long. Bñmíde, ingín Choncóbar Uí Mhaoileachlainn, décc i cCluain Epairu iar noğbeatharó cian aorua. Maðm ríoda eitir Mídeacharib, 7 bpeirneacharib. Apo Macha, Tuaim da guallann, Conga, 7 Típmann Caollainde, do lopccað. Mağ neo buideamnac do lopccað. Cóicceað Chonnaét uile do pápuğað ó Ohpóbaor go Sionaimn, 7 co hÉctge, 7 a ccup péin i nlaréar Chonnaét.

<sup>k</sup> *For defending Desmond*: i. e. O'Brien gave hostages to Mac Murrough, and submitted to him as his king, on condition that Mac Murrough should secure to O'Brien the obedience of the Mac Carthys of Desmond, who impugned his authority.

<sup>l</sup> *Termann Caellainne*.—An old church near Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon.—See

the years A. D. 1108, 1225, 1236.

<sup>m</sup> *Buidheamhnach*: i. e. the Yellow Swamp, now Boyounagh, or Kilboyounagh, an old church in the middle of a bog, giving name to a parish in the barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway.

<sup>n</sup> *Echtghe*.—Now Slieve Aughty, on the confines of Clare and Galway.—See A. D. 1263,

of abbots at Ard-Macha, i. e. the airehinneach of Doire [Choluim Chille] in place of Niall, son of Aedh. Cluain-uamha and Ard-achadh of Bishop Mel were burned, both houses and churches. A great wind-storm throughout Ireland, which prostrated many trees, houses, churches, and [other] buildings, and swept men and cattle into the sea, in Magh-Conaille. Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, royal heir of Ireland and of Teamhair for a time, the only Guaire [Aidhne] of Ireland in his time for his hospitality, was killed by the Saithni and the people of East Meath, with a slaughter of his people about him, for he had made war against his father and them. Uada Ua Conceanainn was blinded by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair for his evil deeds. Mor, daughter of Muirheartach Ua Briain, the wife of Ua Maeleachlainn, died at Dearthach Choluim-Chille, after penance. The siege of Waterford by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, and Conchobhar Ua Briain, King of Dal-gCais, and the foreigners of Ath-cliaith and Loch-Carman, who had two hundred ships on the sea. They carried off with them the hostages of Donnchadh Mac Carthaigh, of the Deisi, and of the foreigners of Port-Lairge. Conchobhar, lord of Thomond and Ormond, went into the house of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, and left hostages there for defending Desmond<sup>k</sup> for him. A predatory excursion was made by Cormac, grandson of Carthach, upon Ceinneidigh Ua Briain and the foreigners of Luimneach. A fleet was conveyed by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair upon the Sinainn and Loch Ribh. This was, indeed, a brave expedition for him against the fleet of the men of Breifne, under Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, and against the fleet of the men of Meath, under Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair, where there were two hundred vessels; and Toirdhealbhach had but twenty ships. Benmidhe, daughter of Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, died at Cluain-Eraird, after a long and well-spent life. A breach of the peace between the men of Meath and the men of Breifne. Ard-Macha, Tuaim-da-ghualann, Conga, and Tearmann Ceallainne<sup>l</sup>, were burned. Magh-nEo [and] Buidheamhnach<sup>m</sup> were burned. All the province of Connaught was laid waste, from Droghaedis to the Sinainn and to Echtghe<sup>n</sup>, and the people themselves were driven into West Connaught.

and note on Abhainn-da-loilgheach, A. D. 1598.      lowing events under this year:

“A. D. 1137. There was such boysterous, tempestious windes this year, that it fell'd

Aoir Críort, mile céo tríochoa a hocht. Ġiollacríort Ua Mopġair,  
 eppcop Cločair, apd ġaoi i nġna ġ i ccrábadh, ločrann colurda no ġoill-  
 ričcead tuat ġ eacclair tría ġoircebal ġ čaoim ġníoim, mođ dílsr dútracčtach  
 do Dha, aoġaire cairire na hčccairi, ġo coitčfnh, décc, ġ a ađnacal hi  
 peccley Peattair ġ Póil in Ard Mača. Maolpáttaracc Ua Druccain,  
 raoi ġna na nġaoideal apdġsr leiġinn Ard Mača, čfnh atčcomairc iapčair  
 Eorpa i ccrabad, ġ caondučracč, décc ina ailčre in Imr Loča Cpe an 2  
 lanuaru. Ceall dapa, Ĥiof mór, Ĥġ Moline, ġ Sorb do lořcead. Cuairt  
 Mumán céona cup lá comarba Pháttaracc lá mac an ġir dána, ġo tuc a  
 péir. Corbmac, mac Muirġohair ġ meic Carčairġ, ġiġ Dġrmmán, ġ eppucc  
 ġiġ Epeann ina péimear ap čiođnacal réđ, ġ maoine do čléirčib ġ ceallairb,  
 ġsr leapairġčre tuat ġ ecclair, do marbad ina čiġ péim i pġioll lá Toirpdeal-  
 bach, mac Diarmada Uí bhriain, ġ lá dá mac Uí Chončobair Ciappairġe.  
 Raġnall, mac Iomair i Cačain, čiġġna na Cpaibč, Čiannačta, ġ Ĥsr Ĥi, do  
 čuicim tpe čangnacč ġ meabair, la hUib Eoġain Ĥlinne. Maolpuanarđ  
 Ua Caircellán, caindel čuairčairt Epeann ap čpuč ap čéill ġ ap ġairčcead,  
 do marbad do Cenél Moain. Donnall Ua Ciappda, čiġġna Cairppe, do  
 marbad lá Ĥiġġnan Ua Ruairc. Mačġamain Ua Cončobair, čiġearna  
 Ciappairġe Luacra, décc. Toirpdealbac Ua Cončobair co cConnačtarib,  
 Ĥiġearnán Ua Ruairc co pġġairb ġreirne, ġ Donnčad Ua Čġrbairl co  
 nAriġiallarib, do čionol a ročraicce do čornam a pġramn paim co hanġirén

downe many trees, houses, turrets, steeples,  
 and other things, and whirl'd some of them into  
 the seas. Donnell mac Murrogh O'Melaughlyn,  
 prince of all Ireland, and King of Meath for a  
 time, a very bountifull and noble prince, as  
 free-hearted as Gwarie of Connought, was  
 killed by the East of Meath for being in rebel-  
 lion against his father and Meathmen. Water-  
 forde was besieged by Dermott Mac Murrogh,  
 King of Lynster, and Connor O'Bryen, prince  
 of Dalgaissie, where the Danes had a fleet of two  
 hundred shippes at sea; at last they obtained  
 hostages of the Danes, and Donnogh Mac Car-  
 hie, which they brought with them. All Con-  
 nought, from Esroe to the Synnan, and from,

Clonvicknose to Eghtgie, was waste this year,  
 save Iarhar-Connought. More, daughter of King  
 Mortagh O'Bryen, and wife to Morrogh O'Me-  
 laughlyn, and Queen of Meath, died a very good  
 death at Dorrowe. Moyleisa, called Crossan Fyn  
 O'King, archpoet of Ireland, in that kind of  
 Irish verse called Crossanaght, died at Clon-  
 conrie [Cloncurry] in Lynster."

° *Maelpadraig Ua Drugain*.—This passage is  
 translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1138. Beatus Maelpatricius Hua Dru-  
 gain Hibernorum sapientissimus Archischolas-  
 ticus Ardmachanus (*hoc est, supremus Professor*  
*Scholę Ardmachanę*) occidentis Europę scien-  
 tissimus, vir pietate et religione præcipuus, in

The Age of Christ, 1138. Gillachrist Ua Morgair, Bishop of Clochar, a paragon in wisdom and piety; a brilliant lamp that enlightened the laity and clergy by preaching and good deeds; a faithful and diligent servant of the Church in general, died, and was interred in the church of Peter and Paul at Ard-Macha. Maelpadraig Ua Drugain<sup>o</sup>, paragon of the wisdom of the Irish, chief lector of Ard-Macha; head of council of the west of Europe in piety and devotion, died on his pilgrimage at the Island of Loch Cre<sup>p</sup>, on the second of January. Cill-dara, Lis-mor, Tigh-Moling, and Sord, were burned. The visitation of Munster the first time by the son of the poet<sup>a</sup>, and he obtained his tribute. Cormac, son of Muireadhach, son of Carthach, King of Desmond, and Bishop of the kings<sup>r</sup> of Ireland for bestowal of jewels and wealth upon the clergy and the churches, an improver of territories and churches, was killed in his own house by treachery, by Toirdhealbhach, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain, and by the two sons of O'Conchobhar Ciarraighe. Raghnaill, son of Imhar Ua Cathain, lord of the Craebh, Cianachta, and Fir-Li, fell through treachery and guile, by the Ui-Eoghain of the Valley<sup>a</sup>. Maelruanaidh Ua Caireallain, lamp of the north of Ireland for personal form, wisdom, and chivalry, was slain by the Cinel-Moain. Domhnall Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was killed by Tighernan Ua Ruairc. Mathghamhain Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra, died. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, with the Connaughtmen, Tighernan Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne, and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, with the Airghialla, mustered their forces to contest unjustly his own lands

sua peregrinatione in Insula Loch Creensi, die secundo Januarii obdormivit in Domino."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 304.

<sup>p</sup> *The Island of Loch Cre.*—Now Moin-nahinnse, near Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary.—See note <sup>t</sup>, under the year 802, p. 412, *suprà*.

<sup>a</sup> *The son of the poet:* i. e. Gilla Macliag.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 305; and Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 57.

<sup>r</sup> *Bishop of the Kings.*—This might be also translated bishop-king of Ireland.—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 306, 307, where the author inclines to the opinion that this Cor-

mac, the ancestor of all the septs of the Mac Carthys, was really a bishop as well as King of Munster, in opposition to the opinions of Drs. O'Brien and Lanigan, who consider him as having been only honoured with the title of bishop for his piety and liberality to the Church.

<sup>a</sup> *The Ui-Eoghain of the Valley.*—A sept of the Cinel-Eoghain, who were at this period seated in the valley of Glenconkeine in the county of Londonderry. The three territories possessed by Ua Cathain or O'Kane, at this period, are comprised in the present baronies of Tirkeerin, Keenaght, and Coleraine, in the county of Londonderry.

lá hUa Maoileclainn. Táinice dan Murchaδ Ua Maoileclainn, co ppsraib Míde 7 Galluib, 7 Diarmaid mac Murchaδa, co Laignib ina naécaib don leir aile, co rangattar an dá roépaide rin co cpaib maige lorccaig. Ro bé tra iompoicri boi etir an da longpoir co na boi aét bealac coilleaδ bicce stoppa. Ppi ré pscémaine dóib amlaib rin aghaib in acchaib. Aét éfna por veilig Dia gan caé gan giallaδ neich díb dia poile. Ro millste ppi Míde iaram arbanna Ua mδriuin, 7 ppi Pshnmaige gur bó gorta diofualaing dóib rin mbliadain ar ccionn. Iarppin dan do-lóttar Mídiδ, Laigniδ, 7 Góill co hlnir Moéta dia hargain, do deachaiδ orong diuime díob ar patannuib, 7 ar rnaib ar in loc do pochtain na hinnri, 7 do riacé dream díob an inir. Tangattar ona iarppin luét na hinnri cúca i napéraiδib. Ro báidit, 7 po marbaite rocaide díb léo, 7 teicéit an dphin díb boi rin inir erpe, 7 ní po féorac lorccaδ na hinnre trié miorbail Dé 7 an eplama. Ip annrin po marbaδ Cúbruinne Ua Longairce, 7 mac Taδg mac Mic Ualgairece 7 mac Mic Turgaill.

Goir Críoré, míle céo trocha a naoi. Catál Mac Maoilpinn, comarba Tigfinaig Cluana hEoir, topar ronara 7 raibδrfa tuairceiré Eireann epneadach bíδ do éuaí 7 ecclair. Cucónnaét Ua Dálaiδ, aruollam lé dán, décc i cCluain Epaio. O Leacain Míde doirde. Slóigeaδ lá hUlltoib co Tulaiδ nOc, co po loirceiré an macaire co na céalluib. Matgaman Ua Dúbda, toircaé Cloinne Laiéδrtaig go maíib a Thuaité uime, do marbaδ la Muiréδrtach, mac Néill a ndíogaíl Concobair Uí Loéclainn. Donnchaδ Ua Maolmuaiδ, tigfina Ppi cCeall, 7 Cheneóil Phiaachach, do marbaδ i ngeimel la Murchaδ Ua Maoileclainn. Muiréδrtach Ua Maolmuaiδ, tigfina ele Pear cCeall, do lorccaδ oPepaib Ceall .i. do Uib Luanaím i cImpall Raíene. Ua Caδla .i. Aoδ, tigfina Conmaicne mapa, do marbaδ

<sup>1</sup> *Craebh-Maigh-Lorgaigh*: i. e. the Bush or Wide-spreading Tree of the Plain of Tracks. Not identified.

<sup>2</sup> *The lake*.—There is no lake around the old church of Inis-Mochta at present, but the spot is surrounded by a marsh which is still generally flooded in winter.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under A. D. 922, pp. 610, 611, *supra*.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise want this year

altogether. Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen notice the death of Amhlæibh Mor, or Aulavius Magnus Mac Fírbis, chief antiquary and poet of Uí-Fiachrach.

<sup>3</sup> *Leacain in Meath*.—Now Leckin, near Bunbrusna, in the county of Westmeath.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 746, p. 349, *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Ua Dubhda*.—Now Duddy. This sept, which

with Ua Maeleachlainn. On the other side Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, with the men of Meath, and the foreigners, and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, with the Leinster-men, came to oppose them, and both armies arrived at Craebh-Maighe Lorgaigh<sup>t</sup>. The two camps were so near each other that there was only a pass through a small wood between them. They remained for the space of one week in this manner face to face, but at length God separated them without coming to battle, without one giving hostages to the other. The men of Meath afterwards destroyed the corn crops of the Ui-Briuin, and of the men of Fearnmhagh, so that an insufferable famine prevailed amongst them the year following. After this the Meath-men, Leinster-men, and the foreigners, proceeded to Inis-Mochta to plunder it, and a countless number of them went on rafts, and by swimming, on the lake<sup>n</sup>, to reach the island; and a party of them did reach the island. The people of the island afterwards came to them in vessels, and numbers of them [the aggressors] were drowned and slain by them; and the party who were on the island fled from thence, not having been able to burn the island, through the miracles of God and the patron saint. On this occasion Cubruinne Ua Longairg, the son of Tadhg, the son of Mac Ualghaire, and the son of Mac Turgaill, were slain.

The Age of Christ, 1139. Cathal Mac Maelfhinn, successor of Tighearnach of Cluain-Eois, fountain of the prosperity and affluence of the north of Ireland, bestower of food upon the laity and the clergy; Cuchonnacht Ua Da-laigh, chief ollamh in poetry, died at Cluain-Iraird. He was of Leacain, in Meath<sup>w</sup>. An army was led by the Ulidians to Tulach-Og, and they burned the plain with its churches. Mathghamhain Ua Dubhda<sup>x</sup>, chief of Clann-Laith-bheartaigh, with the chief men of his territory along with him, was slain by Muircheartach, son of Niall, in revenge of Conchobhar Ua Lochlainn. Donnchadh Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall and Cinel-Fhiachach, was killed in his fetters by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn. Muircheartach Ua Maelmhuaidh, the other lord of Feara-Ceall, was burned by the Feara-Ceall, i. e. by the Ui-Luainimh, in the church of Raithin. Ua Cadhla<sup>y</sup>, i. e. Aedh, lord of

is of the Cinel-Eoghain, is not to be confounded with the O'Dowdas of Connaught.

<sup>t</sup> *Ua Cadhla*.—Now Kyley or Kealy. This name was latinized *Qualeus*, by Malachias, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam in the se-

venteenth century. *Connhaicne-mara* is now anglicised *Connamara*, and is a well-known district in the north-west of the county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, pp. 74, 366, 367.

lá Donnchað mac Taidg dia múinntir féin. Donnchað, mac Taidg hUí Maolpuanaid, do ðallad lá Toirpðealbac Ua cConcobaip. Físgal, mac Raðnaill, mic Muirðaið, taoipeac Muintire hEolair, do marbad la Tighínan Ua Ruairc ar ðomairce Ua mBriúin ⁊ físi mBreifne eittir laeð ⁊ cleiric mionn ⁊ físal. Clano Cáptaið do ionnarbad a Muíman lá Síol mBriain. Síe mbliadna do ðenam itir físaib Muíman ⁊ Laigiu lá comarba Phattraice ⁊ la ðacail lora. Maolbrigde Ua ðpolcáin, eppcop Arda Maða, ⁊ cñd crábaid tuairceirt Eireann, raol ar ecna, ar éshra, ⁊ ar aigine, ðecc iar nðeigðshnainn 29 Ianuairí. Niall, mac Aoða mic Maoilíora, comarba Pháttaraice fíí fé, ðecc iar naéirige ðioéra.

Aoir Críorp, míle céð ceatpacha. Eochaid Ua Ceallaig, aipócñm físi Míde, fíí eppucc na hEireann uile, ðecc ina íshadaid i nDeapmairg Colum Chille. Domnall Ua Sealðaið, aipéinneach Corcaige, tuir orðain ⁊ aipeacáir Muíman, ðég. Comarba Pattraice fop cuairt Connaét ina céðna fécet, co tuag a oigreir, ⁊ no ðilrígíð a ccealla fop a comur ó Toirpðealbach O Concobaip, ⁊ ó mairib Connaét, co fíápecaib comarba Pháttaraig co na íamad bñnaétain fopir an ríð, ⁊ fop mairib Chonnacht. Cliaðpoicét do ðenam la Toirpðealbach Ua Concobaip ðar Aéthas, ⁊ a foplongpopt i Mairg Teatba oc coiméð Conmaicne. Táimic íaraim Murchað Ua Maoileachlainn co roépaide físi Míde, ⁊ Teatba, ⁊ Tighínan Ua Ruairc, co roépaide físi mBreifne do raigíð longpopt Connaét ⁊ Conmaicne. Fágbaic reir a longpopt leó. Lorpceíí é láran luét anðear, ⁊ marbað Raðnaill,

\* *The race of Brian*: i. e. the O'Brians and Mac Mahons of Thomond.

\* *Maelbrigde Ua Brochain*.—"A. D. 1139. B. Maelbrigidus Hua Brochain, Episcopus Ard-machanus, speculum religionis et pietatis Septentrionalis Hiberniæ, vir sapientiâ, mansuetudine et clementiâ excellens, obiit die 29. Januarii, post summam carnis castigationem, et penitentialis vitæ opera."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 305.

<sup>b</sup> *Niall, son of Aedh*.—He was the grandson of Maelisa, who was Abbot or Archbishop of Armagh from 1065 till 1092, who was the son of Amhalghaidh, who was Archbishop of Ar-

magh from 1021 till 1050. This is the person called "Nigellus quidem, imò verò nigerrimus" by St. Bernard. Colgan gives the obit of this Niall from the Annals of the Four Masters, with a very appropriate remark, as follows:

"A. D. 1139. *Niellus, filius Aidi, filii Moelise, comorbanus S. Patricii* (id est Antistes Ard-machanus) *post ferventissimam penitentiam decessit*. Severiori calamo in hunc advertit Divus Bernardus quàm domestici Annales."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 305.

<sup>c</sup> *The successor of Patrick*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1140. S. Gelasius in Connaciam pro-



Connhaicne-mara, was killed by Donnchadh, son of Tadhg, one of his own people. Donnchadh, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh, was blinded by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Fearghal, son of Raghnaill, son of Muireadhach, chief of Muintir-Eolais, was killed by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, while under the protection of the Ui-Briuin and the men of Breifne, both laity and clergy, relics and shrines. The Clann-Carthaigh were expelled from Munster by the race of Brian<sup>a</sup>. A year's peace was made between the men of Munster and the Leinstermen, by the successor of Patrick, and the staff of Jesus. Maelbrighde Ua Brolchain<sup>a</sup>, Bishop of Ard-Macha, head of the piety of the north of Ireland, a paragon of wisdom, meekness, and mildness, after good penance, on the 29th of January. Niall, son of Aedh<sup>b</sup>, son of Maelisa, successor of Patrick for a time, died after intense penance.

The Age of Christ, 1140. Eochaidh Ua Ceallaigh, chief head of the men of Meath, the most distinguished bishop of all Ireland, died at an advanced age at Dearnhach Choluim Chille. Domhnall Ua Sealbhaigh, airchinneach of Corcach, pillar of the glory and splendour of Munster, died. The successor of Patrick<sup>c</sup> made a visitation of Connaught for the first time, and obtained his full tribute, and their churches were adjusted to his jurisdiction by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and the chieftains of Connaught, and the successor of Patrick and his clergy left a blessing on the king and the chieftains of Connaught. A wicker bridge was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair across Ath-liag<sup>d</sup>, and pitched his camp at Magh-Teathbha, to guard Connhaicni. Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, with the forces of the men of Meath and Teathbha, and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, with the forces of the men of Breifne, came to attack the camp of the Connaughtmen and the Connhaicni. These left the camp to them; and the southern party burned it, and slew Raghnaill, the grandson of

fectus, a rege terræ Theodorico Hua Conchobhair et proceribus, summâ humanitate et reverentiâ exceptus, facta ei a rege plena libertate circa negotia Cleri et Ecclesiarum sui regni, ea omnia liberè tractandi, et disponendi, quæ ad rei Catholicæ promotionem judicaret expedire. Peragrata igitur tota Connacia, et ubique quæ religionem et pietatem concernebant, ritè dispositis, multis auctus donis honorariis ad sua reversus

est.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 304.

<sup>d</sup> *Across Ath-liag*: i. e. across the Shannon at Ballyleague or Lanesborough. Dr. O’Conor confounds this with Athleague on the River Suck, in the county of Roscommon, and translates the passage incorrectly, thus:

“Pons ligneus viminarum factus a Tordelbacho O’Conor supra vadum fluminis Succæ, dictum *Athliacc*, et castrametatus est ultra flu-

mac mic Duibðara, τοιρεαὶ Μυντιρε hΕολαιρ, co ποῶιδιῖς ιομδαῖῖ. Com-  
ðál oc Αἔluain lá Mupchað Ua Maoileachlann, 7 lá Τοιρρðealbác Ua cCon-  
còbair, 7 do ponpat comluige 7 comorad, 7 peccapratte pó ríðh. Chiatðroicéte  
oile la Τοιρρðealbác vap Αἔ luain co po páraiḡ lapéar Míðe. Cúulað  
Ua Camdelbáin, tiḡsrina Laoḡaire, 7 Plaitébsirtach Ua Catapariḡ tiḡsrina  
na Saiéne, 7 Domnall a bratéar do epḡabail la Mupchað Ua Maoileacélan-  
na néccóraiḡh fein. Tiḡsrinán Ua Ruairc do atcup a plaitéir Ua mbriuin  
lá hUíḡ bpiúin peirrin, 7 a ccñour do ḡabáil doipíðire dó. Cpeach lá  
Τοιρρðealbác Ua cConcòbair, co po oirce Mynτιρ Maoilepionda. Tugpat  
fir Tíḡba puabairte bíððbað for a rílog rom, 7 po éuirpíte ár forpa im  
Muirðbað, mac mic Muirpaðaiḡ Uí Phionnaéta, τοιρεαὶ Cloinne Mupéaða,  
7 im mac mic Aoða mic Ruaiðpi. Maíðm for ḡhallaiḡ Αἔa chiat pía  
nḡallaiḡ Puipit Láirḡe, dú i topéaiḡ mac Mic Topmaiḡ.

Aoir Críopt, míle céu ceatpachat a haon. Domnall Ua Conpíacla,  
tiḡsrina Teatḡba, décc i cCluain Epairð iar bpñnann. Aoð Ua Longán,  
maor Munan, décc. Comarba Ciapáin do opḡain lá Síol nAnmécaða, 7 la  
Concábair mac Mic Coelán i cCluain pionnloca. An cpeach rin do airsee  
po céðóir lá Concòbair mac Τοιρρðealbairḡ Uí Concòbair. Diapmaið Mac  
Mupéaða, pí Laiḡñ, do dénañ peille for maíḡḡ Laiḡñ .i. for Domnall,  
tiḡsrina Ua pPaoláin 7 píoḡðamna Laiḡñ, 7 for Ua tTuatáil .i. Mupchað  
7 a marbað lair diblímb, 7 Muiréshirtach Mac ḡiollamocólmog, tiḡsrina Píḡ  
ḡCualann do ðallað lair beór. Enepce móp i Laiḡniḡ don ḡníom rin, uair  
po marbað 7 po ðallað peact ppír décc do paopclandaiḡ Laiḡñ co ποῶιδιῖς  
oile immaile ppíu an tan rin. Donnchað mac ḡuill ḡaible .i. Ua Concò-  
bair Paileḡ, do marbað do Uíḡ Paileḡ peirrin .i. do Cloinn Mhaoiluḡra.  
Domnall Ua Loingriḡ, tiḡsrina Dal Apaiðe, do marbað do Cpoptraiḡḡḡ.  
ḡiolla na naom Ua Píḡḡaile, τοιρεαὶ Μυντιρε hΑḡḡaile pír Apoptaíḡ.

men, in planitie Teffia, ad protegendam Con-  
macniam.”—See note <sup>1</sup>, under A. D. 781, p. 388,  
and note <sup>2</sup>, under A. D. 1000, p. 744, *suprà*.

<sup>e</sup> *Ua Finnachtaigh*.—Now anglicised Fin-  
naghty and Finnerty, without the prefix Ua  
or O’.

<sup>f</sup> *Chuain-finnlocha*: i. e. the Lawn or Meadow  
of the Bright Lake, now Cloonfinlough, a town-

land in the parish of Clonmacnoise, barony of  
Garrycastle, and King’s County.

<sup>g</sup> *Goll Gaibhle*: i. e. the Blind Man of Fídh  
Gaibhle, a famous wood along the River Figile,  
in the parish of Cloonsast, barony of Cooles-  
town, and King’s County.—See *Leabhar-na-  
gCeart*, p. 214, note <sup>o</sup>.

<sup>h</sup> *Crotraighi*.—The situation of this tribe is

Dubhdara, chief of Muintir-Eolais, with many others. A conference was held at Ath-Luain, by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn and Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and they took mutual oaths, and made mutual armistice, and parted in peace. Another wicker bridge was made by Toirdhealbhach across Ath-Luain, and he devastated the west of Meath. Cu-uladh Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Laeghaire, and Flaithbheartach Ua Cathasaigh, lord of the Saithni, and Domhnall, his brother, were taken prisoners by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, for their own injustice. Tighearnan Ua Ruairc was expelled from the chieftainship of the Ui-Briuin, by the Ui-Briuin themselves; but he assumed the headship of them again. A predatory excursion was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and he plundered Muintir-Mael-tSinna. The men of Teathbha made a fierce attack upon his forces, and made a slaughter of them, together with Muireadhach, the grandson of Muireadhach Ua Finnachtaigh<sup>e</sup>, chief of Clann-Murchadha, and the grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri. A battle was gained by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, over the foreigners of Port-Lairge, in which the son of Mac Tormair was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1141. Domhnall Ua Coinfhiaccla, lord of Teathbha, died at Cluain-Eraird, after penance. Aedh Ua Longain, steward of Munster, died. The successor of Ciaran was robbed by the Sil-Anmchadha and Conchobhar, the son of Mac Cochlain, at Cluain-finnlocha<sup>f</sup>. The booty was immediately restored by Conchobhar, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, acted treacherously towards the chieftains of Leinster, namely, towards Domhnall, lord of Ui-Faelain, and royal heir of Leinster, and towards Ua Tuathail, i. e. Murchadh, both of whom he killed; and also towards Muircheartach Mac Gillamocholmog, lord of Feara-Cualann, who was blinded by him. This deed caused great weakness in Leinster, for seventeen of the nobility of Leinster, and many others [of inferior rank] along with them, were killed or blinded by him at that time. Donnchadh, son of Goll Gaibhle<sup>g</sup>, i. e. Ua Conchobhair Failghe, was killed by the Ui-Failghe themselves, i. e. the Clann-Maelughra. Domhnall Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by the Crotraighi<sup>h</sup>. Gilla-na-naemh Ua Fear-

unknown, unless the present barony of Cathraighe, or Carey, in the north-east of the county of Antrim. In *Leabhar-na-gCeart* they are styled

“in cóblaig, i. e. of the fleet,” which shows that they were seated along the sea.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, printed by the Celtic Society, p. 171, note<sup>i</sup>.

Ερεανν δέξ, ιαρ ccian aoip, γ α αὐναcal α nliip Cloēpann. Slóigē lá Con-  
cóbair Ua mōriain co hAé eliaté, co tuagrai Thoil a ríge dó. Marb d'pōng  
dia muintir ag ród a noip iap nite an ḡráim ḡlair dóib in apaire locc  
i Ulaigir. Mopp'luaigē lá Síol mōriain lá Concóbair hUa Concóbair, lá  
Toirpdealbāc, lá Taōg, γ lá Concóbair mac Domnall d'ar iapēar Connaēt,  
co ruagrai il mīle bó, γ vān po oipccētt, γ po inoiprētt, γ po mūrpaē Dún  
nGaillmē don tuapa rīn. Cpeach lár an luēt céona i nUib Ceinnrelaig, co  
puacēttatar Loch ḡarman. Cpeach lá Diarmaid mac Murchaōa i Ulaigir,  
γ maídm pīa Laigir fairpūm iap ttabairt mōir cpeice uatōib. Ulltaig  
Laigē uile do éoēt dia tēiribh fēirīn .i. in Ulltoib, γ bá comarōa díogla  
rón i Ulaigēib. Comōál ríōa oc Uirneac etip Toirpdealbāc Ua Concóbair,  
rī Connaēt, γ Murchaō Ua Maoileaclainn, rī Tmīpac. Tug Ua Maoileach-  
lainn a bpaigē do Thoirpdealbāc t'ar cēnn Míde γ Teatēba, bpaigē fēir  
mōrēipne deōr do ttabairt lá Toirpdealbāc don cūp rīn. Concóbair mac mic  
Donncharō Uí Maoileachlainn do mārbaō i ngeimēl lá Murchaō Ua Maoi-  
leaclainn. Do póine Dia mīorbāl ap Murchaō ina cionarō .i. Arē a mac do  
éccāō a ccionn coigōirī. Aōbair rīg Epeann in tArē ipīn. Domnall, mac  
Ruairī Uí Mhaolmūarō, tēgeapna fēap ḡCeall do mārbaō la Muintir  
Luamīn i pRatēnn hUí Suanaiḡ. Cpeach'luaigē lá Toirpdealbāc Ua Con-  
cóbair i p'foēartarib aipbpeach, γ po oipcc d'ream d'fēarib Míde, γ d'p'hoēar-  
tarib, γ peglēp hUí Dhúnám.

Αοιρ Cpíoρt, mīle céo cērpacha avó. hUa Rebecám, abb Uipr mōir  
Mocúōa, do mārbaō la Taōg Ua Ceinnéioig. Catapach Ua Cipcaepēch,  
fēapleigīnn Arōa Maca, rapapē eccnarōe apōa ba pōipgē do ḡhaoīdea-  
larib, do écc. Ceall vā lua, Eanac dūin, γ Teach Mocua do lopccāō. Con-

<sup>1</sup> *Muintir-Anghaile*.—Otherwise called An-  
ghaile. This was the tribe-name of the O'Far-  
rells, who were seated in the present county of  
Longford.

<sup>2</sup> *Dun-Gaillmhe*: i. e. the Fortress of the River  
Gaillimh, now the Galway River. This was  
the castle which was erected here in the year  
1126, q. v.

<sup>3</sup> *Ulstermen*.—This may mean Ulidians or in-  
habitants of East Ulster, many families of  
whom were in exile in the province of Leinster

at this period.

<sup>4</sup> *Uisneach*.—Now Usnagh Hill, in the barony  
of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath.—See  
note <sup>c</sup>, under A. D. 507, p. 166, *suprà*.

<sup>5</sup> *Fotharta-Airbhreach*.—A territory adjoining  
the Hill of Croghan in the King's County.—See  
note <sup>t</sup>, under A. M. 3529, p. 36, *suprà*.

<sup>6</sup> *Regles-Uí-Dhunain*: i. e. O'Dunain's church.  
This was probably the name of a church at Clo-  
nard, in Meath, erected by the Bishop Maelmuire  
O'Dunain, who died at Clonard in 1117 [1118].

ghaile, chief of Muintir-Anghaile<sup>1</sup>, the most prosperous man in Ireland, died at an advanced age, and was interred in Inis-Clothrann. An army was led by Conchobhar Ua Briain to Ath-cliath, and the foreigners submitted to him as their king. Some of his people died on their return from the East, after having eaten the green corn at a certain place in Laeighis. A great army was led by the race of Briain, by Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair, by Toirdhealbhach, Tadhg, and Conchobhar, son of Domhnall, across the west of Connaught, from whence they carried off many thousand cows; and they also sacked, plundered, and demolished Dun-Gaillmhe<sup>k</sup> on that occasion. The same party made a predatory excursion into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, until they reached Loch Garman. A predatory excursion was made by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha into Laeighis; and the people of Laeighis defeated him, after he had carried off a great prey from them. The Ulstermen<sup>1</sup> of all Leinster returned to their own territories, i. e. into Ulster, and this was a sign of vengeance in Leinster. A conference of peace was held at Uisneach<sup>m</sup> between Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, and Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair. Ua Maeleachlainn gave his hostages to Toirdhealbhach, for Meath and Teathbha. The hostages of the men of Breifne were also carried off by Toirdhealbhach on that occasion. Conchobhar, grandson of Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, was killed in fetters by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn. God performed a miracle upon Murchadh in revenge of it, i. e. Art, his son, died at the end of a fortnight afterwards. This Art was heir-presumptive to the sovereignty of Ireland. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, was killed by Muintir-Luaininh, at Rathain-Ui-Suanaigh. A great plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Fotharta-Airbhreach<sup>n</sup>; and he plundered some of the men of Meath and of the Fotharta, and Regles-Ui-Dhunain<sup>o</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 1142. Ua Rebachain, Abbot of Lis-mor-Mochuda, was killed by Tadhg Ua Ceinneidigh. Cathasach Ua Circaerech, lector of Ard-Macha, a wise aged priest, the most learned of the Irish, died. Cill-Dalua, Eanach-duin<sup>p</sup>, and Teach-Mochua, were burned. Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid

—See the *Miscellany* of the Irish Archæological Society, pp. 132, 155.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise want this year, and contain but a few meagre entries till the

year 1152. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen accord with those of the Four Masters at this period.

<sup>p</sup> *Eanach-duin*.—Now Annadown, in the ba-

cōbar mac Diarmada hl bhríain, airdrí dá cōigeas Muman tuir gaircíd 7  
 fhgnama Leite Moza, décc i cCill Dalua iar mbuasó aitérige, 7 airdríge  
 Muman uile do gabáil do Thoirpdealbác Ua mbríain fo céadóir dia éir.  
 Donnchaó, mac meic Captaig do éfct i nDérib Muman, 7 drín do marbaó  
 dó, 7 ariall dia muinntirpíom do éuitim, 7 Donnchaó buóein do gabáil lár  
 ná Dérib, 7 a éabhairt iarrin do Thoirpdealbác Ua bhríain. Concóbar,  
 mac Domnaill Uí bhríain, do ionnarbaoh do Thoirpdealbach Ua bhríain, pí  
 Muman, 7 teaát do for coccasó hi cConnaéctais. Maíom re mac Neill mic  
 meic Loclaínn, tighfna Cenel Eogain for Ffhaib Orroma, 7 po cneéctnaigeasó  
 poim pén co móir i ppiéguin an maóma hi rin. Slóigeasó lá Toirpdealbác  
 Ua Concóbar, lá ríge Connacht co fffhaib Míde 7 bhréigne 7 co Laigmb  
 leir do éfct irin Muman, áct po ionparóirfe gan bú gan gialla (cen mo éa  
 bpaighe Laigh) iar rírfó Orpáige 7 Laoigirí, 7 iar milleasó neit dia narbhan-  
 nais. Móirpéach lá Toirpdealbach Ua mbríain lá ríge Muman 7 Laigmb,  
 7 po oircc Uí Muiríóais, 7 ariall do Uib Ceinnpelaig, 7 do bepe buaróiríme  
 lair. Donnchaó Ua Concóbar, tighfna Ciarrpáige Luacra, do marbaó lá  
 tighfna Ua cCairrin .i. Cúmapa becc. Mac meic Conroí, tighfna Dealbna  
 Thipe dá loca, do marbaó. Mac Ffírgail Uí Mhaoilmuasó, tighfna Ffí  
 cCeall, do marbaó do mac Ruasóirí Uí Mhaoilmuasó i nDaupmaig Colaim  
 Chille. Mac mic Ottir .i. Ottir do lucht Inrí Gall, do gabáil éfmair 7  
 poplamair Áta chas. Maégamain, mac Floinn Uí Fhollamain, tighfna  
 Cpríce na cCéobach, do éuitim lá a diar dbríbrácar fein i bfeill 7 a meabail.

rony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See note \*, under A. D. 576, p. 209, *suprà*.

\* *Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain*.—He is called Conchobhar na Cathrach in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen. He was so called from a cathair or fortress which he built on an island in Lough Derg.

\* *Feara-Droma*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Donnellys, who were, up to this period, seated at Drúim-Lighean, near Lifford, in the barony of Raphoe and county of Donegal.—See *Appendix*, Pedigree of O'Donnelly.

\* *Cumara Beg*: i. e. Cumara the Little. He was Cumara Beag Mac Namara, chief of Ui-

Caisin, in the baronies of Upper and Lower Tulla, and county of Clare.

\* *Dealbna-Thire-da-locha*: i. e. Delvin of the Land of the Two Lakes, now the barony of Moycullen, situated between Lough Corrib and Lough Lurgan, or the Bay of Galway, in the county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 52, note \*.

The Mac Conroys, who are of the Dalcassian race of Thomond, are still very numerous in this territory, but they usually translate the name to *King*, from an erroneous belief that the name is Mac-an-righ, i. e. Son of the King; but the true anglicised form of the name is Mac

Ua Briain<sup>a</sup>, supreme king of the two provinces of Munster, pillar of the valour and prowess of Leath-Mogha, died at Cill-Dalua, after the victory of penance ; and the sovereignty of all Munster was assumed by Toirdhealbhach O'Briain immediately after him. Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, came into the Deisi-Mumhan, and killed some people ; but some of his people fell, and Donnchadh himself was taken prisoner by the Deisi, who afterwards delivered him up to Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Briain, was expelled by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, and he proceeded to make war in Connaught. A battle was gained by the son of Niall, grandson of Lochlainn, lord of Cinel-Eoghain, over the Feara-Droma<sup>r</sup>, and he himself was severely wounded in the heat of that battle. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, accompanied by the men of Meath, Breifne, and Leinster, to march into Munster ; but they returned without cows or hostages (save only the hostages of Leinster), after having traversed Osraighe and Laeighis, and destroyed some of their corn. A great predatory excursion was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, into Leinster ; and he plundered the Ui-Muireadhaigh and some of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and carried off countless kine. Donnchadh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra, was killed by the lord of Ui-Caisin, i. e. Cumara Beg<sup>s</sup>. The son of Mac Conroi, lord of Dealbhna-Thire-da-locha<sup>t</sup>, was killed. The son of Fearghal Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, was killed by the son of Ruaidhri Ua Maelmhuaidh, at Darmhach-Choluim-Chille. The son of Mac Ottir, i. e. Ottir, one of the people of Insi-Gall [the Hebrides], assumed the chieftainship and government of Ath-cliaith. Mathghamhain, son of Flann Ua Follamhain, lord of Crich-na-gCedach<sup>u</sup>, fell by his own two brothers, in treachery and guile.

Conry.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 82, p. 317.

<sup>a</sup> *Crich-na-gCedach* : *anglicè* Crinagedagh. This was the name of a rectory in the King's County in 1629. The townlands of Corbetts-town, Killowen, and Clonmore are in it.—See Inquisition taken at Philipstown, 9th January, 1629. It is the present parish of Castlejordan, in the barony of Warrenstown, King's County, adjoining the counties of Meath and Westmeath.

—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, chap. v., where this territory is thus referred to :

“In the Black Book of the Exchequer of Ireland, and in sundry Pipe Rolls in the reign of Edward III., it appears that the territory of Cryngedagh, now a part of the King's County, on the Westmeath side, was charged with royal services, as lying within the county of Meath.” —p. 35.

Cpech lá Concobair, mac Toirpdealbais, 7 lá hUib Maine ar Cenel Forgo, co tucpat buair óiríme.

Aoir Chriort, míle ceo ceatpachar atri. Macraie Ua Puilleacháin, eppcop 7 óg, Macraie Ua Fíoban cínó inri Uoča Cpe, 7 Giollacriort Mac an becanais, aipcíndech Droma móir, décc. Giolla aongura Ua Clumáin, ollam Connaet 1 bpihdeact, décc. Cluain Earaird do lorccad app an painn ar mo im Lepp an memra. Ceanannar, Aetruim, Domnach Sschnaill, 7 Ceall dapa do lorccad. Corcaé do lorccad fo ói. Muiréscitach, mac Domnaill Uí Mhaoileachlainn ríogdaimna Teampach, 7 Iartair Míde fri pé, 7 Donnchaó Ua Conéchnaínn, décc. Móirépeach lá Cenél nEogain hí Fínnmair, dia po loirpfe an tír go mór etir bú 7 arbar. Do rocair din Art Ua Ruairc leo don cúir rin. Ríge Chenél Eogain do gabáil do Ua nGairmleabais .i. do Dhomnall iar monnarbad Muiréscitais mic Néill mec Uaclainn do Chenel Eogain feirín, 7 do Domnall pémpaite. Aod, mac Muiréscitais Uí Dhúbba, tigherna Ua Fiacrae an tuarceir 7 hUa nAmal-gaó, dég. A mac féin .i. Ruaidrí do shgabáil lá Toirpdealbais Ua Concobair tar rápuagad laech 7 cléipeac, minn, 7 comairgead. Iat na comairgísa Muiréscitais Ua Dubéais go ccléiricib 7 laochair Connacht, Taóg Ua brian, tigherna Tuadmuman, Tighernan Ua Ruairc, tigherna bpeirne, 7 Murchaó mac

\* *Cinel-Forgo*.—Otherwise called *Ui-Forgo*, a tribe seated in Ormond.—See the years A. D. 834, 989, 1060, 1131.

\* *Less-an-memra*: i. e. the Fort of the Shrine, This was the name of the house at Clonard, in which the shrine of St. Finnen was preserved.

\* *Ui-Fiachrach of the North*.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters for *Ui-Fiachrach* of the Moy, now the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo. The *Ui-Fiachrach* of the north were seated around Ardstraw and along the River Derg, in the county of Tyrone.

\* *His own son*, i. e. *Ruaidhri*.—This curious passage, and a few others which properly belong to this year, are translated as follows by Connell Mageoghegan, in his *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, in which it is incorrectly entered under the year 1139:

“A. D. 1139 [*recte*, 1143] King Terlagh took his son prisoner (his name was Rowrie O’Conor, he that was afterwards king of Ireland), after that he gave him protection before upon these oaths and securities following, viz.: Moriegh O’Duffie, Archbushopp, with all the laymen and Clergy of Connaught; Teige O’Bryen, king of Thomond; Tyernan O’Royreck, king of the Breiny, and Murrough mac Gilleneneve O’Ferall, chieftaine of the Annalie. They all, both clergy and laymen, fasted at Rathbrendon to gett the said prince Rowrie out of the king’s hands, and could not. Also king Terlagh took Morrogh O’Meaughlyn, king of Meath, prisoner, after he [had] agreed with him that each of them would be true to one another, and seek none advantage or hindrance of another. These were the oaths and suretys that were between them of either



A predatory excursion was made by Conchobhar, son of Toirdhealbhach, and the Ui-Maine, upon the Cinel-Forgo<sup>w</sup>, and carried off countless kine.

The Age of Christ, 1143. Macraith Ua Fuilleachain, bishop and virgin; Macraith Ua Fidan, head of the island of Loch-Cre; and Gillachrist Mac-an-Bheacanaigh, airchinneach of Druim-mor, died. Gilla-Aenghusa Ua Clumhain, ollamh of Connaught in poetry, died. Cluain-Iraird was burned, for the most part, with Less-an-memra<sup>x</sup>. Ceanannus, Ath-Truim, Domhnach-Seachnaill, and Cill-dara, were burned. Corcach was burned twice. Muirheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, royal heir of Teamhair and of West Meath for a time, and Donnchadh Ua Concheanainn, died. A great predatory excursion was made by the Cinel-Eoghain into Fearnmhagh, by which they greatly injured the territory in its cows and corn. On this occasion Art Ua Ruairc was slain by them. The chieftainship of Cinel-Eogain was assumed by Ua Gairmleadh-aigh, i. e. by Domhnall, after the expulsion of Muirheartach, son of Niall Mac Lochlainn, by the Cinel-Eoghain themselves, and by the aforesaid Domhnall. Aedh, son of Muirheartach Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of the North<sup>y</sup>, and of Ui-Amhalghada, died. His own son, i. e. Ruaidhri<sup>z</sup>, was taken by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, in violation of laity and clergy, relics and protection. These were the sureties: Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, with the clergy and laity of Connaught; Tadhg Ua Briain, lord of Thomond; Tighearnan

side for performance of the said agreement, viz<sup>t</sup>.: the altar of Saint Keyran's shrine, the relics Norannagh, two prelates of every severall houses, together with Moriegh O'Duffie, archbushopp of Connought, the primatt of Ardmach, the staff of Jesus, which St. Patrick brought to this kingdom, the cowarb of Saint Fechine, Saint Fechin's bell, and the Boban of St. Kevin; by all which sureties and oaths they were bound to each other not to seek advantage either by captivity, blynding, or encroaching upon either's land, untill apparent occasion had appeared to the sureties; and notwithstanding all which, Murrough was taken by King Terlagh, and kept prisoner for the space of a month, without any breach of his side, untill at last he was enlarged by the intercession of the said

prelates and noblemen that were sureties for him, whom they sent, with safe conduct, to Munster. In the mean time King Terlagh seized upon the kingdom of Meath into his own hands, and graunted the same to his son, Connor O'Connor, which was made by this devise: the King caused to be assembled to Keylke the nobility of Meath, and O'Bryun of the Brenie, where he apprehended King Murrough of Meath, and took hostages of the rest of Meath, which he delivered to his said son, with the possession of the kingdom of Meath as aforesaid. O'Gormley tooke the principallity of Tyrowen to him, was king thereof, and banished there hence the son of O'Neill. Gilla-Enos O'Clowen, archpoett<sup>''</sup> [*recte*, arch-ollav] "of Connaught in the art of poetry, died."

Ἰολλα na naom̃ 1 Ʋŋgail, tigr̃na Muiñipe hAngaile. Ro tpoirc̃r̃ŋt̃ tpa cl̃ir̃ig̃ Connaēt im Muir̃eðac̃ Ua nDub̃oig̃ occ Raic̃ ðpenainn imo ccomair̃ge, 7 ñi t̃uccað ðoib̃. Mur̃chað Ua Maoileachlainn, p̃i M̃ide co na Ʋor̃t̃uac̃aib̃ do ŋg̃ab̃ail lá Toir̃p̃ðealb̃ac̃ Ua cConc̃obair̃, la r̃ig̃ Connaēt, Ʋor̃p̃ r̃ñaðac̃ miño 7 comair̃g̃ŋŋ̃ Eriñn. Aciat̃p̃iðe .i. alt̃oir̃ Ciap̃ain co na mioñoib̃, Ʋor̃p̃in Ciap̃ain añ ðp̃eimeach, an Mãta m̃or̃, an tabb̃ 7 an p̃p̃ioir̃, 7 diaŋ ap̃ gach ðp̃uig̃ don Eaḡlaip̃p̃. Muir̃ŋach Ua Dub̃taig̃ an t̃air̃o ep̃r̃cop, tigr̃na Connaēt, 7 a t̃aoir̃ig̃, com̃ar̃ba Ph̃at̃t̃raicc̃ 7 ðac̃all loŋa, com̃ar̃ba Ʋeic̃in 7 clocc̃ Ʋeic̃in, 7 ðob̃añ Caoim̃g̃in. Ro bãtt̃ar̃ tpa rin uile, eic̃t̃ip̃ Toir̃p̃ðealb̃ac̃ 7 Mur̃chað gan Ʋeill̃ gan meab̃ail, gan t̃p̃eḡað neic̃ ðioð̃ dia apoile gan ðallað gan ŋg̃ab̃ail gan t̃im̃ðibe ep̃ice na Ʋŋrainn Ʋor̃p̃ Mur̃chað, gomað Ʋiaðnac̃ lap̃ na comair̃g̃ib̃ a c̃ion, 7 co ƲƲoc̃cap̃t̃aoi Ʋl̃añ é ðionchaib̃ a c̃omair̃g̃ŋŋ̃. Aēt nama ñi Ʋp̃iē c̃ion Ʋollur̃ cuic̃ce cia po ḡab̃að, 7 po leic̃ceað ap̃p̃ 1 ccinñ m̃ir̃ iarp̃in ðionchaib̃ a c̃omair̃geð, 7 po h̃iðnac̃iŋh̃ eip̃p̃uim̃ lá a c̃omair̃g̃ib̃ ip̃in Mũman, 7 do Ʋaðað r̃ig̃e M̃ide lá Toir̃p̃ðealb̃ac̃ dia m̃ac̃ Ʋeip̃p̃in, do Chonc̃ob̃ar̃. Ap̃ am̃laib̃ po Ʋor̃p̃ caom̃nac̃c̃air̃ an eaḡg̃ab̃ail ip̃in .i. Sl̃oic̃c̃ŋŋ̃ do ðeñam̃ lá Toir̃p̃ðealb̃ac̃ am̃ail buð do t̃ŋc̃et̃ ip̃in Mũman, Connaēt̃aig̃, Conmaic̃ni, 7 Uí ðp̃iúiñ do t̃ionól̃ ḡo haoñ m̃aig̃in, 7 Ua Maoileachlainn do ḡab̃ail, 7 a ðp̃eic̃t̃ ḡo Dún m̃or̃, 7 Ʋp̃aig̃ve M̃ide ap̃c̃ŋna am̃ail Ʋem̃ŋb̃ar̃t̃mar̃, aēt c̃ena ñi po milleað a b̃ŋg̃ ip̃in M̃ide ðep̃in. Cp̃ŋch̃ la h̃Eib̃ 1 Ʋŋraib̃ Ceall, ðap̃i Ʋp̃oiño m̃ionn, 7 comair̃geað. Sl̃oig̃ŋŋ̃ lá Toir̃p̃ðealb̃ac̃ Ua m̃ðp̃iañ co b̃ŋŋraib̃ Mũman hi c̃Connaēt̃aib̃, ḡup̃ t̃ŋŋep̃at̃ an Ruac̃ð ðheic̃ig̃, 7 ḡup̃ Ʋcaoil̃r̃ŋt̃ a caip̃iol, 7 po Ʋioð̃r̃ŋŋ̃ iarp̃in gan cp̃eic̃h̃ gan ḡiall̃na.

Αοιρ̃ Cp̃ioŋt̃, m̃ile c̃eð̃ ceat̃p̃acha a c̃ŋt̃air̃. ἸολλαƲat̃t̃raicc̃ mac̃ Conḡail, Ʋaoi eac̃cna na nḡaoiðeal, Ʋeap̃i leiḡiño Cluana Ep̃air̃o, 7 a Ʋac̃ap̃o,

\* *Rath-Brenainn*: i. e. Brendan's Fort, now Rathbrennan, a townland in the parish of Roscommon.—*Ord. Map*, sheet 39. See note \*, under A. D. 1410.

† *The Oreineach*.—Sometimes written Orainneach. This was probably a gold-embroidered crozier.

‡ *Matha-mor*: i. e. the great Gospel of St. Matthew.

§ *Boban of Caeimhghin*.—This was probably a bell which had belonged to St. Caeimhghin or Kevin of Glendalough.

¶ *Dun-mor*.—Now Dunmore, in a barony of the same name in the county of Galway.—See note †, under A. D. 1249.

|| *In violation of relic-oaths*.—"A. D. 1139 [*recte*, 1143]. They of the countrey of Elie tooke a prey of Fearkeall, after they were sworn friends to

Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne; and Murchadh, son of Gilla-na-naemh Ua Fearghail; lord of Muintir-Anghaile. The clergy of Connaught, with Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, fasted at Rath-Brenainn<sup>a</sup>, to get their guarantee, but it was not observed for them. Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath and its Fortuatha, was taken prisoner by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, while he was under the protection of the relics and guarantees of Ireland. These were they: the altar of Ciaran, with its relics; the shrine of Ciaran, called the Oreineach<sup>b</sup>; the Matha-mor<sup>c</sup>; the abbot and the prior, and two out of every order in the Church; Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, the archbishop, the lord of Connaught; the successor of Patrick, and the Staff of Jesus; the successor of Feichin, and the bell of Feichin; and the Boban of Caeimhghin<sup>d</sup>. All these were between Toirdhealbhach and Murchadh, that there should be no treachery, no guile, no defection of the one from the other, no blinding, no imprisoning, and no circumscribing of Murchadh's territory or land, until his crime should be evident to the sureties, and that they might proclaim him not entitled to protection; however, he was found guilty of no crime, though he was taken. He was set at liberty at the end of a month afterwards, through the interference of his sureties, and he was conveyed by his sureties into Munster; and the kingdom of Meath was given by Toirdhealbhach to his own son, Conchobhar. This capture was effected as follows: a hosting was made by Toirdhealbhach, as if to proceed into Munster; the Connaughtmen, the Conmaicni, and the Ui-Briuin, collected to one place, and Ua Maeleachlainn was taken and conveyed to Dun-mor<sup>e</sup>, together with the hostages of Meath in general; but not the smallest part of Meath was injured on this occasion. A predatory excursion was made by the Eili into Feara-Ceall, in violation of relic-oaths<sup>f</sup> and sureties. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster and Connaught; and they cut down the Ruaidh-Bheithigh<sup>g</sup>, and demolished its stone-fort, after which they returned without booty or hostages.

The Age of Christ, 1144. Gillaphadraig Mac Conghail, the paragon of the Irish for wisdom, lector of Cluain-Iraird, and its priest; and Flannagan of

each other by great oaths, for the preservation of the peace between them."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>a</sup> *The Ruaidh-Bheithigh*: i. e. the Red Birch

Tree. This tree, which was evidently the inauguration tree of the Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne, gave name to the hamlet of Roevehagh, in the



Innis-Faithleann<sup>h</sup>, a distinguished anmchara, died. Ceanannus was burned thrice this year. Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, heir apparent of Munster, died in fetters with [i. e. while in the hands of] Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster. An epidemic colic in Munster and Connaught, of which Brian, son of Toirdhealbhach, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain, died. Tadhg, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and many others of the Connaughtmen, died of the same epidemic. Conchobhar, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, heir apparent to the monarchy of Ireland, was killed at Bealach Muine-na-Siride<sup>i</sup>, by Ua Dubhlaich<sup>k</sup>, lord of Feara-Tulach, for he considered him as a stranger in sovereignty over the men of Meath. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair gave West Meath to Donnchadh, son of Muircheartach Ua Maeleachlainn; and he divided East Meath equally between Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, and they remained thus under the protection of the Connaughtmen. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, son of Toirdhealbhach, was released from fetters by his father, at the intercession of the clergy. A conference of peace between Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, at Tir-da-ghlas, with the chiefs of Munster and Connaught, both laity and clergy; and they made terms of peace according to what the clergy ratified between them. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Meath, to appoint its kings. He gave from Loch-Aininn<sup>l</sup> eastwards to Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and from Loch-Aininn westwards to the son of Muircheartach Ua Maeleachlainn. And four hundred cows were given by the men of Meath to Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, as eric for his son, Conchobhar. A plundering excursion was made by Toirdhealbhach into Leinster; and he carried off many thousand cows, and made a slaughter of heads. Cearbhall Ua Finnallain, lord of Dealbhna-mor<sup>m</sup>, died. Domhnall Ua Ceallaigh was

mac Terlagh O'Connor, ought not to be forgotten. Connor mac Terlagh O'Connor, prince of Ireland, and king of Meath for the space of half a year, was killed by O'Dowley, king of Fertullagh, because he was unjustly constituted to reign over Meath, which O'Dowley cou'd never well brooke. King Terlagh graunted the government of Weste Meath to Donnogh mac Mortagh O'Melaghlyn; and the government of East

Meath to Tyernan O'Royrck and Dermott Mac Murrrough, to be held of the king of Connought by services of homage and fealtie, during pleasure. Rowrie O'Connor was enlarged by his father, King Terlagh, upon further securities. There was an agreement of truce made between king Terlagh and Terlagh O'Bryen, at Tyredaglas<sup>e</sup> [Terryglass, in Lower Ormond.—Ed.], “as the prelates of the church ordained between

laig do mairbad la triú macaib mic mic Concobair Uí Cheallaiḡ .i. Donnchaḡ; Amlaib, ḡ Lochlainn, ḡ níor bó eian co ttorcraḡar ríde iaram. Mac Mic Maoláin, tighfina ḡaileang breag, do mairbad. Cionach, mac Mic Amlaḡaḡa, tiorcaḡ Calraige, do mairbad lá Flann Mac Amlaḡaḡa. Donnchaḡ, mac Taidḡ Uí Mhaolpuanaid, décc.

Aoir Criorc, míle céo ceatpachar a cúig. Sluaigḡbach Ua Caḡáin, eppcop ḡ óḡ do muinḡir Leḡḡlinne, décc. Treóir do loḡccaḡ lá Donnchaḡ Ua Cearbaill for muinḡir Uí Mhaollechlainn, ḡ trí ríde do ḡaoimḡ do mairbad innte. Cluain fiaḡra do loḡccaḡ. Tene aoir do ḡénaḡ lá ḡiolla-machiaḡ, comarba Paḡtraice, ḡ la raḡaḡ Pháḡtraice aipḡna, ambai lx traicḡeḡ for each leḡ ar belaid Eamna Macha. Maḡm ría cCenél Conaill, ḡ ría mac Néill Uí Lochlainn for Doḡnall Ua nḡairmleaḡaiḡ ḡ for Cenél nEḡḡain .i. for an lucht ó ríleib fo tuaid, aipm i ttorcraḡar rochaide. Sluaigḡaḡ lá Cenél cConaill hí forpíeḡ mic Néill Mec Lochlainn doḡiḡir ḡ ona lá Donnchaḡ Ua Cíḡbaill co nAipḡiallaib, ḡ no ionnarbraḡ Doḡnall Ua ḡairmleaḡaiḡ ar a ríleir, ḡ no ríḡaibḡe mac Néill ina ionaḡh. Tighfina Ua Ruairc, tighfina breipne, do iompud for Chonnaḡtaib. Cḡeach la Tighfina ipm cCopann. Cḡsch la Toirpḡealbāc Ua Concobair i Muigh Luighe for ríraib breipne, co ttorcraḡ il míle bó. Slóigḡaḡ lá Toirpḡealbāc Ua mḡrian lá ríḡ Muḡan co Leitir crannḡa hí Sleib blaḡma do ḡeacḡ i cconne Uí Ruairc hí Mide. Forlongḡor Toirpḡealbāiḡ Uí Choncobair ipm Rubann, ḡ a mac Doḡnall Mideach, ḡ Maolḡschlainn

them. Terlagh O'Conor, king of Ireland, came to Meath to constitute a king over them, where he appointed Donnogh O'Melaughlyn, king of" [that part of Meath lying to] "the west of Logh Innill, and the son of Mortagh O'Melaughlin, of East part of the said lough. Meathmen gave an Erick of four hundred cowes to king Terlagh for killing his son."

<sup>n</sup> *Cluain-Fiachra*.—This was probably an error for Cluain-Fiachna, now Clonfeakle, in the county of Armagh. There is a Cluain-Fiachra in the parish of Dysart, barony of Inchaquin, and county of Clare, but there is no church on it.

<sup>o</sup> *A lime-kiln*.—"A. D. 1145. Priorum laborum indefessus exantlator Gelasius cogitans de Ardmachana Basilica aliisque sacris ædibus adherentibus reparandis, extruxit pro calce et cæmento in hunc finem excoquendo ingentis molis fornacem cujus latitudo ab omni parte erat sexaginta pedes protensa."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 305.

<sup>p</sup> *Leitir-cranncha*.—This name is now obsolete.

<sup>q</sup> *Rubann*.—Now Rue or Killarue, in the barony of Kilcoursey, in the north of the King's County. This place is referred to, in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as in Foxe's Country, which

killed by the three sons of the grandson of Conchobhar Ua Ceallaigh, namely, Donnchadh, Amhlaeibh, and Lochlainn. The son of Mac Maelain, lord of Gaileanga-Breagh, was killed. Cinaedh, son of Mac Amhalghadha, chief of Calraighe, was killed by Flaun Mac Amhalghadha. Donnchadh, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh, died.

The Age of Christ, 1145. Sluaigheadhach Ua Cathain, bishop and virgin, of the people of Leithghlinn, died. Treoit was burned by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, against the people of Ua Maeleachlainn, and three score persons were killed therein. Cluain-Fiachra<sup>a</sup> was burned. A lime-kiln<sup>o</sup>, which was sixty feet every way, was erected opposite Eamhain-Macha, by Gillamacliag, successor of Patrick, and Patrick's clergy in general. A battle was gained by the Cinel-Conaill, and by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, over Domhnall Ua Goirmleadhaigh and the Cinel-Eoghain, i. e. over those north of the mountain, where many were slain. A hosting was made by the Cinel-Conaill, to go again to the relief of the son of Niall Mac Lochlainn; and they were joined by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, with the Airghialla; and they banished Domhnall Ua Goirmleadhaigh from his chieftainship, and set up the son of Niall in his place. Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, turned against the Connaughtmen. A prey was made by Tighearnan in Corann. A prey was made by Toirdhealbhach in Magh-Luighne, upon the men of Breifne, and he carried off many thousand cows. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, to Leitir-cranncha<sup>p</sup>, in Sliabh-Bladhma, to come against Ua Ruairc into Meath. The camp of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair was at Rubhann<sup>q</sup>, and he had his son, Domhnall Midheach; Maelseachlainn, son of Murchadh

is the old name of the barony of Kilcoursey, in the King's County.—See note <sup>i</sup>, on Coillte-an-Rubha, A. D. 1475. There is another place called Coill a' Rubha, in the south of the parish of Killare, in the county of Westmeath. The Annals of Clonmacnoise give this passage as follows, under the year 1141:

"A. D. 1141" [*rectè*, 1145]. "King Terlagh O'Bryen, King of Munster, came to Leytter-Crannaugh, on the mount[ain] of Sliew-Bloome, to meett with Tyernan O'Royrck, in Meath. King Terlagh O'Connor encamped with his

forces in Ruwaghan, in Foxe's countrey, and sent his son Donnell, together with Melaghlyn mac Murrogh O'Melaghlyn, Connor Mac Donnell O'Bryen, and Dermott mac Cormack Mac Carhie, with great and many forces to Fercall, to defend Meath, that the said Munstermen should not pass through that contrey to annoy Meath, and were mett by the Munstermen in a wood in the west part of that contrey, where they killed divers of them, and compelled them to return to their houses without doing any thing worthy to be remembered."

mac Murchada Uí Mhaoileclainn, γ Concobair mac Domnaill Uí bhríain, γ Diarmaid mac Corbmaic mec Cáptaiγ co ploccaib iomdairb ina parrpað occ coimeττ Pfr cCeall ar ná típtaír Muimniγ innrib. Do ðeaáatar Muimniγ andear lá nann do pðairτ na ccoillteað conur tapla an lúct naile ina cclinn, γ po lá rat a náρ. Imptoirτ Muimniγ iarrin dia τtiγ, gan cpeich, gan ðialla, gan pío gan opað. Aeð mac mic Taiðγ Uí Chuinn, τoiptað Mhuintipe ðiollcán, do tuitim lá ðpem do Mhuintip ðhillcán, γ lá pεapaib Teatba. Maiðm Dúine Dubáin i nDealbna pía Maolrschlainn, mac Murchada Uí Mhaoileachlainn, γ pía cCairpprib pör pßraib ðpripne, aipm i ττοpεpατταp epí céð dia nóðbað, im Uib Connachtaig, im Uib Catluain, γ im Uib Cubráin. Coccoð móρ ipin mbliaðainp co mboí Epε ina pód epitcraig. Cpech lá Mupcað Ua Maoileclainn hi Pßinniaig, γ do bept ile bó, γ po mairb ðaoim iomða. Cpech la Tíðßinán Ua Ruairc i Muig Luirg. Cpeach oile beóp lá Mupcað Ua Maoilechlainn i nAipßiallaib, co τταpð bú a Cuairge. Pip Mumán do tócte plóigß i cConnactaib, γ pugpat Ua Ceallaiγ .i. Taiðγ mac Concobair, tiðßina Ua Maine, leó, γ po mairbpat Ruairi Ua Flaitbearcraig. Cpeach lá Cairppri Ua Ciapða i nUib ðriúin. Ró loipεττ ðaingß ðona Cuilinn γ po bripit epí hßεpa mópa leó, γ tuεpat bú iomða. Cpechpluaigß lá Mupcað Ua Maoileclainn i τTíp ðriúin, γ bá ðon cyp pin do poáip Maoileclainn, mac Domnaill Shúgaig, mac Cocaill Flíc, mic Sßáin lá hUib ðriúin, co pocharðib oile. Pionn Ua Cearbaill, τanaip Eie, do mairbað. Ammur do tabairτ lá hUib ðriúin γ lá ðpéim do Chonnaátaib ap còblach Síl Muipεaðhaig γ na τTuac, γ Mupcað Ua Maóilßpénainn, τoiptað Cloinne Concobair, do mairbað ann, γ Donn Ua Mannaacán, tiðßina Ua mðriúin na Sionna.

<sup>†</sup> *Ua Cuinn*.—Now anglicised Quin, without the prefix Ua or O'.

<sup>†</sup> *Muintir-Gilgain*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Quins of Annaly, in the present county of Longford, whose territory extended into the baronies of Ardagh, Moydoo, and Shrute, in that county.—See note <sup>k</sup>, under A. D. 1234.

<sup>†</sup> *Dun-Dubhain*: i. e. Dubhan's *dun* or fort. Not identified.

<sup>†</sup> *Ui-Connachtaigh*.—Now Connaughty, without the prefix Ua or O'. This name is still ex-

tant in the county of Cavan.

<sup>\*</sup> *Ui-Cathluain*.—Now *anglicè* Cahallan, or Callan, without the prefix Ua or O'.

<sup>\*</sup> *Ui-Cubhrain*.—Now Cowran and Corran.

<sup>†</sup> *Daingean-Bona-Cuilinn*.—Now Dangan Castle, in the parish of Kilmore, in the east of the county of Roscommon. This was the seat of the chief of Ui-Briuin na Sinna, or Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna. It is called Dangan-I-Beirne in various Inquisitions taken in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.



Ua Maeleachlainn; Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Briain; and Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh, with numerous hosts, along with him, to defend Feara Ceall, and prevent the Munstermen from coming thither. The Munstermen came from the south on a certain day, to scour the woods; and the other party met them; and made a slaughter of them. The Munstermen then returned home without prey, without hostage, without peace, without truce. Aedh, son of Tadhg Ua Cuinn<sup>r</sup>, chief of Muintir-Gilgain<sup>s</sup>, fell by a party of the Muintir-Gilgain and the men of Teathbha. The battle of Dun-Dubhain<sup>t</sup>, in Dealbhna, was gained by Maelseachlainn, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and by the Cairbri, over the men of Breifne, wherein fell three hundred of their soldiers, among whom were the Ui-Connachtaigh<sup>u</sup>, the Ui-Cathluain<sup>w</sup>, and the Ui-Cubhairain<sup>x</sup>. Great war in this year; so that Ireland was a trembling sod. A predatory excursion was made by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn into Fearnmhagh, and he carried off many cows, and killed many persons. A prey was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc in Magh-Luirg. A predatory excursion was made by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn into Airghialla, and he carried off cows from Cuailgne. The men of Munster proceeded with an army into Connaught; and they carried off Ua Ceallaigh, i. e. Tadhg, son of Conchobhar, lord of Ui-Maine, and slew Ruaidhri Ua Flaithbheartaigh. A predatory excursion was made by the Cairbri-Ua-Ciardha into Ui-Briuin; they burned Daingean-Bona-Cuilinn<sup>y</sup>, and broke three large boats, and carried off many cows. A plundering force was led by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn into Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna; and on this occasion Maeleachlainn, son of Domhnall Sugach<sup>z</sup>, the son of Cochall Fliuch<sup>a</sup> Mac Seanain, and many others, were slain by the Ui-Briuin. Finn Ua Cearbhaill<sup>b</sup>, Tanist of Eile, was killed. An attack was made by the Ui-Briuin and a party of the Connaughtmen on the fleet of the Sil-Muireadhaigh, and of the Tuatha; and Donnchadh Ua Maelbhrenainn, chief of Clann-Conchobhair, was slain there, and Donn Ua Mannachain, lord of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna<sup>c</sup>.

<sup>r</sup> *Domhnall Sugach*: i. e. Donnell or Daniel the Jocund or Merry.

<sup>s</sup> *Cochall-Fliuch*: i. e. Wet-mantle.

<sup>t</sup> *Finn Ua Cearbhaill*: *anglicè* Finn O'Carroll. He was the son of Domhnall, son of Righbhardan, son of Cucoirne, son of Maenach, son of Cearbhall, the progenitor from whom the O'Car-

rolls of Ely O'Carroll took their hereditary surname.

<sup>u</sup> *Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna*.—A tribe seated on the west side of that expansion of the Shannon called Lough Bodarg, in the barony of Ballintober north, and county of Roscommon.—See Map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céo ceatpachat a pé. Corbmac Ua Cataparaicé, aipde-  
earpucc Laiſean, décc. Fochard Muirteimne do uile loiccað. Ar por  
Thallaib Áta chiat ría nAipéir Míde maigin i ttorcraatar dá céo im Raſ-  
nall mac Topcaill, .i. mór maor Áta chiat, 7 im lupraiſ, 7 rocharde oile dia  
maib. Ceallach Ua Ceallaiſ, tiſſina rſi mórſi; do marbað lá Plait-  
beartach Ua Catapariſ 7 la Thallaib. Creach la Tiſſinan Ua Ruairc dar  
Maſ nAoi co Loc Long, 7 co Dún lomſain. Ro mill 7 po loircc ceirí longa,  
7 po marb mac Uí Mhaoilſchlainn baí oca nanacal, 7 rocharde oile. Ro  
gonad ann ona Thollabrigde, mac Duibdara, taoipeac Mhuinſipe hÉolair  
ſup bó marb ar a haile oca tiſ iar narſain Chluana Coirpé do poime rin.  
Thollapáttraic mac mic Donnchaða, tiſſina Opraige, do marbað do  
Uib bpaonáin i puill ar lár Cille Cainoiſ. Creachpluaigeað lá Toirpdeal-  
bach Ua mórſain i Laiſuib. Ro aipceſt Uí Paile, 7 ruſrat braite iomda  
leó. Eccneach, mac Amlaib Uí Chaomáin, do marbað lá Donnchað  
Ua Cearbaill. Átað ſaoite móipe do tiachtain an trear lá do December,  
cor po lá píodár mór po Epinn. Ro tarccair rſſcca crann i nDoipe  
Cholaim Chille, po marb, 7 po mūdaið daoine iomda ipin cill. Ro marb  
beór daoine oile i cCill pleibe. Domnall Ua bpaoin, tiſſina breaſmaine,  
do écc. Ceallac Ua Ceallaiſ, tiſſina breaſ, do marbað lá Plaitbſſſtach  
Ua Catapariſ 7 lá Thallaib Áta chiat. Tholla na naom mac mic Conmeaða,  
do tuitim lá a uſbpaſair péin .i. lá Domnall, 7 Cúmeaða, a mac, do écc.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céo ceatpachat a reacht. An tēppcop Ua Meann-  
goran décc. Muirſbach Ua Flannaccáin, raccard toſaiðe, décc iar bſſſ-  
daimn díocra. Tholla ailbe mac mic Plóinn, Cuillén mac pēpleiſinn Im-  
leacha lubair, 7 Fiaéra Mac Muirēaiaſ, aipcindeac Luſmaíð pſí pé, do  
écc. Ropp Cſé 7 Oſſſſpob do loiccað. Caor tēimſ do tēacht an bliadainri

<sup>d</sup> *Mormaer*: i. e. Great Steward. He was probably the Danish mayor of Dublin.

<sup>e</sup> *Loch-Long*.—This was the name of a small lough in the parish of Taghmaconnell, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—Ord. Map, sheet 51.

<sup>f</sup> *Dun-Imghain*: i. e. Imghan's Fort, now Dunamon, on the River Suck, in the barony of Ballinac, and county of Roscommon.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under A. D. 1232.

<sup>g</sup> *Cluain-Coirpthe*.—Now Kilbarry, in the parish of Termonbarry, near the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under A. D. 916; and note <sup>d</sup>, under 1238.

<sup>h</sup> *Cill-Cainnigh*.—Now Kilkenny, in the county of Kilkenny.—See note under A. D. 1085.

<sup>i</sup> *Doire-Choluim-Chille*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1146. Ventosa et ingens tempestas die 3 Decembris exorta plurimas quercus alias-

The Age of Christ, 1146. Cormac Ua Cathasaigh, Archbishop of Leinster, died. Fochard-Muirtheimhne was all burned. A slaughter was made of the foreigners of Ath-cliaith by the people of East Meath, where two hundred persons were slain, together with Raghnaill Mac Torcaill, Mormaer<sup>d</sup> of Ath-cliaith, and Jufraigh, and many others of their chieftains. Ceallach Ua Ceallaigh, lord of the men of Breagha, was slain by Cathasach Ua Cathasaigh, and the foreigners. A predatory excursion was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc across Magh-nAei, to Loch-Long<sup>e</sup> and Dun-Imghain<sup>f</sup>; he destroyed and burned four ships, and slew the son of Ua Maeleachlainn, who was defending them, and many others. Gilla-brighde, son of Dubhdara, chief of Muintir-Eolais, was wounded; and he afterwards died at his house, having plundered Cluain-Coirpthe<sup>g</sup> some time before. Gillaphadraig, the grandson of Donnchadh, lord of Osraighe, was killed by the O'Braenains, by treachery, in the middle of Cill-Cainnigh<sup>h</sup>. A plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain into Leinster; they plundered Ui-Failghe, and carried off many prisoners. Eigneach, son of Amhlaeibh Ua Caemhain, was killed by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill. A great wind-storm occurred on the third day of December, which caused a great destruction of woods throughout Ireland; it prostrated sixty trees at Doire-Choluim-Chille<sup>i</sup>, and killed and smothered many persons in the church; it also killed other people at Cill-Sleibhe. Domhnall Ua Braein, lord of Breaghmhaine<sup>k</sup>, died. Ceallach Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha, was killed by Flaithbheartach Ua Cathasaigh and the foreigners of Ath-cliaith. Gilla-na-naemh, grandson of Cumeadha<sup>l</sup>, fell by his own brother, i. e. Domhnall; and Cumeadha, his son, died.

The Age of Christ, 1147. The Bishop Ua Meanrgoran died. Muireadhach Ua Flannagain, a distinguished priest, died after intense penance. Gilla-Ailbhe, grandson of Flann; Cuilen, son of the lector of Imleach-Ibhair; and Fiacha Mac Muireadhaigh, airchinneach of Lughmhadh for a time, died. Ros-Cre and Oentrobh were burned. A thunderbolt fell this year upon the cloic-

que arbores per Hiberniam, et in roboreto Dorensi sexaginta robora e radicibus evulsit, et in ipsa Ecclesia multos homines extinxit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 504.

<sup>k</sup> *Domhnall Ua Braein, lord of Breaghmhaine*: i. e. Donnell O'Brien, lord of Brawney.

<sup>l</sup> *Gilla-na-naemh, grandson of Cumeadha*.—He

was of the sept of the Ui-Caisin, or Mac Namaras of Thomond.

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen notice under this year the erection of *Cairleán Eapa Duibhe*, i. e. the Castle of the Black Cataract, now Asdee, in the county of Kerry, by Diarmaid Sugach O'Conor Kerry.

פור Chloictech Daimhliag Chianain, co po éparḡair a beannchobhar de. Duarcán Ua hEag̃ra do éiríim lá hUa nḡaōpa i meabail. Cpeach lá Comulaō mac Duinnléibí lá nḡ nUlaō i Fshinnmaige, 7 po aird shmor Cluaine Mailduib. Slóig̃s lá Muiréḡrach, mac Néill Uí Lochlainn, 7 lá Cenél nEōḡain, 7 lá Donnchaō Ua Cḡbail ḡo nAirdḡiallaib i nUlaib. batap Ulaib illongporc ara ḡcino ar hrú Uchdearg. Fág̃bairt Ulaib an longporc lá Cenél nEōḡain 7 lá hAirdḡiallaib. Lottap ina ndiaib co maḡtattar epáig̃ Dúin droma hi lUeib Chatail. Do beḡrat ulaib deabaid dóib and rin, lá péile pól 7 pḡair, 7 meabaid por ultaib dú in po marbair rochaib mór dḡb im Ardoin Ua Flaḡraoi, tḡḡhna Ueib Chatail. Inḡrit 7 loirceit na pluair iap rin Ueib Chatail uile, 7 do patrat ḡialla leó ó Ulaib. Taḡ Ua ḡriain do léigean ar a ḡeimeal ar impiḡe eppcop Epeann im comarba Phatḡraice. Maelmaeḡcc Ua Morḡair, im Muiréaḡach Ua nDubḡair, 7 im Doinall Ua Longarḡain, uair bá por a comairḡe po ḡabaō. Meap̃ mór po Epinn an ḡliaḡairi. ḡollamocoinḡi Ua Chatail, tḡḡhna Ua pḡiaḡrach Aḡne, do marbhaib do mac mic Doinaill Uí Choncōbair. Maibm Aḡa Luain por Doinaill mac Toirḡealḡair Uí Choncōbair, 7 por Uib Maine ria pḡḡairib Teatḡa, dú i ndorḡair mac mic Amalḡana Uí Phlaimn ḡo roḡaib oile.

Aoir Cpíorp̃, mḡle ceatḡrachat a hocht. Teampall Cnuic na rḡḡán do porbaib iap an eppcop O Caollaib 7 lá Donnchaō Ua cCearbail, 7 a cōirpeccā lá hUa Morḡair, comarba Phatḡraice, 7 neimeā .i. talaim ecclupḡa do ḡrouḡaō dó i Luḡmaō. Sḡnaō do tḡionól occ Inḡ Patḡraice lá Maelmaeḡḡ, comarba Phatḡraic, ba hé a líon coice eppcopu décc co noḡb cédaib paccapḡ do epail maḡla, 7 roibḡr por éach etir éuair, 7 eḡlair. 7 ona Maolmaeḡcc Ua Morḡair do ḡol don dapa pḡḡt do accallaim comarba

<sup>m</sup> *The cloictheach of Daimhliag-Chianain*: i. e. the Steeple or Round Tower of Duleek, in Meath.

<sup>n</sup> *Its beannchobhar*: i. e. the roof or conical cap of the tower.

<sup>o</sup> *Cluain-Maelduibh*: i. e. the Lawn or Meadow of Maelduibh, a man's name. This is probably the old name of Magheracloone, in the barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan.—See Shirley's *Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, pp. 154, 171.

<sup>p</sup> *Uchdearg*.—Now Aghderg, near Lough-

brickland, in the county of Down.

<sup>q</sup> *Dun-droma*: i. e. the Fort of the Long Hill, now Dundrum, a village on a bay of the same name, in the barony of Leath-Cathail, or Lecale, and county of Down, where the ruins of a strong castle of great antiquity occupy the site of the original *dun* or primitive fort.

<sup>r</sup> *Ua Flainn*: i. e. O'Flynn of Sil-Maelruain, a territory lying round Ballinlough, in the west of the county of Roscommon.

<sup>s</sup> *Cnoc-na-seangan*: i. e. Hill of the Ants or

theach of Daimhliag-Chianain<sup>m</sup>, and knocked off its beannchobhair<sup>n</sup>. Duarcán Ua hEaghra fell by Ua hEaghra, by treachery. A predatory incursion was made by Cuuladh Mac Duinnsleibhe, King of Uladh, into Fearnmhagh, and he plundered the greater part of Cluain-Maelduibh<sup>o</sup>. An army was led by Muir-cheartach Mac Neill Ua Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain, and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill and the Airghialla, into Ulidia. The Ulidians were encamped at the brink of Uchdearg<sup>p</sup>, to meet them; but they abandoned the camp to the Cinel-Eoghain and the Airghialla, who pursued them till they reached the shore of Dun-droma<sup>q</sup>, in Leath-Chathail. The Ulidians gave them battle there, on the day of the festival of Paul and Peter; but they were defeated, and a great number of them slain, together with Archu Ua Flathrai, lord of Leath-Chathail. After this the forces plundered and burned all Leath-Chathail, and carried off hostages from the Ulidians. Tadhg Ua Briain was released from his fetters, at the intercession of the bishops of Ireland, with the successor of Patrick, Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair, Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, and Domhnall Ua Longargain, for he was taken prisoner while under their protection. Great fruit throughout Ireland this year. Gillamochoinni Ua Cathail, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, was killed by the grandson of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair. The battle of Ath-luain was gained over Domhnall, the son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and the Ua-Maine, by the men of Teathbha, where the grandson of Amhalghaidh Ua Flainn<sup>r</sup> and others were slain.

The Age of Christ, 1148. The church of Cnoc-na-seangan<sup>s</sup> was finished by the Bishop O'Caellaidhe and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, and was consecrated by Ua Morgair, successor of Patrick; and a Neimheadh, i. e. ecclesiastical land, was assigned it in Lughmhadh. A synod was convened at Inis-Padraig<sup>t</sup>, by Maelmaedhog, successor of Patrick, at which were present fifteen bishops and two hundred priests, to establish rules and morals for all, both laity and clergy; and Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair, by advice of the synod, went a second time to

Pismires. This church stood on the hill of Knock, near the town of Louth, but scarcely a vestige of it now remains. This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1148. Ecclesia de Cnoc-na-Seangan in oppido Lugmagiensi per Hua Coelladium Episcopum, et Donatum Hua Keruail extructa,

consecratur per sanctum Malachiam Hua Morgair, Archiepiscopum ante Ardmachanum, qui et sanctuarium ibi” [*rectè*, Lugmagiæ.—*Act. SS.* p. 737] “constituit.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 305.

<sup>t</sup> *Inis-Padraig*.—Now Patrick's Island, near Skerries, in the county of Dublin.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under A. D. 793, p. 400, *suprà*.

Phéarar do Róim a comairle an trénaid. Malachiar .i. Maolmaeóicc Ua Morgair, airdeppcop catáoirce Paoraisc, airdechn iartair Eorpa, leagaité comairle pítear aoin éeano no riapaisgré Thaidil, 7 Thoil, apórai in eacna, 7 a ceiráid, locéann solurca no foillirigé tuata 7 eccalra tria forcéatal, 7 áaoim gnóma, aogaire cairiri na heccailri co coircéid, iar noirdnead do eppcop 7 pacar, 7 aor gacha graid aréna, iar cooirreagad teampall 7 nelgead momda, iar ndéanm gacha lúbra eccalraicda ríchnón Epeann, iar tíódnacal reód 7 bíd do trénaid 7 truaigab, iar ppoúgad ceall 7 mainirteach, ar ar leiriom no haénuadagíte i nEirinn, iar na pfailligad ó éein máir, gaé fglair no lécti i faill, 7 i néirli, iar brágbail gach riagla 7 gach roibéra in eaglaib Epeann aréna, irin dapa fét a leccaidéata iar mbeit ceitpe bliada décc ina ppiomaid, 7 iarr an ceat-paima bliadain caeccat a aoiri, no faid a ppiat do éum nime an dapa lá do Nouember, 7 ar ann éleabrait an eglair lit 7 pollamain naom Malachiar ar an trisr lá ar na claochlúo lair na ppuithib ó lá féle na marb ar an lá na diaid ar combad uraide a fioda 7 a onóir, 7 no hadnach, i mainirteir d beppar h cClairualir hí pPpancoibh, go nonóir, 7 co naipmtecin. Ua Duibín, eppcop Chille dapa, an teprcop Ua Naidónán, Ceallach Ua Domnacáin, uaral éno Cille beneom, 7 Maolciarám Mac Míngain uaral paccar péglea Suide Colum Chille hi cCínanour, iar mbuaid martra 7 aitrigé, do écc. Cluan Eapair, Lano leire, 7 Lúgmá, do loiccad.

<sup>a</sup> *Malachias*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows :

"A. D. 1148. S. Malachias Hua Morgair, Archiepiscopus olim Ardmachanus, Occidentalis Europæ Legatus Apostolicus, cujus arbitrio et monitis Hiberni et Nortmanni acquiescebant, vir nulli sapientiâ et religione secundus, lucerna lucens, et Clerum populumque sacris operibus et concionibus illuminans ; pastor fidelis Ecclesiæ Dei ; post Episcopos, Præbyteros, aliosque diuersorum graduum et ordinum clericos ordinatos ; post Ecclesias multas, sanctuaria, et monasteria consecrata ; post multos labores et diversa munera Ecclesiastica per uniuersam piè exercita ; post multas eleemosynas, et pias elar-

gitiones in usus pauperum et egenorum impensas ; post diversas Ecclesias et Monasteria partim erecta partim restaurata (in more enim habuit Ecclesias, diù ante neglectas et dirutas denuò reparare et re-ædificare) ; post multas Canonicas constitutiones, Ecclesiasticæ disciplinæ reformationem, et Cleri mores in melius commutandos, concernentes, piè sancitas, anno decimo quarto sui primatus, ætatis quinquagesimo quarto, secunda jam vice Legati Apostolici munere functus, spiritum cælo reddidit die secunda Novembris in Monasterio Clarevelensi in Francia ; ibidem cum magna solemnitate, et honore sepultus. Quia tamen commemoratio omnium fidelium defunctorum eo die

Rome, to confer with the successor of Peter. Malachias<sup>a</sup>, i. e. Maelnaedhog Ua Morgair, Archbishop of the Chair of Patrick, chief head of the west of Europe, legate of the successor of Peter, the only head whom the Irish and the foreigners obeyed, chief paragon of wisdom and piety, a brilliant lamp which illumined territories and churches by preaching and good works, faithful shepherd of the Church in general,—after having ordained bishops and priests, and persons of every degree ; after having consecrated many churches and cemeteries ; after having performed every ecclesiastical work throughout Ireland ; after having bestowed jewels and food upon the mighty and the needy ; after having founded churches and monasteries (for by him were repaired in Ireland every church which had been consigned to decay and neglect, and they had been neglected from time remote) ; after leaving every rule and every good moral in the churches of Ireland in general ; after having been the second time in the legateship ; after having been fourteen years in the primacy ; and after the fifty-fourth year of his age, resigned his spirit to heaven on the second day of November ; and the Church celebrates the feast and solemnity of St. Malachias on the third day, it having been changed by the seniors from the feast day of All Souls to the day after, in order that he might be the more easily revered and honoured ; and he was buried in the monastery of St. Bernard at Clavallis, in France, with honour and veneration. Ua Duibhin, Bishop of Cill-dara ; the Bishop Ua Naidheanan ; Ceallach Ua Domhnagain, noble head of Cill-Beneoin<sup>w</sup>, [died] ; and Maelchiarain Mac Mengain, noble priest of the church of Suidhe-Choluim-Chille at Ceanannus, died after victory of martyrdom and penance. Cluain-Iraird, Lann-Leire, and Lughmhadh, were burned. An army was led

celebratur, festum ejus, quo commodius et solemnus celebrari posset, translatus est in diem sequentem.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 305.

On this he writes the following remark :

“ Hæc quatuor Magistri in Annalibus, quibus quoad annum, diem et locum mortis et sepulture consentit Divus Bernardus in ejus vita cap. penultimo et ultimo : quoad reliqua verò per totam illam ; nisi quod nec ipse innuat ipsum anno 14 sui primatus decessisse (ut illi Annales tradunt) : cum solum tribus annis in

possessione pacifica rexerit Metropolim Ardmanachanum, nempe ab ann. 1133, usque ad 1136, quo resignavit illi muneri, illudque transtulit in humeros B. Gelasii ; sed illi solum videntur, uti solum poterant intelligere quod anno decimo quarto a suscepto munere Primatis, nisi et verius decimo quinto obierit cum anno 1134, illud suscepit, et anno 1148 decesserit.”

<sup>w</sup> *Cill-Beneoin* : i. e. the Church of St. Benean, or Benignus, now Kilbannan, near Tuam, in the county of Galway.—See note under A. D. 1114.



Sluaigfó la Muiréscrtach, mac Neill Uí Lochlainn, 7 lá Cenél nEoghain, 7 la Donnchað Ua Cshibail co nAigiallaib 1 nUitab, co tuccepat gialla Ulað im mac níg Ulað leó, 7 po fagaibíste cshpari tígshnað for Ulaib don cup rin. Ulað 7 Aigialla do iompóð for Mag Lachlainn 7 for Cenel nEoghain iar rin. Slóigfó ele dan, la Muiréscrtach Ua Laclainn 7 lá Cenel nEoghain tar Tuaim 1 nUitab, co po iondabpat Cuulað Ua Duinnplébe a hUitab, 7 co tarbpat Donnchað ina ionað, 7 co ndeachattar don cup rin 1 Macáipe Conaill, co po loipeceste an macáipe aét na cealla na má po anachte comarba Pháctraice. Slóigfó ona lá Tígshnán Ua Ruairc 7 lá Donnchað Ua cCearbail 1 nUitab, co Craib Telca, co po cpeachpat an tír 7 co fparceabíot Cúlað ina níghe doiríore. Aét éfna po díó cúirfó pó céuóir o Uitab buðóin. Comóal lá hUa Loclainn co maibib Cenél Eoghain, 7 lá hUa cCearbail co maibib Aigiall, 7 co maibib Ulað imo tígshinaðab in Apo Macha, co ndshírat oírfó po baéaill lora hi fpaíðnaip comarba Pattraice, 7 a íaméa, 7 po fagaibíot gialla acc Ua Lochlainn. bpaighe Ceneoil cConaill dan, lá hUa Lochlainn. Ua Gairmlíohairg .i. Domnall, tígshina Chenel Eoghain íe heavh díonnaíbað 1 cConnachtab la hUa Loclainn. Sírtios Ua bpaíáin, tígshina bpsghmaine, do íarbað lá a bpaírib íeírrin. Comóal etir Thoírrdealbáð Ua cConcóbair 7 Tígshinan Ua Ruairc ag Snám íaéaino 7 po loit an íaíteleíec Mac Concáipne Uí Phírgail Tígshnán Ua Ruairc ag dol cum na coinne. Móir cpeach lá Thoírrdealbáð Ua cConcóbair for íearaib Teatba, co íugírat íir Theatba íair occ Aéluaín, go po iompo íríú co íeug a náí.

Áoir Cíóíot, míle ced ceatíaca anaí. Gíolla na naom Ua Muiréscrtairg, uaral eírcop íeírcíot Eíreann íínoír ogh eccnaíde cpaíðíeach,

\* *Tuaim*.—Now Toome Bridge, between Lough Neagh and Lough Beg, on the boundary between the counties of Down and Antrim. This place is called Fearsat-Tuama in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick; and Colgan remarks in a note that it was called simply Tuaim in his own time: “Hodiè vulgò vocatur Tuaim, est vadium vel trajectus ubi Banna fluvius ex Lacu Echach.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 183, col. 2.

† *Craebh-Tealcha*.—See notes under A. D.

1003 and 1099.

‡ *A meeting*.—“A. D. 1148. Conventus publicus per Mauritium Hua Lochluinn cum proceribus Tironia, per Hua Kervail principem Orgiellia et alios Ulidia Principes servatur Ardmachæ: ubi fœdere pacis et concordia sub Baculo Jesu inito coram S. Gelasio et Clero Ardmachano omnes alii obedientiam Mauritio promiserunt, et obsides dederunt.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 306.



by Muirheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, by the Cinel-Eoghain and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, and the Airghialla, into Ulidia; and they carried off the hostages of the Ulidians, together with the son of the King of Ulidia, and left four lords over Ulidia on that occasion. The Ulidians and Airghialla turned against Mac Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain after this. Another army was led by Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain, across Tuaim<sup>x</sup>, into Ulidia; and he expelled Cuuladh Ua Duinnsleibhe from Ulidia, and placed Donnchadh in his place; and they proceeded on this occasion into Machaire-Chonaill, and burned the plain, except the churches only, which were protected by the successor of Patrick. An army was also led by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill into Ulidia, as far as Craebh-Tealcha<sup>y</sup>; and they plundered the country, and placed Cuuladh in his kingdom again; however, he was immediately expelled by the Ulidians themselves. A meeting<sup>z</sup> was held at Ard-Macha by Ua Lochlainn, with the chieftains of the Cinel-Eoghain; by O'Cearbhaill, with the chieftains of the Airghialla, and the chief men of Ulidia, with their lords, and made perfect peace under the Staff of Jesus, in the presence of the successor of Patrick and his clergy; and they left hostages with O'Lochlainn. The hostages of the Cinel-Conaill were also in the hands of Ua Lochlainn. Ua Goirmleadhaigh, i. e. Domhnall, who had been lord of Cinel-Eoghain for a time, was banished into Connaught by O'Lochlainn. Sitrick Ua Braenain<sup>a</sup>, lord of Breaghmhaine, was slain by his own brothers. A meeting between Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc at Snamh-Rathainn<sup>b</sup>; and the Aitheleireach, son of Cuchairne Ua Fearghail, wounded Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, as he was going to the meeting. A great prey was taken by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair from the men of Teathbha; and the men of Teathbha overtook him at Ath-Luain, but he turned upon and made a slaughter of them.

The Age of Christ, 1149. Gilla-na-naemh Ua Muirheartaigh<sup>c</sup>, noble bishop of the south of Ireland, a chaste, wise, and pious senior; Muirheartach

<sup>a</sup> *Sitrick Ua Braenain*.—This is evidently a mistake for Sitrick Ua Braein, for O'Braein, now O'Brien, was chief of Breaghmhaine, or Brawney, in Westmeath.

<sup>b</sup> *Snamh-Rathainn*.—This is probably one of

the ancient names of Drumsna, on the Shannon, on the confines of the counties of Roscommon and Leitrim.—See note on Snamh-in-redaigh, A. D. 1261.

<sup>c</sup> *Gilla-na-naemh Ua Muirheartaigh*: *anglicè*

Muirchéitach Ua Maolmoicheirge uasal eppcop Ua mórúin bpeirne rínoir uasal, 7 an tceppug Ua Gormgaile rínoir uasal cráibde, décc iar bpsodainn, 7 iar naitéirge díocra. Macraie Clérech aeífo cair airmíoneac do muinn-tir Apsa Maca, décc. Leat Doimlíag Chianáin dopeccam lá Gallab Áta eliat, 7 lá Diarmaic Mac Murchada co llaigib, 7 po marbrat Diarmaic mac Maígnara Uí Loclaínn, tanaipirí Oilig, po baí acc díogail na hoirgne, 7 tugad a éopp co hAps Macha, 7 po haónaífo ann. Doipe Cholaim Chille do lopeccad, 7 Inir Mic nDaipen co na teampal. Laoigrech Ua Morda, tígína Laoigirí 7 na cComann, décc iar naitéirge. Cúulad .i. mac Concobair do éocht ino Ulltoib doiríoirí, co po ionnarb Donnac a plaitiur Ulad iar nuactar, 7 tug Ua Matgáimna iaram 7 da mac Aoda mic Duinnléibe (Donnchad 7 Murchad) amur longpuirte fairríom, go paeimíó pía cComulad poppa, 7 po marbad Murchad lair. Slóigfo lá Cenél nEogain co Maí an cairn dionnarbad Choncobair co po tairmirec Ua Círbail impú, uair do pad a mac fein díob tar éinn Ulad. Slóigfo ele lá mac Néill hUí Lochlainn, co tuaircept Éreann uime .i. Cenel Conaill, Cenel Eogain, 7 Airgialla, 7 nUlltoib. Ro aircept Ulad iar nuactar uile oá cuan Snáma Aígneach co Driocí na peirirí. Do deachattar foipeann díb for inirib Loáa Cuan. Ro airgreac dan Inir Cumrepaib léglair, Ceall Aeðain, Magh bile, bínócop, 7 uile cealla an típe aréna cénmota Dún 7 Saball. Taimic iapettain hUa Duinnléibe 7 tairg hUí Laclaínn co tucc a mac fein 7 ngialla do, 7 an po éinnig do gíallab ar éna. Iompoib iapirí for ccula

Nehemiah O'Moriarty. He was Bishop of Cloyne.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 574.

<sup>d</sup> *Muircheartach Ua Maolmoicheirge*.—Now Murtough O'Mulmoghery, or Early. This is the first mention in these Annals of a Bishop of Uí-Briuin-Breifne, Tir-Briuin, Triburna, or Kilmore.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 226.

<sup>e</sup> *Macraith*.—"A. D. 1149. Macratheus, senior et venerabilis ex Clero Ardmachano, pié obiit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 306.

<sup>f</sup> *Inis-Mic-Dairen*.—This is probably the island called Inis-Mic-an-Duirn at A. D. 1543 (see

note <sup>c</sup>, under that year), and now Rutland Island, situated off the west coast of the barony and county of Donegal.

<sup>g</sup> *Laeighseach Ua Mordha*: *anglicé* Lewis O'More. He was the son of Aimirgin, son of Faelan, son of Aimirgin, son of Cinaeth, son of Ceinneidigh, son of Mordha, the progenitor from whom the O'Mores took their hereditary surname.

<sup>h</sup> *Magh-an-chairn*: i. e. the plain of the cairn, or monumental heap of stones. Not identified.

<sup>i</sup> *The harbour of Snamh-Aighneach*.—This was the ancient name of Carlingford Lough.—See note <sup>f</sup>, under the year 850, p. 484, *supra*.

Ua Maelmoicheirge<sup>d</sup>, noble Bishop of Ui-Briuin-Breifne, a noble senior; and the Bishop Ua Gormghaile, a noble pious senior; died after penance and intense penitence. Macraith<sup>e</sup>, a venerable, benevolent cleric of the people of Ard-Macha, died. The half of Daimhliag was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-eliath, and by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha and the Leinstermen; and they killed Diarmaid, son of Magnus Ua Lochlainn, Tanist of Oileach, who was taking revenge for the plunder, and his body was brought to Ard-Macha, and there interred. Doire-Choluim-Chille was burned, and Inis-Mic-Dairen<sup>f</sup> with its church. Laeighseach Ua Mordha<sup>g</sup>, lord of Laeighis and the Comanns, died after penance. Cuuladh, i. e. the son of Conchobhar, came into Ulidia again, and expelled Donnchadh from the chieftainship of the upper part of Ulidia; and Ua Mathghamhna and the two sons of Aedh Mac Duinnsleibhe (Donnchadh and Murchadh) made an attack upon his camp, but they were defeated by Cuuladh, and Murchadh was killed by him. An army was led by the Cinel-Eoghain to Magh-an-chairn<sup>h</sup>, to expel Conchobhar; but Ua Cearbhaill prevented them, for he delivered his own son up to them, for the sake of Ulidia. Another army was led by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, being joined by the people of the north of Ireland, namely, the Cinel-Conaill, the Cinel-Eoghain, and the Airghialla, into Ulidia; they plundered all the upper part of Ulidia, from the harbour of Snamh-Aighneach<sup>i</sup> to Droichet-na-Feirtsi<sup>k</sup>. A party of them went upon the islands of Loch Cuan<sup>l</sup>, and they plundered Inis-Cumscraidh<sup>m</sup>, Leathghlais<sup>n</sup>, Cill-Aedhain<sup>o</sup>, Magh-bile, Beannchor, and all the other churches of the country, except Dun [Leathghlais] and Sabhall<sup>p</sup>. Ua Duinnsleibhe afterwards came into the house of Ua Lochlainn, and delivered his own son up to him as a hostage, and whatever other hostages he demanded. After this they

<sup>k</sup> *Droichet-na-Feirtsi*: i. e. the Bridge of the Ford. This bridge was near Newcastle, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under A. D. 1433. This bridge was built by Fiacha, son of Aedh Roin, King of Ulidia.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., pp. 253, 359.

<sup>l</sup> *Loch Cuan*.—Now Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.

<sup>m</sup> *Inis-Cumscraidh*.—Now Inch, or Iniscourcey,

near Downpatrick.—See A. D. 1001, 1061.

<sup>n</sup> *Leathghlais*.—This should be omitted here, because Leathghlais is another name for Dun, or Downpatrick.

<sup>o</sup> *Cill-Aedhain*: i. e. Aedhan's Cell. Saint Aedhan's festival was kept here on the 1st of April. The present name and situation of this church are unknown to the Editor.

<sup>p</sup> *Dun and Sabhall*: i. e. Dun-Da-leathghlas, or Downpatrick and Saul.

dia ttiḡhīb co mboraimē díríme, 7 co mbraitte iomḡa. Cpeach lá Donn-  
chaḡ Ua ḡCearbail 7 lá Coinulaḡ Ua nDúinnrléibe i mḡrlḡaib, co tteugrat  
ḡabála iomḡa. Tangatar iarrin fip ḡrlḡ ina iarrmḡipeacht 7 po aipceḡte  
lḡe Tḡmamn Peicín, 7 ruḡrat ní do époḡ na manach. Ríḡéḡur lá mac  
Néill Uí Lochlainn co mapeḡluaḡ Chenél Eocáin co Luḡmaḡ, co tḡáime  
Tíḡḡnán Ua Ruairc ina éeach, 7 po fág bḡaḡḡe aige. Lḡttar aḡḡḡe  
Ua Laclainn 7 Ua Cearbail co hAḡ Chlaḡ. Táime Diarmaḡ Mac Mur-  
chaḡa, pí Laiḡḡh ina ésch, 7 do poime Ua Lachlainn óḡḡḡe eḡḡ ḡhallaiḡ 7  
ḡhaoḡelaiḡ. Sluaiḡḡ lá Toirḡḡealbaḡ Ua mḡriain, 7 la fḡaiḡ Mumán i  
cConnaḡḡaibh, co mḡachattar Maḡ Ua mḡrúin. Ruḡrat bḡaimē mḡr,  
7 po mḡḡrat Dún nḡaillme, 7 po báidḡ Ua Lochlainn, tḡḡḡna Copcomḡ-  
ḡuaḡ ipin nḡaillmh. Ceallachán mac mic Cáḡḡaigh, do écc.

Aoir Cḡḡḡ, mile céḡ caecca. Muḡpeaḡhach Ua Dubḡaich, aipḡear-  
pucc Connaḡḡ, aipḡḡḡḡḡḡ Eḡeann uile, i negna, i nóighe, i ttiḡḡnacal ḡéḡḡ  
7 bíḡ, décc i cCunḡa, an ḡeḡeḡ décc do mí Maí i fḡéil naem ḡḡenainn iarr  
an ccoiceaḡ bliḡḡain ḡeacht mḡḡat a aepi. Maḡliḡa Ua ḡḡanain, aip-  
chinneach Doiri Choluim Chille, cḡḡ ḡonara 7 ḡḡaḡḡain tuiḡḡeḡḡ Eḡeann,  
décc. Ua ḡollaḡain, comḡḡba ḡḡḡéin Cluana hEḡaiḡḡ, décc i cCḡḡanḡur.  
Caillēach Cille ḡleḡe ḡḡḡḡḡ cḡaíbḡeḡ tḡḡaḡḡe, décc iap nḡḡḡ aḡḡḡḡe iap  
ḡcḡan aoir. An lḡḡ tuiḡḡḡḡḡḡ do Tḡḡḡ mḡr Aḡḡa Macha do loḡcaḡ  
aḡḡe ḡéile Cḡanáin. Ceanaḡḡar, Sopḡ, 7 Ceall mḡr Ua Niallám cona  
ḡḡḡaḡ do loḡcaḡ. Comḡḡba ḡhaḡḡaḡ, 7 Saḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ cḡuaiḡḡ  
i tḡḡḡ nḡḡḡain, co tteuccrat a láin ḡéḡḡ do buaiḡ .i. bó ḡacha tḡḡe biataḡḡ  
7 Saḡḡḡḡ, each ḡacha tḡḡḡḡ, 7 ḡiche bó ón ḡíḡḡ ḡéin. Cuaiḡḡ Cenél

<sup>a</sup> *Magh Ua-mBriuin*: i. e. the Plain of the  
Ui-Briuin. This is a plain in the country of  
the Ui-Briuin-Seola, or the barony of Clare, in  
the county of Galway.

<sup>b</sup> *Dun-Gaillmh*: i. e. the Fort of Galway.  
This was a stone castle.

<sup>c</sup> *Corca-Modhruadh*. — O'Lochlainn, now  
O'Loughlin, was chief of all the diocese of Kil-  
fenora at this period.

<sup>d</sup> *Gaillmh*: i. e. the River Galliv, or Galway,  
which flows from Lough Corrib into the Bay of

Galway. The town of Galway derived its name  
from it.

<sup>e</sup> *Maelisa Ua Branain*.—"A. D. 1150. Moelisa  
O'Branain Archidnechus (Archidiaconus) Do-  
rensis, vir nulli in septemtrionali Hibernia hos-  
pitalitate et prosperitate secundus, obiit."—  
*Trias Thaum.*, p. 504.

<sup>f</sup> *Trian-mor*: i. e. the Great Third or Ternal  
Division of Armagh.

"A. D. 1150. Civitas Ardmachana in festo  
S. Kienani (qui in 24 Novembris incidit) mag-

returned back to their houses, with a countless cattle spoil, and with many prisoners. A predatory incursion was made by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill and Cuuladh Ua Duinnsleibhe into Breagha, and they carried off many spoils. The men of Breagha afterwards came in pursuit of them, and they plundered the half of Tearmann-Feichin, and carried off some of the cattle of the monks. A royal journey was made by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, with the cavalry of Cinel-Eoghain, to Lughmhadh, where Tighearnan Ua Ruairc came into his house, and left him hostages. From thence Ua Lochlainn and Ua Cearbhaill proceeded to Ath-cliath. Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, came into his house, and Ua Lochlainn made a complete peace between the foreigners and the Irish. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain and the men of Munster into Connaught, until they arrived at Magh Ua mBriuin<sup>a</sup>; they carried off a great spoil of cattle, and demolished Dun-Gaillmhe<sup>r</sup>; and Ua Lochlainn, lord of Corca-Modhrudh<sup>a</sup>, was drowned in the Gaillimh<sup>t</sup>. Ceallachan, grandson of Carthach, died.

The Age of Christ, 1150. Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, Archbishop of Connaught, chief senior of all Ireland in wisdom, in chastity, in the bestowal of jewels and food, died at Conga, on the sixteenth of the month of May, on the festival of Saint Brenainn, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Maelisa Ua Brannain<sup>u</sup>, airchinneach of Doire-Choluim-Chille, head of the happiness and prosperity of the north of Ireland, died. Ua Follamhain, successor of Finnen of Cluain-Iraird, died at Ceanannus. Cailleach of Cill-Sleibhe, a pious good senior, died, after good penance, at an advanced age. The northern half of the Trianmor<sup>w</sup> of Ard-Macha was burned on the night of the festival of Cianan. Ceanannus, Sord, and Cill-mor-Ua-Niallain, with its oratory, were burned. The successor of Patrick<sup>x</sup> and the clergy of Patrick made a visitation of Tir-Eoghain, and they obtained their full tribute of cows, i. e. a cow from every house of a biatach and freeman, a horse from every chieftain, and twenty cows from the

num passa incendium quo portio ejus tertia, quæ *Trien-mor* vulgo appellatur, ex media et septentrionali parte flammis absumpta est.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 306.

<sup>x</sup> *The successor of Patrick.*—“Eodem anno” [1150] “S. Gelasius cum senioribus Cleri Ard-machani suam diœcesim” [Tir-Eoghain], “tum

ut pro more de Ecclesiarum negotiis disponderet, tum ut pro memorata jacturâ reparanda, piorum subsidia corrogaret: peractaque visitatione singuli nobilium” [equum unum] “et Burgomagistrorum bovem unum contribuere, et Princeps terræ boves viginti adjecit.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 306.

Eógain do déanam lá comarba Colaim Chille lá Plaitébeartach Ua brolcáin  
 7 do bñit each gacha coirigh, 7 bó gacha veiri biatach, 7 bó gacha trípí  
 raeréach, 7 bó gacha cftair díomáoin, fiche bó imorro ón rígh fein, fáil  
 óir 1 rabattar cúicc uinge, a each, 7 a eappaó ó Mhuircfírtach mac Néill  
 hUí Lochlainn, ó rígh Eireann innirín. Mac mic Domnaill hUí Concóbaire do  
 mairbaó lá Ruaidrí, mac Domnaill Uí Concóbaire. Murchaó, mac Giolla  
 na naem Uí Phlíghail, tuir ordáin, 7 aircfchar Airéir Connacht, décc 1 nliur  
 Cloéranó. Concóbaire Mac Raígnail, tighfina Muinice hEolair, do mairbaó  
 la hAod, mac Tighfínán Uí Ruairc. Muirpeadach Ua Flannagáin, cáiréac  
 Cloinne Caéail, dég ina ailiéire 1 cCunga. Diarmaid Mac brianáin, tighfina  
 Corcaíllann, do dalaó lá Toirpredealbá Ua cConcóbaire. An giollaclaon  
 Ua Ciardá, tighfina Coirppí, do mairbaó do Uib Paoláin. Ríog éurur Muir-  
 éfirtaig mic Néill Uí Lachlainn co mairtib tuairceir Eireann co hliur  
 Mochta a comóáil Uí Chearbail 7 Uí Ruairc. Tugta géill Connaéte dó  
 ó Toirpredealbá co nuige rin gan pluairgíó tria bñnaétein Pataraice, 7  
 comarba Pataraice co na íamhá. Ro pann Míde don éur rin hí trípí  
 eitir Ua cConcóbaire, Ua Ruairc, 7 Ua Cearbail, 7 po díócúirfete Mur-  
 chaó Ua Maoileachlainn a Míde tria fceaoine comarba Phataraice 7 a  
 íamtha. Ua Ceallai, tighfina Ua Fiacáirach Arda írreá, do mairbaó lá  
 hUib cComaltáin 1 nliur Locha Laegaire. Ua Canannain co na plócc do  
 dol 1 ífírib Lúirg, co tteugrat bú íomóa leó. Beirte íir Lúirg íorpa, 7  
 íágaibéir íocáide do muinntir Uí Chanannáin co na díar mac im ééairí  
 Ua Maelgaire, 7 im Giollamartain Uí Canann im Ua íFogartai, 7  
 íocáide oile dia nuairib. Slóigíó lá Toirpredealbach Ua móríain co Loch  
 Ua nGoban 1 Machaire Gailíng, go po airce Sláine. Rug Ua Cearbail, 7

\* *The visitation of Cinel-Eoghain*.—"A. D. 1150. B. Flathbertachus O'Brolchain, Abbas Dorensis, circuit regiones de Kinel-Eogain: et a Murchertacho Hua Lochluinn Rege Hiberniæ viginti boves, cum ipsius Regis equo et aureo annulo unciarum quinque accepit; item a singulis proceribus equum unum et communi reliquorum contributione juxta taxatum personarum numerum, a singulis binis Burgimagistris unum bovem, a singulis tribus liberis personis unum bovem, a reliquis quatuor ex plebe similiter

unum."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 504.

On this Colgan remarks: "Hæc contributio videtur facta ad reparandum Monasterium Dorensis anno 1149, incendio vastatum, ut ex sequentibus constabit."

\* *Mac Raghnaill*.—Now Mac Rannall, but more usually anglicised Reynolds. This family were seated in the southern or level portion of the county of Leitrim.

\* *Inis-Mochta*.—See the years 922, 939, 997, 1026, 1138.

king himself. The visitation of Cinel-Eoghain<sup>r</sup> was made by the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaithbheartach Ua Brolchain; and he obtained a horse from every chieftain, a cow from every two biatachs, a cow from every three freeholders, and a cow from every four villains, and twenty cows from the king himself; a gold ring of five ounces, his horse, and his battle-dress, from Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, King of Ireland. The grandson of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair was killed by Ruaidhri, son of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair. Murchadh, son of Gilla-na-naemh Ua Fearghal, pillar of the glory and splendour of the east of Connaught, died on [the island of] Inis-Clothrann. Conchobhar Mac Raghnaill<sup>r</sup>, lord of Muintir-Eolais, was killed by Aedh, son of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. Muireadhach Ua Flannagain, chief of Clann-Cathail, died on his pilgrimage at Conga. Diarmaid Mac Branain, lord of Corcachlann, was blinded by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Gillacraen Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbri, was slain by the Ui-Faelain. A royal journey by Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, with the chieftains of the north of Ireland, to Inis-Mochta<sup>a</sup>, to meet Ua Cearbhaill and Ua Ruairc. The hostages of Connaught were brought him to that place, without a hosting, through the blessing of Patrick, the successor of Patrick, and his clergy. He divided Meath on this occasion into three parts between Ua Conchobhair, Ua Ruairc, and Ua Cearbhaill; and they banished Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn from Meath, through the curse of the successor of Patrick and his clergy. Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was killed by the Ui-Comhaltain, on the island of Loch-Laeghaire<sup>b</sup>. Ua Canannain, with his army, proceeded into Feara-Luirc, and carried off many cows. The Feara-Luirc overtook them, and many of the people of Ua Canannain, with his two sons, four of the Ui-Maelgaeithe<sup>c</sup>, Gillamartan Ua Canann<sup>d</sup>, Ua Fogartaigh, and many others of their nobles. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain to Loch Ua nGobhann<sup>e</sup>, in Machaire-Gaileang<sup>f</sup>, and he

<sup>b</sup> *Loch-Laeghaire*. — This lake was in the country of the Sliocht-Airt O'Neill, in the county of Tyrone, to the south of Lifford, but the name is obsolete, and the lake has probably been drained.

<sup>c</sup> *Ui-Maelgaeithe*: i. e. the family of the O'Mulgeehys or Wynnes.

<sup>d</sup> *Ua Canann*. — Now *anglicè* Cannon. This

family is to be distinguished from the O'Canannains, chiefs of Tirconnell. The former name is still common in the county of Donegal, the latter is obsolete.

<sup>e</sup> *Loch Ua nGobhann*: i. e. Lake of the O'Gowans. Not identified.

<sup>f</sup> *Machaire-Gaileang*. — A plain in the territory of Gaileanga (now Moregallion), in Meath.

Ua Ruairc forra, co ro marbhat orcam dia muinntir, im mac l Irfháin. Slóigfó lá Toirpdealbác Ua Concóbair i Mumain dar eirí fear Mumán, 7 ro aircc Maéaire na Mumán, 7 tug bú iomdha, ar a aoí ro págaib orcam dia muinntir im Ua Roduib. Slóigfó lá Toirpdealbác Ua mBriain co hAé chlaé, co ttangattar Foill ina éeac, 7 arrióe co Commormana, 7 Abha, 7 ro loircc Domnach mór Mic Laithbe. Slóigfó lá Muiréistach, mac Néill Uí Lochlainn co cCenél nEógain, 7 co nUlltoib, i pporiém Uí Cearbaill 7 Uí Ruairc co Dun Lochad i Laeghaire, go nbsinratte Foill ríe mbliadna etir Uíth Cuinn, 7 Uí Moíga. Congal Ua Briain, bñgmaine, do marbad lá Muinntir Cheitfhnaig i nTarba na Gamnaige hí cCluain mic Nóir.

Aoir Críort, mile céd caocca a haén. Ua Maolfoghmair, eppcop Ua nAmalghada, 7 Ua pFiacrach Muaidhe, Erolb, eppucc Luimnig, 7 Briain Cléireac, mac Taidg Uí Maolpuanaid, décc. Cairidionál comarba Phéar .i. Iohanne Pappion, do éioctain i nEirinn do epail riagla 7 roibér, 7 do éstugaó cáic ina cciontaib. Ro baí dha reactmain i etig comarba Phattraice i nArd Maá co pparccuib bñnaéctain. Cuairt Connaé an dara feacé lá comarba Pattraice, lá Siollamacliaig, mac mic Ruaidrí, co ttug a óighreir. Do pad dha, Ua Concóbair fail ríeé uinge dór don éur rin do comarba Pháttaraice. Cuairt Síol Caéaraig lá Flaithéartach Ua bñol-

\* *Ua Iffearnain*.—Now Heffernan, without the prefix Ua or O'. This family was seated in the territory of Uaithne-Cliach, now the barony of Owney, in the north-east of the county of Limerick.

<sup>b</sup> *Ua Rodhuibh*.—This name was afterwards changed to Mac Oireachtaigh, now Geraghty.

<sup>c</sup> *Commarmana*.—This was probably the ancient name of the Commar or Confluence of the Blackwater and the Boyne. It was also called Dubhchommar, i. e. the Black Confluence.

<sup>d</sup> *Abha*.—A place on the Boyne, near Slane, in Meath.

<sup>e</sup> *Domhnach-mor Mic Laithbhe*.—In O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, at 27th of May, this church is placed in Mughdhorna, from which it appears highly probable that it is the present Donaghmore, near Slane, in the county of Meath. This

may help the topographer to fix the situation of Mughdhorna-Breagh, mentioned in these Annals, at A. D. 807, 836, 867, 880.

<sup>m</sup> *Dun-Lochad in Laeghaire*.—This was the name of a fort near Tara, in the county of Meath.

<sup>n</sup> *Gardha-na-gamhnaighe*: i. e. the Garden of the Stripper or Milch Cow. This, which was the name of a field at Clonmacnoise, is now obsolete.

<sup>o</sup> *Ua Maelfoghmhair*.—Now anglicised Milford.

<sup>p</sup> *Bishop of Uí-Amhalghadha and Uí-Fiachrach Muaidhe*: i. e. Bishop of Tirawley and Tireragh, on the Moy, i. e. Bishop of Killala.

<sup>q</sup> *Erolbh*.—He is called Harold by Ware, who says that he was an Ostman.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 505.

<sup>r</sup> *Johannes Papiro*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:



plundered Slaine. Ua Cearbhaill and Ua Ruairc overtook them, and slew some of their people, among whom was the son of Ua Ifearnain<sup>g</sup>. In the absence of the men of Munster, Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair marched with an army into Munster, and plundered the plain of Munster, and carried off many cows; but he lost some of his people, and among the rest Ua Rodhuibh<sup>h</sup>. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain to Ath-cliath, and the foreigners came into his house, [and submitted to him]; and from thence to Commarmana<sup>l</sup>, and to Abha<sup>k</sup>, and burned Domhnach-mor Mic Laithbhe<sup>l</sup>. An army was led by Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, with the Cinel-Eoghain and the Uli-dians, to relieve Ua Cearbhaill and Ua Ruairc, to Dun-Lochad<sup>m</sup>, in Laeghaire; and the foreigners made a year's peace between Leath-Chuinn and Leath-Mhogha. Conghal Ua Braein, lord of Breagmhaine, was killed by Muintir-Ceithearnaigh at Gardha na gamhnaighe<sup>n</sup>, at Cluain-mic-Nois.

The Age of Christ, 1151. Ua Maelfoghmhair<sup>o</sup>, Bishop of Ui-Amhalghadha and Ui-Fiachrach-Muaidhe<sup>p</sup>; Erolbh<sup>q</sup>, Bishop of Luimneach; and Brian Cleireach, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh, died. A cardinal of the successor of Peter, i. e. Johannes Papiron<sup>r</sup>, arrived in Ireland, to establish rules and good morals, and to set all to rights from their faults. He remained a week in the house of the successor of Patrick at Ard-Macha, and imparted his blessing. The visitation of Connaught was performed, the second time, by the successor of Patrick, Gillamacliag, the grandson of Ruaidhri; and he obtained his full tribute. On this occasion Ua Conchobhair gave the successor of Patrick a ring of gold, of twenty ounces. This visitation of Sil-Cathasaigh<sup>s</sup> was made by

“A. D. 1151. *Joannes Paparo Cardinalis, et Apostolicæ sedis Legatus designatus, venit in Hiberniam pro negotiis Ecclesiæ disponendis, et regulis morum præscribendis, eumque honorificè septem diebus secum B. Gelasius detinuit.*”

On which he remarks: “Ita quatuor Magistri in Annalibus. Causa tamen præcipua ejus adventus fuit ut Quatuor Pallia Quatuor Archiepiscopis, nempè, Ardmachano, Casselensi, Dubliniensi, et Tuamensi conferret, quæ et anno sequenti in Synodo Kenannasensi contulit. Ejus adventum quidem in sequentem referunt, sed rectius (ut observant citati) referendum in

hunc annum existimo juxta mox dicenda.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 306.

The notice of this cardinal's arrival in Ireland is given, in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

“A. D. 1151. John Papirion Cardinall came to this kingdome from the Pope to procure the inhabitants of the land to an amendment of their lives.”

\* *Sil-Cathasaigh*.—A sept in the present county of Antrim, adjoining the Ui-Tuirtre. They descended from Feidhlim, grandson of Fiachra Tort.

éann, comarba Cholaim Chille, do bfuic each ó gach taoipech i caora o gac ndetaic a eac, 7 a eappaic, 7 fail óir iprabattar dá uinge ón tighfina .i. ó Choin Ulaic Ua Laimn. Dshbporgaill, inghn Domnaill, mic meic Lochlainn, m Eireann, bhn Toirpdealbais Uí Concóbaire, rígh Connaict, mátaire Aoda, Chatail, 7 Domnaill, décc ma haithe in Ardmaca. Drian Ua Concóbaire Ciarrnaige do marbaic lá Ciarrnaigib féirrin. Concóbaire Ciabach Ua hEagha, tanaire Luigne, do écc. Ippaic fo deara a dol bair fpi haðart ar a bit fo éanaib Chianáin mic an traic, ar ní deachaid naic tighfina do tighfinaib Luigne roime écc fpihaðart, tpe bpeitir Chianáin. Mac Maolreacnaill Uí Dhric do marbaic la mac Driir na ccinneócc i bpic, 7 a marbaic ríde fí cédóir la macaibh Domnachaic mic meic Capthaig. An Driolla Dote Ua Capríain tighfina Ua Maccaille, do marbaic hi Cúil Collainge ó Uib Mictíre. Taog, mac Diarmada Uí Dhríain diompúic fop Toirpdealbais Ua mDriain, fop rígh Mumain, 7 a aicirígh óó, 7 Taog do éacht i tóig Thoirpdealbais Uí Choncóbaire. Slóighic lá Toirpdealbais Ua Concóbaire, la rígh Connaict, hi Mumain, go po gab neit Mumain uile cshmoic iarmuina i mboi Toirpdealbais, 7 neit Dshmumain do gabail do mac Corbmaic mic meic Capthaig tpe compurtaic Connaict. Slóighic oile beor lá Toirpdealbais Ua Concóbaire i Mumain, 7 do decaic Diarmada Mac Murchaia, rí Laighn do Laighn na cōinne. Ro moirpíe Mumain peampa co pangattar Mōin mōir. Lóttar

<sup>1</sup> *Ua Laimn*.—Otherwise written Ua Floinn, now anglicised O'Lyn, and not unfrequently Lyn, and Lindsay, without the prefix Ua or O'. This passage is translated by Colgan as follows :

"A. D. 1151. B. Flathbertus O'Brolchain Abbas Dorensis circuit regionem de Siol-Cathasaich et a terræ Domino Cuuladio O'Flanni accepit cum annulo aureo duarum unciarum, a singulis nobilibus unum equum, et a quolibet Patre familias unam ovem."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 504.

<sup>2</sup> *Dearbhforgaill*.—"A. D. 1151. Dervorgalla, filia Domnaldi, ex uxor Theodorici, Hiberniæ successivè Regum in sua peregrinatione obiit Ardmacæ, ibique honorificè sepulta est."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 306.

This Dearbhforgaill was King Turlough O'Co-

nor's second wife. His first wife was Tailtin, the daughter of Murchadh O'Maeleachlainn, who died in the year 1128. She was the mother of his first son and heir, Maelisa, who became Abbot of Roscommon, and also of Aedh Dall, and Tadhg Aluinn. He married a third wife, Dubhchobhlach, daughter of O'Mulroney of Moylurg.

<sup>3</sup> *Aedh*.—Called Aedh Dall in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4.

<sup>4</sup> *Cathal*: i. e. Cathal Croibhdhearg, King of Connaught, who died A. D. 1224.—See note <sup>2</sup>, under that year. This passage affords evidence that Cathal Croibhdhearg was the legitimate son of King Turlough.

<sup>5</sup> *Domhnall*.—In the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4, he is called Domhnall Mor, Tanist of Breifne, and the last to whom the *Taradh Ce-*

Flaithbheartach Ua Brolcain, successor of Colum-Cille; and he obtained a horse from every chieftain, a sheep from every hearth, and his horse, battle-dress, and a ring of gold, in which were two ounces, from their lord, i. e. from Cuuladh Ua Lainn<sup>t</sup>. Dearbhforgaill<sup>u</sup>, daughter of Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, King of Ireland, the wife of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, and the mother of Aedh<sup>w</sup>, Cathal<sup>x</sup>, and Domhnall<sup>y</sup>, died on her pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Brian Ua Conchobhair Ciarraighe was killed by the Ciarraighi themselves. Conchobhar Ciabhach [the long-haired] Ua hEaghra, Tanist of Luighne, died [on his bed]. The reason that he died on his bed was, because he was under the laws of Ciaran Mac-an-tSaeir<sup>z</sup>, for no lord, of the lords of Luighne who preceded him, died on his bed, in consequence of a curse of St. Ciaran. The son of Maelseachnaill Ua Bric was killed by the son of Gearrna-gcuinneog<sup>a</sup> Ua Bric, who was killed immediately after by the sons of Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach. Gillagott Ua Carrain, lord of Ui-Maccaille<sup>b</sup>, was killed at Cuil-Colluinge<sup>c</sup>, by the Ui-Mictire<sup>d</sup>. Tadhg, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain, turned against Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, and deposed him; and Tadhg came into the house of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, into Munster; and he subdued all Munster<sup>e</sup>, except West Munster, in which Toirdhealbhach [Ua Briain] was; and the sovereignty of Desmond was assumed by the son of Cormac, grandson of Carthach. An army was also led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Munster; and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, with the Leinstermen, went to join him. They plundered Munster before

*tach*, i. e. *the first fruit*, had been paid. His other sons are set down in the following order in the Book of Lecan, without naming their mothers, viz.: Ruaidhri, King of Ireland, Brian Luighneach, Brian Breifneach, Magnus, Lochlainn, Muirheartach, Muimhneach, Donnchadh, Maelseachlainn, Tadhg Fidhnacha, Cathal Migaran, two Conchobhars, Diarmaid, Domhnall, Muirgheas, Tadhg Dairen, Murchadh Finn.

<sup>t</sup> *Ciaran Mac-an-tSaeir*: i. e. St. Kieran, patron saint of Clonmacnoise.

<sup>a</sup> *Gearrna-gCuinneog*: i. e. the Short Man of the Churns.

<sup>b</sup> *Ui-Maccaille*.—Now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.—See A. D. 901, 1135.

<sup>c</sup> *Cuil-Colluinge*.—A church in the territory of Ui-Liathain, founded by St. Abban in the sixth century, and where a St. Dulbhach was venerated on the 23rd of October.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 615.

<sup>d</sup> *Ui-Mictire*: i. e. the family of the O'Mac Tyres, now Wolfes.

<sup>e</sup> *Subdued all Munster*.—"A. D. 1151. King Terlagh O'Connor, with his forces of Connought, tooke hostages of all Munster, except West Munster, which he left to Terlagh O'Bryen.

Dal cCair 7 Iarmuina, 7 Síol mBriain im Toirpdealbác Ua mBriain, pí Mumán for cpeic i nOsrmuinam occ roaó dóib a nOsr dor pala i cclm Con-naét, Laignin, 7 fBr Mhíde. Fhétar cat storra, 7 rraoinetir for fearaib Mumán, 7 po láó a náir. Seét míle tra ipfó torcáir dfráib Mumán irin cat rin Móna móipe im Muiréirtach mac Concóbar Uí bhríain, tighrína Tuadmúman, 7 riođamna Mumán, 7 im Luđaó, mac Domnaill I bhríain, im Aneilir hUa nĐraba, im tighrína Ua cCairin, im Flaitéirac Ua nDeaóad, im niacaibh tighrínaó 7 toirac, 7 deađaoine arcfna. Aroneart Mumán do gabáil do Thoirpdealbác Ua Concóbar don cup rin, occur Toirpdealbác Ua bhríain dionnarbaó. Slíocht leabair leacain. Tíad na maite torcraetar iruioe, Muiréirac, mac Concóbar Uí bhríain, tighrína Tuadmúman an dapa fear ar fearr baí do Dhál cCair, Luđaó mac Domnaill Uí bhríain, dá Ua Cinnéidig, oetar do Uib Deaóad im Flaitéirac Ua nDeaóad, naonmar do Uib Sincáin, cóigir do Uib Cuinn, 7 cóigir do Uib Đraba im aineilir Ua nĐraba, 7 ceťpar ar fíct do Uib Ogain, 7 cťpar do Uib Aichir, 7 mac mic Eachach Uí Loingrig, ceťpar do Uib Néill buioe, 7 cúigir do Uib Ecťirín, co rochaib do daghdaoinib cén mo éat, cona terna acť aon cat eřbaóac do na tríb catáib tangactar an dú rin. Torcraetar i bpríođuin an catá rin Taóđ mac an Liaťanaiđ Uí Concóbar, Muiréirac Ua Catáláin, taoirec Cloinne Fogařtaig, 7 Aeó mac Maolruanaib Uí Pol-lamain, taoireac Cloinne hUaťtach, 7 ceťpar do Luigrib co rochaib oile. Aroneart Mumán do gabáil do Thoirpdealbác Ua Concóbar don cup rin 7 Toirpdealbác Ua bhríain dionnarbaó. Slóigfó lá mac Néill Uí Loclainn co

Munster in old time was divided into five Munsters, viz., Ormond, Thomond, Desmond, Middle Munster, and West Munster."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>a</sup> *Moin-mor*: i. e. the Large Bog. There are many places of this name in Munster, 'but the place where this terrible battle was fought would seem to be Moanmore, in the parish of Emly, barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary.—*Ord. Map.*, sheet 65.

"A. D. 1151. King Terlagh O'Connor this year gave the battle of Moynemore against the Munstermen. He was accompanied by Dermott Mac Murrough and the forces of Ireland, where Murtagh mac Connor O'Bryen, and an infinite

number of the families of Munster, were slain, and all Munster brought in subjection to King Terlagh."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>b</sup> *The Uí-Ceinneidigh*: i. e. the O'Kennedys of Glenomra and Ormond.

<sup>c</sup> *The Uí-Deadhaidh*: i. e. the O'Deas, or O'Days, of Kinel-Fearmaic, in the present barony of Inchiquin, in the county of Clare.

<sup>d</sup> *The Uí-Seanchain*: i. e. the O'Shanaghans, or O'Shannons, of Uí-mBloid, in Thomond.

<sup>e</sup> *The Uí-Cuinn*: i. e. the O'Quins of Muintir-Iffernain around Corofin.

<sup>f</sup> *The Uí-Grada*: i. e. the O'Gradys.

<sup>g</sup> *The Uí-Ogain*: i. e. the O'Hogans, now

them, until they reached Moin-mor<sup>f</sup>. The Dal-gCais, the men of West Munster, and the Sil-Briain, had set out, under the conduct of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, upon a predatory excursion into Desmond; and on their return from the South they fell in with the Connaughtmen, the Leinstermen, and the Meathmen. A battle was fought between them, and the men of Munster were defeated and slaughtered. Seven thousand was the number of the Munstermen slain in this battle of Moin-mor, among whom was Muircheartach, son of Conchobhar Ua Briain, lord of Thomond, and royal heir of Munster; Lughaidh, son of Domhnall Ua Briain; Aneslis Ua Grada; [Mac Conmara], the lord of Ui-Caisin; Flaithbheartach Ua Deadhaidh; and others, sons of lords, chieftains, and distinguished men. The chief sway of Munster was assumed by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair on this occasion, and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was banished. According to the Book of Leacain, the following were the chieftains who were here slain: Muircheartach, son of Conchobhar Ua Briain, lord of Thomond, the second best man of the Dal-gCais; Lughaidh, son of Domhnall Ua Briain; two of the Ui-Ceinneidigh<sup>e</sup>; eight of the Ui-Deadhaidh<sup>h</sup>, with Flaithbheartach Ua Deadhaidh; nine of the Ui-Seanchain<sup>i</sup>; five of the Ui-Cuinn<sup>j</sup>; five of the Ui-Grada<sup>k</sup>, with Aneslis Ua Grada; twenty-four of the Ui-Ogain<sup>l</sup>; four of the Ui-Aichir<sup>m</sup>; the grandson of Eochaidh Ua Loingsigh<sup>n</sup>; four of the Ui-Neill Buidhe<sup>o</sup>; and five of the Ui-Echthighern<sup>p</sup>; with numbers of good men besides them; and there survived but one shattered battalion of the three battalions which had come to that place. There were slain in the heat of this conflict, [on the side of Connaught], Tadhg, son of Liathach Ua Conchobhair; Muircheartach Ua Cathalain, chief of Clann-Fogartaigh; Aedh, son of Maelruanaidh Ua Follamhain, chief of Clann-Uadach; four of the Luighni; and many others. Chief sway over Munster was assumed by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair on this occasion, and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was banished. An army was led by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, with the Cinel-Conaill, Cinel-Eoghain, and Airghialla, across Eas-Ruaidh, until they reached Coirrhshliabh na

Hogans, who were seated at Ardcrony, near Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary.

<sup>m</sup> *The Ui-Aichir*: i. e. the O'Hehirs, or Hares, of Ui-Cormaic, between the River Fergus and Sliabh Callain, in the county of Clare.

<sup>n</sup> *Ua Loingsigh*.—Now Lynch.

<sup>e</sup> *The Ui-Neill Buidhe*: i. e. the O'Neills of Clann-Delbhaeith, in Tradraighe, in the present barony of Bunratty, and county of Clare.

<sup>p</sup> *The Ui-Echthighern*: i. e. the O'Aherns, or Hearnés of Ui-Cearnaigh, seated around Six-mile-bridge, in the county of Clare.

Cenél cConaill, Eogain, 7 Airgiallaib̃ d̃ar Earr Ruaid̃, co pangattar Coirp-  
rliab̃ na Sḡra 1 cCorann. Tugta eoidre ó Toirpdealb̃ac Ua cConc̃obair  
éuca co rin, 7 no róid̃riod̃ dia ttiḡib̃. ḡraiḡde Laiḡḡn beór do iōnacal ḡo  
a ésc̃ do m̃ac Néill mic mac Laclainn .i. do rinḡ Ailḡ, 7 Teampra. Tino-  
rsc̃tal daimliag Cluana coirp̃te lá Coinc̃aille mac Mic Scolaiḡi, 7 lá  
ḡiollacoim̃de, mac mic an Uḡtair Uí Ainliḡi, lá tairc̃ Cenel Dob̃ta.  
Mórc̃neach lá Ruaid̃ri mac Toirpdealb̃aḡ Uí Chonc̃obair, for Tuad̃m̃um̃an,  
ḡo t̃tar̃d buar iom̃da, 7 co no loircead̃ C̃romadh. Conc̃obair, mac Dom̃nall  
Uí ḡhr̃ain, t̃ḡḡina air̃t̃ir M̃um̃an, 7 mac mic Donñc̃ad̃a uí ḡhiollap̃-  
t̃raicc, t̃ḡḡina leit̃e Oḡraiḡe, do erḡabail lá Diarmait̃ mac Mec Mur-  
chad̃a lá rinḡ Laiḡḡn t̃r̃é féill 7 meabail. Dom̃nall mac Toirpdealb̃aḡ  
Uí Conc̃obair do erḡabail lá Cat̃al, lá ḡḡḡbr̃at̃air buḡéin. ḡam̃ il̃r̃ionach,  
ḡaet̃ach, ainḡt̃ionac̃ co p̃polc̃ ndearm̃air. Toirpdealb̃ac Ua ḡhr̃ain do ūl  
1 Luimneach, 7 noch̃an p̃uair a ḡion ir̃in M̃um̃an, 7 do p̃ad̃ réoid̃ iom̃da lair  
.i. deich̃ p̃ic̃t̃ uinge d̃ór, 7 l̃x̃ réd̃ p̃oinḡm̃ail im̃ c̃or̃n ḡhr̃ain ḡhor̃m̃a, 7 no  
p̃annat̃ lair eit̃ir m̃air̃ib̃ Shil Muirḡd̃aḡ, Ua m̃ḡriuin, 7 Conm̃aic̃ne.

Aoir C̃ríor̃t̃, m̃ile c̃éd̃ caecca ad̃ó. Fionn, mac mic Célẽc̃air h̃Uí Cein-  
neit̃t̃iḡ, com̃arba Colaim̃ mic C̃riom̃t̃ainn, 7 com̃arba ḡairpe p̃rí ré. ḡiolla  
na naem̃ Ua Follam̃ain, com̃arba Com̃áin, 7 F̃r̃ḡal Ua F̃r̃cubair, p̃r̃l̃éiḡinn  
Ar̃oa Mãca p̃rí ré, 7 Reccl̃era Choluim̃ Chille 1 ñAr̃o Mãca beór, d̃éḡ.  
Com̃t̃ionól p̃eanaid̃ 1 ñḡr̃oĩc̃t̃ Ãta aḡ ep̃rcop̃aib̃ Éreann im̃ com̃arba Ph̃á-  
t̃raicc im̃on c̃Cair̃d̃ional Iohanneḡ P̃appion, co t̃t̃r̃ib̃ m̃il̃ib̃ mac negl̃art̃ac̃da  
eit̃ir m̃anchaib̃ 7 c̃anañc̃aib̃, co no oḡd̃aḡr̃c̃t̃ ar̃aill do p̃iaḡlaib̃ ann. Ãt̃iad̃  
p̃íde .i. m̃na cúil, 7 cair̃deara d̃ionnar̃bad̃ ó p̃r̃aib̃, ḡan l̃óg̃ diappaib̃ ar̃ onḡad̃,

<sup>a</sup> *The hostages*.—"A. D. 1151. The hostages of Lynster were sent to Mortagh mac Neale Mac Loghlyn, even to his house."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>b</sup> *The daimhliag of Cluain-Coirpthe*: i. e. the great stone church of Kilbarry, in the parish of Termonbarry, near the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon.

<sup>c</sup> *Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhaich*: i. e. Roderic O'Conor, afterwards Monarch of Ireland.

<sup>d</sup> *Cromadh*.—Now Croome, on the River Maigne, in the county of Limerick, at this time the seat of O'Donovan, chief of Uí-Cairbre Aebhdha.

<sup>e</sup> *The Sil-Muireadhaigh*: i. e. the O'Conors of Connaught, and their correlatives.

<sup>f</sup> *The Uí-Briuin*: i. e. the O'Rourkes, &c.

<sup>g</sup> *The Conmhaicne*: i. e. the O'Farrells, &c. Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen state that, after the battle of Moin-mor, dissensions arose between Diarmaid Sugach O'Conor Kerry, and Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthy, during which Cormac O'Cuileain [now Collins] burned the church of Ardferit-Brendan over the heads of O'Conor Kerry's servants of trust.

Seaghsa, in Corann. Thither hostages were brought to them by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and they returned to their houses. The hostages<sup>a</sup> of Leinster were sent to his house, to the son of Niall, grandson of Lochlainn, i. e. King of Aileach and Teamhair. The commencement of the erection of the daimhliag of Cluain-Coirpthe<sup>r</sup>, by Cucaille, son of Mac Scolaighi, and Gillacoimhdhe, the grandson of Leastar Ua hAinlighi, chief of Cinel-Dobhtha. A great predatory excursion was made by Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach<sup>s</sup> Ua Conchobhair, into Thomond; and he carried away many cows, and burned Cromadh<sup>t</sup>. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Briain, lord of East Munster, and the grandson of Donnchadh, grandson of Gillaphadraig, lord of half Osraighe, were taken prisoners by Diarmaid, son of Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, through treachery and guile. Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, was taken prisoner by Cathal, his own brother. A changeable, windy, stormy winter, with great rain. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain went to Luimneach, but he did not get shelter in Munster; and he took many jewels with him, i. e. ten score ounces of gold, and sixty beautiful jewels, besides the drinking-horn of Brian Borumha; and he divided them among the chiefs of Sil-Muireadhaigh<sup>u</sup>, Ui-Briuin<sup>v</sup>, and Conmhaicne<sup>w</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 1152. Finn, grandson of Celechar Ua Ceinneidigh, successor of Colum, son of Crimhthann [of Tir-da-ghlas], and who had been successor of Bairre for a time; Gilla-na-naemh Ua Follamhain, successor of Coman; and Fearghal Ua Fearcubhais, lector of Ard-Macha for a time, and of the church of Colum-Cille at Ard-Macha also, died. A synod was convened at Droichet-atha<sup>x</sup> by the bishops of Ireland, with the successor of Patrick, and the Cardinal Johannes Papiron, with three hundred ecclesiastics, both monks and canons; and they established some rules thereat, i. e. to put away concubines<sup>y</sup> and lemans from men; not to demand payment for anointing or baptizing (though it is

<sup>a</sup> *Droichet-atha*: i. e. Drogheda. According to the Annals of Clonenagh, as quoted by Keating, this synod was held at Kells, in Meath, not Drogheda.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 306, 307; and Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, pp. 58, 59. It looks very strange that Colgan takes no notice of this passage in the Annals of the Four Masters.

<sup>y</sup> *Concubines*.—Mr. Moore, who regards this synod as one of great importance, writes:

“Besides the distribution of the palliums, the chief affairs that appear to have occupied the attention of the synod of Kells were some enactments against simony and usury, as well as against the prevalence of marriage and concubinage among the clergy. There was also promulgated, among the acts of this council, an order from the Cardinal, in virtue of his apostolic authority, for the payment of tithes.”

He then writes in a note:



nó ar bairtead. Aét éina ní maíe gan a tabairt dia paíbe a ceumang  
duine gan lóg do gabáil ar domhan neccleartuoda, 7 deacmáod do gabáil go  
hiondhaic. Imleach lobair, 7 Luimnéach do lorcead. Scrín Cholaim Chille,  
Domnach Seachnaill, 7 Treóid dorccain ó Uib bpiúin. Cneachrluaigead  
la Mag Lochlainn co Cenél Eógan co páimic Inir Mocta do díocur l Chear-  
baill, 7 po arcc rocharde don cúp rin, 7 pó atcúir Ua Cearbaill a cñour  
Oirgiall a ccionad comarba Patraic po gonnide 7 po íaráig feét riam.  
Comóal etir Ua Lachlainn, 7 Toirpdealbác Ua Concóbaire l Maig Ene, co  
nóshnat caratrad po baicall lora, 7 po miondaib Cholaim Chille. Slóigfó  
lá Toirpdealbác Ua cConcóbaire i Mumain, co po rann an Mhumá ar dó  
etir mac Chorbmaic mic mec Captaig, 7 Siol mbríain .i. Taóg 7 Toirpdeal-  
bác. Sluaigfó lá Mag Lochlainn i Míde co Rait Cñodag h ccomóal pñ  
nEreann, 7 Toirpdealbác Ua Concóbaire do dol i Míde i ccomóal Uí Lach-  
lainn 7 Diarmada mec Murchada pí Laigñ. Ro rannrat ona, Míde ar  
dó don cúp rin. Tuerat ó Chluain Epaird riar do Mhurchad Ua Mhaoi-  
leachlainn, 7 Airtñr Míde dia mac dó Mhaoileachlainn. Ro bñatd ona  
Conmaicne do Thigfñán Ua Ruairc iar rraimead fair, 7 po loirg an baile  
dianad ainm bun cuilinn, 7 do radaod níge do mac Siolla bpaide Uí Ruairc,  
7 do pattaite a mbraigde do Thoirpdealbác Ua Choncóbaire. Rugad ona,  
Dearbhforgaill, ingñ Murchada Uí Mhaoileachlainn, bñ Tigfñan Uí Ruairc  
lá pí Laigñ .i. Diarmada co na cpoð, 7 co na hairillfó don cupur rin, 7 po

"It was surely unworthy of Dr. Lanigan, be-  
sides being short-sighted as a matter of policy,  
to suppress all mention, as he has done in his  
account of this council, of the above enactment  
of the marriage and concubinage of the clergy.  
He has himself, in another part of his work  
(chap. xxxii. s. 8), referred to some canons of  
the Irish Church relating to the marriage of  
monks and clerks, which, combined with other  
proofs, leaves not a doubt that on this point of  
discipline some of the Irish clergy followed the  
example set them at that time by their reverend  
brethren on the Continent."—Vol. ii. p. 191.

<sup>2</sup> *Tithes*.—"Hæc prima Decimarum mentio  
appime notanda est!"—*Dr. O'Conor*.

<sup>a</sup> *Magh-Ene*.—Now the Moy, a plain lying

between the rivers Erne and Drowes, near Bal-  
lyshannon.

<sup>b</sup> *Rath-Ceannaigh*.—Now Rathkenny, in the  
barony of Upper Slane, and county of Meath.—  
See note under A. D. 1114.

<sup>c</sup> *Connhaicne*.—The present county of Long-  
ford, and the southern half of the county of  
Leitrim.

<sup>d</sup> *Bun-cuilinn*.—Now Dangan, near the Shan-  
non, in the parish of Kilmore, county of Ros-  
common.—See note on Daingean-Bona-Cuilinn,  
under A. D. 1145.

<sup>e</sup> *Dearbhforgaill*.—This name is usually lati-  
nized Dervorgilla.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under A. D. 1193.  
She was forty-four years old at this time.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice the fol-



not good not to give such, if it were in a person's power); not to take [simoniacal] payment for church property; and to receive tithes<sup>z</sup> punctually. Imleach-Ibhair and Luimneach were burned. Scrin-Choluim-Chille, Domhnach-Seach-naill, and Treoid, were plundered by the Ui-Briuin. A plundering army was led by Mac Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain, to banish Ua Cearbhaill; and he plundered many persons on that occasion, and expelled Ua Cearbhaill from the chieftainship of Oirghialla, in revenge for the successor of Patrick, whom he had wounded and violated some time before. A meeting took place between Ua Lochlainn and Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair at Magh-Ene<sup>a</sup>, where they made friendship under the Staff of Jesus, and under the relics of Colum-Cille. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Munster; and he divided Munster into two parts between the son of Cormac, grandson of Carthach, and the Ua Briains, namely, Tadhg and Toirdhealbhach. An army was led by Mac Lochlainn into Meath, as far as Rath-Ceannaigh<sup>b</sup>, to meet the men of Ireland; and Toirdhealbhach proceeded into Meath, to meet Ua Lochlainn and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster. They divided Meath into two parts on this occasion; they gave from Cluain-Iraird westwards to Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and East Meath to his son, Maeleachlainn. They took Conmhaicne<sup>c</sup> from Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, after having defeated him; and they burned the town named Bun-cuilinn<sup>d</sup>, and gave the chieftainship to the son of Gillabraide Ua Ruairc, and their hostages were given up to Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. On this occasion Dearbhforgaill<sup>e</sup>, daughter of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and wife of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, was brought away by the King of Leinster, i. e. Diarmaid, with her cattle and furniture; and he

lowing events under this year:

"A. D. 1152. All Munster was much impoverished by continuall contentions of the Mac Carthys and O'Bryens contending against one another. King Terlagh O'Connor, for appeasing of which contentions, went to Munster, and divided that provence in two parts between Cormac Mac Carthie and the O'Bryens, Teig and Terlagh. King Terlagh, accompanied with Murtagh mac Neale Mac Loghlyn, came to Meath, which he likewise divided into two parts between Morrogh O'Melaughlyn and his son, Melaughlyn,

that is to say, of the west of Clonarde to Morrogh, and of the east, as farr as Meath extends, to his said sonn. Dermott Mac Murrogh, king of Lynster, tooke the Lady Dervorgill, daughter of the said Morrogh O'Melaughlyn, and wife of Tyernan O'Royreck, with her cattle, with him, and kept her for a long space, to satisfie his insatiable, carnall, and adulterous lust. She was procured and induced thereunto by her unadvised brother, Melaughlyn, for some abuses of her husband, Tyernan, done to her before. Kenrick mac David, King of Scotland, died."

ῥαοι lé do réip comairle a brácar Mhaolschlainn. Ro fáir óná, cogad etir Uí Briúin, 7 ῥῥaib Míde. Bpaigve Uí Ruairc .i. Tighearnáin, do iódnacal co hAé Luain lá Toirpdealbác Ua Concóbar tap éinn Ua mḃriuin nama. Fingín mac Donnchaða, mac mec Captaig, do marbað lá a bráéirib tpe meapaitne. Domnall mac Ríogbairdám Uí Chḡbail, tigḡina Ele, do marbað la mac an Chorpáda Uí Cearbail. Catál mac Toirpdealbáig Uí Concóbar, ríogḡamna Connaé, do marbað lá mac Cpuinn luachra Uí Corcraácáin, 7 lá Calpaigib in Chorpáin .i. la Calpaigir mḡraib. Diarmaid Ua Concóbar, tigḡina Ciappaige Luácra dionnaibað, 7 dopḡain lá mac Corbmaic mic mec Captaig, la tigḡina Dearmuman. Aod mac Mec Amalgáda, tairé Cloinne Maoluib, décc. Ingín hUí Caellaige, bḡn Laoigriḡ Uí Mhóirḡa, décc. Cúimíde Ua Copmaide, tairéac Ua Mac Uair Míde, décc. An Mhumá do lot co mḡr etir éill 7 éuaie tpe cóccað Shil mḡriain, 7 Chloinne Cártaig, co ro fáir tpece mḡr ipin Mumáin tpep an ccogad ipin, co ro pcalrḡe a pḡoḡaíne uaéa i Ueie Chuinn, 7 ca neḡbalatatar poḡaíde ele díb do ḡopta.

Aoir Críort, míle céo caecca a tḡí. Aod Ua Maeleóin, comarba Ciaráin Cluana mic Nóir, tobar ponura 7 paibḡrḡa Leite Cuinn, ῥḡr co ndéḡeipc, 7 co tḡpḡaípe do épíocnuḡad a beathað. Colman Ua bḡeiplem, uaral ḡaccap Cḡnanna, paol eccnaíde epíde, Dunlang Ua Catáil, comarba Caoimḡin, [décc]. Cuairt Dál cCoirppe, 7 Ua Eacḡach Ulað do éabairt lá Flaitḡḡitaé Ua bḡolácáin, comarba Cholaím Chille, 7 do beḡt eac ó ḡac tḡireac, 7 caora ó ḡach deataig, ḡcḡepall, each, 7 cóicc mbó ón tigḡina Ua Duinnḡléibe, 7 uinḡe dḡr beḡr ó a mḡnai. Murcáð Ua Maolschlainn, rí Tḡmra 7 Míde co na ḡorḡuaéaib, Airḡiall 7 epimḡr Laiḡín ῥrí pé, tuile opḡain aipeácáir, 7 ḡaopḡclanḡaéta Eḡeann, décc i nDḡmairḡ Cholaím Chille. Flaitḡḡitach Ua Canannáin, tigḡina Cenél cConaill, 7 a bḡn Dubcóblaiḡ, ingín Toirpdealbáig Uí Choncóbar, do baḡad co luét luinge do ḡaomib ina bḡarḡaḡ ḡopḡ an bḡaircece ḡo epḡcomair Cairpḡe Dḡoma cliaḡ. Domnall Ua Catáirig, tigḡina na Saíne, do marbað lá Maolḡeaclainn, mac Mur-

<sup>1</sup> *The Ui-Briuin*: i. e. the Ui-Briuin-Breifne, or the O'Rourke's, O'Reillys, and their correlates, in the counties of Leitrim and Cavan.

<sup>2</sup> *For Ui-Briuin only*.—A part of Meath had

been previously ceded to Tighearnan O'Rourke, and the hill of Tlachtgha, now the hill of Ward, near Athboy, which Giraldus Cambrensis calls O'Rourke's Hill, belonged to his portion of

took with her according to the advice of her brother, Maeleachlainn. There arose then a war between the Ui-Briuin<sup>f</sup> and the men of Meath. The hostages of Ua Ruairc, i. e. Tighearnan, were conveyed to Ath-Luain by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, for Ui-Briuin only<sup>g</sup>. Finghin, son of Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, was killed by his brethren, through mistake. Domhnall, son of Righbhardan, lord of Eile, was slain by the son of the Long-legged Ua Cearbhaill. Cathal, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was killed by the son of Cronn-Luachra Ua Coscrachain, and by the Calraighi of Corann, i. e. the Callraighi-mora. Diarmaid Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraige-Luachra, was expelled and plundered by the son of Cormac, grandson of Carthach, lord of Desmond. Aedh, son of Mac Amhalghadha, lord of Clann-Maelduibh, died. The daughter of Ua Caellaighe, wife of Laeighseach Ua Mordha, died. Cumidhe Ua Cormaidhe, chief of Ui-Mac-Uais of Meath, died. Munster was much injured, both church and state, in consequence of the war between the Sil-Briain and the Clann-Carthaigh, so that great dearth prevailed in Munster from that war; and their peasantry were dispersed in Leath-Chuinn, and many others of them perished of the famine.

The Age of Christ, 1153. Aedh Ua Maeleoin, successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mic-Nois, fountain of the prosperity and affluence of Leath-Chuinn, a man of charity and mercy, completed his life. Colman Ua Breislein, noble priest of Ceanannus, a distinguished sage; Dunlaing Ua Cathail, successor of Caeimhghin, [died]. The visitation of Dal-Cairbre and Ui-Eathach-Uladh was made by Flaithbheartach Ua Brolchain, successor of Colum-Cille; and he received a horse from every chieftain, a sheep from every hearth; a screaball, a horse, and five cows, from the lord Ua Duinnsleibhe, and an ounce of gold from his wife. Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair and Meath, with its dependent districts, of Airgialla, and, for a time, of the greater part of Leinster, —flood of the glory, magnificence, and nobility of Ireland,—died at Dearmhach-Choluim-Chille. Flaithbheartach Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, and his wife, Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, were drowned, with the crew of a ship of [their] people along with them, in the sea, opposite Cairbre of Druim-cliabh. Domhnall Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Saithne,

Meath. It is stated in a note in the Book of part of Ireland extending from Drumeliff to Fenagh, that this Tighearnan ruled over that Drogheda.

chaða Uí Mhaoleachláinn, ⁊ Concóbar mac Domnaill Uí Mhaoleacláinn, do ðallað leir beór. Niall Ua Mórða, tigherna Laoigiri, do légað a geimel lá pí Laiḡean Diarmaid mac Murchaða, iar na ðallað dar rnaðað laoc ⁊ cléipeach. Muirgiur, mac mic Murchaða (no Muiréscraig) Uídi, coirce Cloinne Tomaltaiḡ, décc. Donncaṡaiḡ, mac Aipeacṡaiḡ Uí Roðuib décc iar ndeighbṡaið. Sluaigh lá Toirpdealbác Ua cConcóbar co Doire an ḡabh-láin a ccoinne Meic Murchaða, pí Laiḡín, ⁊ tuc inḡín Uí Mhaoleacláinn co na croð uaða co raibe for comuṡ fṡi Mide. Tainic Tigherna Ua Ruairc ina teach don cúp rin, ⁊ po págaib bpaighde occa. Toirpdealbác Ua ḡriain do ionnarbað i tuairceert Eireann lá Toirpdealbác Ua cConcóbar, ⁊ Muina do roinn ap dó eir Thadḡ Ua mḡriain ⁊ Diarmait mac Corbmaic mic Muirṡhaiḡ mec Capṡaiḡ. Slóigh lá Muiréscraig mac Néill Mhéḡ Lacláinn, ⁊ lá tuairceert Eireann i. foiréin Toirpdealbáiḡ Uí ḡriain, dia ṡabairt i riḡe Muina doirióiri, co páinic co Craib teine. Toirpdealbác Ua Concóbar do tionól Connaṡt, co riacṡ co Maḡ Lici Patraic i naḡaið an tuairceirt. Tainic ona Taḡ Ua ḡriain co na ṡlócc co Raṡin Uí Shuanaiḡ hi foiréin Connaṡt co ttopacṡatatar co Maḡ Ciri. Luid oin Ua Lacláinn dá caṡ do roighib a ṡlóigh dar Aṡ Maighne, ⁊ foraccaib a ṡlóg apṡna (cen mo ṡaiṡiḡe) occ Craib teine, ⁊ do deachaṡ co na uaṡaḡ ṡlóiḡ do ṡobairt longpuit Taḡ Uí ḡriain, co tparatt maiðm fair, ⁊ ḡup cúip ap a muinṡie. Do pat ona beor maiðm for mapeṡluaḡ Laiḡín. Ro arcom-laið iapoṡ co a longpoit peirin co Craib teine, ⁊ bú ionða lair, iar norḡain opoinge oṡṡaiḡ Teatḡa. Tainic airriḡe do paighḡ Connaṡt co ttopracṡ lpeal Ciapáin. Luid Toirpdealbác Ua Concóbar dar Aṡ Luain riap. Tainic Ruaiðri, mac Toirpdealbáiḡ, ⁊ caṡ iarṡair Connaṡt, ⁊ ḡlarlaṡ Shil Muircaḡaiḡ hi Forpoim. An tan tra poḡattar aḡ ḡabáil longpuit andirin po

<sup>a</sup> *Doire-an-ghabhlain* : i. e. the Derry or Oak Wood of the Fork. Not identified.

<sup>1</sup> *Craebh-teine* : i. e. the Large or Branching Tree of the Fire. Now Creeve, in the parish of Ardnurcher, in Westmeath.—*Ord. Map*, sheet 24, 31.

<sup>2</sup> *Magh-lice-Padraig* : i. e. the Plain of Patrick's Flag-stone. This is probably the place now called Portlick, situated on that branch of

Lough Ree called Killymore Lough, in the barony of Brawney, and county of Westmeath.

<sup>3</sup> *Rathin-Uí-Shuanaigh*.—Now Rahen, near Tullamore, in the King's County.

<sup>4</sup> *Magh-Cisi*.—See note <sup>o</sup>, under A. D. 939, *sup*.

<sup>5</sup> *Ath-Maighne*.—Connell Mageoghegan states in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at A. D. 1158 and 1213, that this place was called Lismoynty in his own time. Lismoynty is

was slain by Maelseachlainn, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn ; and Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, was blinded by him. Niall Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, was released from fetters by the King of Leinster. Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, after he had been blinded against the guarantee of the laity and clergy. Muirgheas, grandson of Murchadh (or Muircheartach) Odhar, chief of Clann-Tomaltaigh, died. Donnacathaigh, son of Aireachtach Ua Rodhuibh, died after a good life. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, to Doire-an-ghabhlain<sup>h</sup>, against Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, and took away the daughter of Ua Maeleachlainn, with her cattle, from him, so that she was in the power of the men of Meath. On this occasion Tighearnan Ua Ruairc came into his house, and left him hostages. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was banished into the north of Ireland by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair ; and Munster was divided into two parts between Tadhg Ua Briain and Diarmaid, son of Cormac, son of Muireadhach, son of Carthach. An army was led by Muircheartach, son of Niall Mac Lochlainn, and the people of the north of Ireland, to relieve Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and restore him to the kingdom of Munster ; and they came to Craebhteine<sup>i</sup>. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair assembled the Connaughtmen, and marched to Magh-Lice-Padraig<sup>k</sup> against the Northerns. Tadhg Ua Briain arrived with his forces at Raithin-Ui-Shuanaigh<sup>l</sup>, to assist the Connaughtmen, and both proceeded to Magh-Cisi<sup>m</sup>. Ua Lochlainn then set out with two battalions of the flower of his army across Ath-Maighne<sup>n</sup>, leaving the remainder of his army (all except these) at Craebhteine ; and he marched with this small force to attack the camp of Tadhg Ua Briain, and he defeated him, and made a slaughter of his people. He also defeated the cavalry of Leinster. He then returned to his own camp at Craebhteine, carrying off many cows, after plundering some of the men of Teathbha. He set out thence to attack the Connaughtmen, and arrived at Iseal-Chiarain. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair proceeded westwards across Ath-Luain. Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach, and the battalion of West Connaught, and the recruits of Sil-Muireadhaigh, came to Fordruim<sup>o</sup> ; but as they were pitching their camp there, the heroes of the North poured upon them without

a townland in the parish of Ardnurcher, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.—See note <sup>f</sup>, under A. D. 1213.

<sup>o</sup> *Fordruim*.—Now Fardrum, in the parish of Kilcleagh, county of Westmeath.—*Ord. Map*, sheet 29.

doirteirte tpeóin an tuairceirte ina cefnd gan raéugab dóib, 7 no marbad  
 pocáide do Chonnaictaib leó im Ghiollaéalaiḡ Ua nEidín, tighfina Aíone, 7  
 immo mac .i. Aod, im brian Ua nDúbda, tighfina Ua rFiaépac an tuairceirte,  
 im Muiréscitac mac Concobair .i. mac Toirprealbaiḡ Uí Concobair im Dom-  
 nall Ua mbóin, im Dhomnall mac Catail Uí Choncobair, 7 im Siurpucc mac  
 mic Dubgaill. Tainic Ua Lachlainn iarrin co na ríócáib co Loc nAindind, 7  
 táinic Ua Maoleachlainn ina eḡ co bparccab gialla aige, 7 do paspoim  
 an Míde uile dó ó Sionainn co fairrige, 7 Uí bPaolain, 7 Uí bFailge. Do  
 pas Uí briuín 7 Conmaicne do Thighfínán Ua Ruairc, 7 pug a mbraiḡde  
 oiblinib lair, 7 [ria riu] no roí dia tigh ina fpuiteing, 7 no coinnmís lá hUa Lac-  
 lainn Muimnig for rfaib Míde, for brieirne, for Aírḡiallaib for Uitaib,  
 for Conallchaib, 7 for Eoganachaib, uair no gab galan Toirprealbac  
 Ua brian don euyur rin co na ead rin por toirmuir gan tset dó irin Muimain.  
 Taḡ Ua brian do shgabáil la Diarmaid Fíno Ua mbrian, 7 a dalaḡ  
 lair ró cédoir. Toirprealbac dna, co na muirteir do dol irin Muimain, 7  
 leir ríge Muimain do gabáil do tria neart Muiréscitaiḡ Mheḡ Lachlainn.  
 braiḡde Ua bFailge, 7 Ua bPaolain do gabáil lá Maolreaclainn mac Mur-  
 chaḡa, rí Míde. Tigh na ccuinneog Ua brie, tighfina na nDéiri, do mar-  
 bad 1 ngeimul, lá Diarmaid mac Corbmaic mecc Captaig. Chiatpoicte  
 Aeta Luain do diorcailead lá Maolrfehlainn mac Murcaḡa, 7 a dainḡn  
 do lorccad. Chiatpoicte Aeta Liaḡ do dénam lá Toirprealbac Ua cCon-  
 cobair. Flann Ua Flannaccáin, tighfina Teatba do écc. Osrfporḡaill,  
 ingn Murchaḡa Uí Mhaoleachlainn, do tocht ó ríḡ Laiḡn (ó Diarmaid)  
 do raigib Tighfina Uí Ruairc doríoiri.

Aoir Críort, míle céo caoccat a ceatair. Muirfeach Ua Cluccain  
 abb Cnannra, 7 Cian Ua Tpeacan, comarba Cannoig déḡ. Taḡ Ua brian,  
 rí Muimain, décc. Ceall Dalua, Imleach lúbai, Ror Cre, Lotra, 7 Daup-  
 maḡ, do lorccad. Diarmaid Ua Concobair, tighfina Ciarraige Luacra, décc.

<sup>p</sup> To *Tighearnan Ua Ruairc*.—Nothing has been discovered to show whether she continued to live for any time with O'Rourke after her return from Leinster. The probability is that she did not, and that she retired immediately after into the monastery of Mellifont, where she died in 1193, in the eighty-fifth year of her age.

—See note <sup>e</sup>, under that year.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise record two of the same events under this year as follows:

"A. D. 1153. Murrogh O'Melaughlyn, king of Meath, borders of Lynster, and Taragh, the chiefest of all Ireland for bounty and hospitality, died at Dorowe in his house. Hugh O'Malone,

previous notice, and numbers of the Connaughtmen were slain by them, and among the rest Gillacheallaigh Ua hEidhin, lord of Aidhne, and his son, Aedh; Brian Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of the North; Muircheartach, son of Conchobhar (who was son of Toirdhealbhach) Ua Conchobhair; Domhnall Ua Birn; Domhnall, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair; and Sitric Mac Dubhghaill. After this Ua Lochlainn proceeded with his forces to Loch Aininn [Lough Ennell], and Ua Maeleachlainn came into his house, and left him hostages; and he [Ua Lochlainn] gave him all Meath, from the Sinainn to the sea, and also Ui-Faelain and Ui-Failghe. He gave Ui-Briuin and Conmhaicne to Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, and carried the hostages of both with him; and before Ua Lochlainn returned back to his house, he billeted the Munstermen upon the men of Meath, Breifne, Airghialla, Ulidia, Conaill, and Tir-Eoghain, for Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was seized with a disease on that expedition, which prevented him from returning into Munster. Tadhg Ua Briain was taken prisoner by Diarmaid Finn Ua Briain, and blinded by him immediately. Toirdhealbhach proceeded into Munster, and he assumed half the kingdom of Munster, through the power of Muircheartach Mac Lochlainn. The hostages of Ui-Failghe and Ui-Faelain were taken by Maelseachlainn, son of Murchadh, King of Meath. Gearr-na-gCuinneog Ua Bric, lord of the Deisi, was killed in fetters by Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh. The wicker bridge of Ath-Luain was destroyed by Maelseachlainn, and its fortress was demolished. The wicker bridge of Ath-liag [Ballyleague] was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Flann Ua Flannagain, lord of Teathbha, died. Dearbhforgaill, daughter of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, came from the King of Leinster (Diarmaid) to Tighearnan Ua Ruairc<sup>p</sup> again.

The Age of Christ, 1154. Muireadhaigh Ua Cluain, Abbot of Ceanannus, and Cian Ua Gerachain, successor of Cainneach, died. Tadhg Ua Briain, King of Munster, died. Cill-Dalua, Imleach-Ibhair, Ros-Cre, Lothra, and Daurmhaghi<sup>a</sup>, were burned. Diarmaid Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra<sup>r</sup>, died.

Cowarb of Saint Keyran, who, for his great riches, charitable and bountifull hospitality, was called in generall the fountain of all happiness of Leath-Coyn, died."

<sup>a</sup> *Daurmhaghi*.—Otherwise written Dearthach and Darmhagh, now Durrow, in the north of

the King's County.—See note under A. D. 1186.

<sup>r</sup> *Diarmaid Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra*.—He was the son of Mahon, King of Kerry, who was slain A. D. 1138, who was son of Corc, who was son of Mac Beth Ua Conchobhair, King of Kerry, who died A. D. 1086, who

Mac Giollamoócolmóg, tigfína Ua nDúncáda, do marbhad lá a bpráirib. Fírfal, mac mic Cionaoit Uí Mhaolbriúde, do éiríom lá tigfína Gaillíng. Mac Cuiri na cColpéach Uí Fiaéarach, tigfína Ua Feneaclair, do marbhad lá Muirceartach Ua Tuatail, tigfína Ua Muirceadhag. Mac Raígnall Duinn Uí Aipeáctai, taoipeac Muinntíre Maoilmartain, do marbhad lá mac Muirceartai mic brian Uí Pheargail. Aod, mac Ruaidrí Uí Channadáin do gabáil tigfínaíre Tíre Conaill. Coblach lá Toirpdealbác Ua cConcobair por muir timéall Eireann po éuaí .i. longfí Duin Gaillíne, Chonmaicne mapá, fear nUimail, Ua nÁmalgáda, 7 Ua Fiaéarach, 7 an Cornamáig Uí Dubda h cónnar porra, 7 no arceirfe Tír Chonaill, 7 Imr Eógan. Do éuar ó Chenel Eógan, 7 o Mhuirceirac, mac Néill oar muir

was son of Conchobhar, who, in the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, is said to have died in this year, 1086, who was son of Cathal, King of Kerry, who appears to have fallen in a duel, A. D. 1069, according to the same authority, and was son of Aedh, King of Kerry.—See note, A. D. 1067, pp. 891, 892, *supra*.

This Cathal would appear to have been father also of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair, or Donnell O'Connor, son of the King of Kerry, slain 1098, and grandfather of Mahon O'Connor Kerry, several of whose galleys were destroyed at Scattery Island in the year 1100, both of which events are recorded in the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen.

There is much obscurity in the genealogy of O'Connor Kerry towards the close of the eleventh century; but the following will be found to be supported by the most of the authorities. Macbeth, who died in 1086, had two sons: 1. Cu-luachra, King of Kerry, who was expelled by the Mac Carthys, A. D. 1107; and, 2. Corc, who carried on the line of the family, and was father of Mathghamhain, or Mahon, who was King of Kerry and Corca-Duibhne, and is called tanist or presumptive heir to the throne of Munster, and who died, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, A. D. 1138, leaving a son, Diarmaid, Súgac, i. e. the Jocund, as he

is named by the annalists, but probably more correctly by the genealogists, Sluaḡabac, i. e. of the hostings, who assassinated Cormac Mac Carthy, King of Munster, A. D. 1138, who built the Castle of Asdee in 1146, and who, in 1150, in conjunction with his son-in-law, Turlough O'Brien, king of Thomond, defeated the princes of the Eugenian line in the territory of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, in the now county of Limerick. In 1151, when the O'Briens sustained a memorable defeat from the Mac Carthys, and their allies, at Moinmor, he escaped from the carnage into Kerry; but, though Turlough brought aid to him, they were both ultimately so harassed by Diarmaid Mac Carthy that they sought safety by flight from that territory. He closed his turbulent life A. D. 1154, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen. After his time the power of the O'Conors waned in Kerry.

The posterity of Diarmaid Sugach, or Sluaḡaghach, appears to have divided into two branches originating in his sons, Mahon, from whom the reigning line, and Murrough, from whom the branch of Aghanagrana, which was still existing in the last century.

A careful collation of six different genealogical records gives the following result for the eldest line: Mathghamhain, or Mahon, son of



Mac Gillamocholmog, lord of Ui-Dunchadha, was killed by his brethren. Fearghal, grandson of Cinaeth Ua Maelbrighde, fell by the lord of Gaileanga. Mac-Cuirr-na-gColpach Ua Fiachrach, lord of Ui-Feineachlais<sup>a</sup>, was slain by Muir-cheartach Ua Tuathail, lord of Ui-Muireadhaigh. The son of Ragnall Donn Ua hAireachtaigh, chief of Muintir-Maelmartain, was slain by the son of Muir-cheartach, son of Bran Ua Fearghail. Aedh, son of Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, assumed the lordship of Tir-Conaill. A fleet was brought by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair on the sea, round Ireland northwards, i. e. the fleets of Dun-Gaillmhe<sup>c</sup>, of Conmhaicne-mara, of the men of Umhall, of Ui-Amhalghadha, and Ui-Fiachrach, and the Cosnamhaigh Ua Dubhda in command over them; and they plundered Tir-Conaill and Inis-Eoghain. The Cinel-Eoghain and Muir-

Diarmaid Sngach, begat Mahon, who begat Diarmaid, who begat Conor, who begat Diarmaid, who begat Diarmaid, who begat Conor, lord of Kerry, who was slain in 1366, as recorded in these Annals, and Donnchadh, or Donough, lord of Kerry, who, dying of the plague in 1483, left a son, Diarmaid, who was slain A. D. 1405.

The eldest son, Conor, begat Conor (who was probably the O'Connor Kerry whose obit is entered in these Annals at A. D. 1396), who begat Conor, who was slain by his kinsman, Mahon, in 1445, and who begat John, the founder of the abbey of Lislaghtin, in 1470, and who died lord of Kerry, A. D. 1485, leaving a son, Conor, whose posterity for some generations bore the rank of lords of Iraght-I-Conor, reigning chieftains, and a second son, Diarmaid, founder of the branch of the lords of Tarbert.

Early after the English Invasion, the dominions of this family were narrowed to the territory of Iraght-I-Conor. At the close of the reign of Elizabeth, they were deprived of the greater part of this little principality, and the lands which they had possessed for at least 1600 years were conferred upon the then recently erected University of Dublin. Finally, in the confiscations under the Cromwellian usurpation, they shared in the common ruin of most

of our noble Milesian houses.

Some worthy scions of this ancient stock still remain; but it has not been yet determined which is the senior branch. Among the most respectable is the gallant Daniel O'Connell O'Connor Kerry, captain of the 43rd regiment of infantry in the Austrian service, who was commandant of Lodi in Aug. 1848, from whom some interesting letters on the then recent campaign in Italy appeared in our morning journals. He is son of James O'Connor of Tralee (by Elizabeth O'Connell, of Ballynahowne, whose sister, Mary, married the celebrated Daniel O'Connell), and, according to his pedigree at the Heralds' Office, descends from the main stock through the ancient lords of Tarbert, being eleventh in descent from Diarmaid, first lord of Tarbert, who was the second son of John, son of Conor O'Connor Kerry, who founded the abbey of Lislaghtin in 1470.

For other members of this family, see note <sup>p</sup>, under A. D. 1013, pp. 774, 775, *suprd*.

<sup>a</sup> *Ui-Feineachlais*.—See note <sup>l</sup>, under A. M. 3501; and note <sup>g</sup>, under A. D. 915, p. 590.

<sup>c</sup> *Dun-Gaillmhe, &c.*: i. e. the fleets of Galway, Connamara, the Owles, Tirawley, and Tireragh. —See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 352, 353.

co puaciboir .i. go cñocaoí longar Gallgaoídel, Arann, Cinn tíre, Manann  
 7 cñetar Alban aréna, 7 mac Scelling í cñinnar forpa, 7 iar na ttorpaét  
 hi ccomrógur Inni hEogain ina ccomránnice dóib 7 don loingí oile feacair  
 caé longda co hamnur aigéige eatorpa, 7 báttar occan iomtuarccain ó  
 pprim co nóin, 7 marbatar rocaíde mór do Chonnaétauib imon cCornamais  
 Ua nDubda lár na hallmu rachaið. Ro meabaid, for an pluag nallmupach,  
 7 po lád a nár, 7 pagbair a longa, 7 po bñad a pñacla a Mac Scelling.  
 Sluaigib lá Muiréstrach Ua Loélaínn co tuarceapt Epeann hi cConnaé-  
 tauib, co páimz Dún lomgan hi Maig Aoi, 7 po aircc an Dún, 7 po mill ar-  
 anna Maige Luirg, 7 Maige Aoi. Ar a aoí ní puiz bú na bpaighe. Aread  
 iaram do éoib tar At Inniin Spuéra ran mðreirne co po iapaib pñ  
 ðreirne do Thigínnán Ua Ruairc, 7 po ionnarb Ua Loélaínn Dorruid  
 Ua Raíallais í cConnaétauib. Luid airruid co hAt eliat, 7 do patrat Toill  
 Aeta eliat a píge dó. Do pad rom dá céo décc bo do Thallais ina tuar-  
 aptal, 7 róid dia tig iarttain. Creach lá Toirpdealbaid Ua cConcobair hi  
 Mide 7 po iompoib gan bú iar marbad a mic .i. Maolrecláinn, 7 Donnchaða  
 Uí Caíail, tigínná Cenel Aoda na hÉctze. Maíom pñ nOrrpauib for  
 Uib Ceinopelais, dú í ttorpatair ile im mac Eochaða Uí Nualláin.  
 Creachpluaigead lá Tigínnán Ua Ruairc í Laidenib, 7 po oircc Uib Mu-  
 iréadais eirir cella 7 tuat. Muirir Maolríonna do orccain do Mhaol-  
 recláinn, mac Mupchaða, 7 a nionnarbad í cConnaétauib iarttain co na  
 ttaoiréad .i. lomar Mac Carrgáimna. Creach lá Dearmumáin for Dhal  
 cCair, creac lá Dal cCair dñ for Dearmumáin. A mac fein do dñallad  
 la mac nDeórad Uí Phláinn, uair po gaibuid eirínnur Ua tTurpre ar

<sup>a</sup> *Gall-Gaeidhil*: i. e. the Dano-Gaels of the Hebrides.

<sup>\*</sup> *Ara*: i. e. the Island of Aran, lying between Cantire and the Frith of Clyde.

<sup>†</sup> *Ceann-tíre*: i. e. Head of the Land, now Cantire, or Kentire, in Argyleshire.

<sup>‡</sup> *Manainn*: i. e. the Isle of Man.

<sup>§</sup> *Alba*: i. e. Scotland.

<sup>||</sup> *Dun-Imghain*.—Now Dunamon, on the River Suck, at this period the seat of O'Finachtaigh.

<sup>¶</sup> *The ford of Innsin-Sruthra*: i. e. the Ford of the little Island of Sruthair. This was pro-

bably the name of a ford on the Shannon, but nothing has been yet discovered to prove its situation. There is a Sruthair, now Shrúle, in the county of Longford, and a Tuaim-Sruthra, in the county of Roscommon; but neither place lies on the route from Dunamon into Breifne.

<sup>¶</sup> *As their wages*: i. e. as a stipend for their fealty and future services in war.

<sup>¶</sup> *Ua Cathail*.—Now Cahill, without the prefix Ua or O'. O'Cathail was chief of Kinelea of Aughty, in the south-west of the county of Galway, before O'Shaughnessy.—See *Genealo-*

cheartach, son of Niall, sent persons over sea to hire (and who did hire) the fleets of the Gall-Gaeidhil<sup>a</sup>, of Ara<sup>w</sup>, of Ceann-tire<sup>x</sup>, of Manainn<sup>y</sup>, and the borders of Alba<sup>z</sup> in general, over which Mac Scelling was in command; and when they arrived near Inis-Eoghain, they fell in with the other fleet, and a naval battle was fiercely and spiritedly fought between them; and they continued the conflict from the beginning of the day till evening, and a great number of the Connaughtmen, together with Cosnamhaigh Ua Dubhda, were slain by the foreigners. The foreign host was [however] defeated and slaughtered; they left their ships behind, and the teeth of Mac Scelling were knocked out. An army of the north of Ireland was led by Muireheartach Ua Lochlainn into Connaught, till he reached Dun-Imghain<sup>a</sup>, in Magh-Aei; and he plundered the fort and destroyed the corn-crops of Magh-Luirg and Magh-Aei. He did not, however, obtain cows or hostages. He afterwards directed his course across the ford of Innsin-Sruthra<sup>b</sup> into Breifne, and compelled the men of Breifne to submit to Tighearnan Ua Ruairc; and Ua Lochlainn banished Godfrey Ua Raghallaigh into Connaught. He proceeded from thence to Ath-cliath; and the foreigners of Ath-cliath submitted to him as their king; and he gave the foreigners twelve hundred cows, as their wages<sup>c</sup>, after which he returned to his house. A predatory incursion was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, but he returned without cows, after the loss of his son, Maelseachlainn, and Donnchadh Ua Cathail<sup>d</sup>, lord of Cinel-Aedha-na-hEchtghe, who were slain. A battle was gained by the Osraighi over the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, in which many were slain, together with the son of Eochaidh Ua Nuallain<sup>e</sup>. A plundering army was led by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc into Leinster; and he plundered Ui-Muireadhaigh, both churches and territories. The Muintir-Maelsinna were plundered by Maelseachlainn, son of Murchadh; and they were afterwards banished into Connaught, with their chieftain, i. e. Imhar Mac Carghamhna<sup>f</sup>. A prey was taken by the people of Desmond from the Dal-gCais, and a prey was taken by the Dal-gCais from those of Desmond. His own son was blinded by the son of Deoradh Ua Flainn, because he had assumed the lordship of Ui-Tuirtre in opposition to his father.

*gies, &c., of Ui-Fiachrach, pp. 374, 375.*

<sup>a</sup> *Ua Nuallain*.—Now Nowlan, or Nolan, without the prefix Ua or O'. This family was seated in Fotharta-Fea, now the barony of Forth, in

the county Carlow.

<sup>f</sup> *Mac Carghamhna*.—Now anglicised Mac Carroon, and Mac Carron, which is still a common name in Meath.

bélaib̃ a aṡar. Mac Deórado d̃na dionnarbad̃ i cConnaṡtaib̃ lá hUa Lachlainn. Ar mór for inb̃il̃ib̃ Eireann ir̃in mbliad̃air̃i. An d̃ara heñr̃ do ríogadh ór Saṡaib̃ 27 October.

Aoir̃ Críor̃t, m̃le céo caog̃at a cúig̃. Maolmaire, mac Ģiollaṡiaráin, oir̃c̃inneach Lir̃ aoid̃head̃ Críor̃t i nAr̃o Maṡa, cléipead̃ air̃m̃id̃nead̃ aoid̃-eaṡair̃ do laochaib̃ ġ cléir̃c̃ib̃ Eireann. Fear̃gal Ua F̃innaṡta uar̃al r̃accar̃t Rop̃raCommáin, ġ Maolruanaid̃ Ua hAinliḡi uar̃al r̃accar̃t Cluana coir̃p̃te, décc. Aṡ Tr̃uim co na é̃mp̃al do lor̃ccad̃, ġ Õr̃m̃aḡ f̃o dí i naoiñ m̃i do lor̃ccad̃ beór̃. Ceall d̃ara, Tuaim d̃a ḡualann, Ceall D̃álua, ġ Cellm̃id̃oin do lor̃ccad̃. Maolpeachlainn, mac Muṡchaṡa Uí Mhaoleaṡlainn, r̃í M̃id̃e ġ ur̃m̃óir̃ Laig̃ean, do écc ir̃in tr̃ioṡad̃m̃ad̃ bliad̃aiñ á aoir̃i do d̃ig̃ m̃id̃e i nD̃aur̃maḡ Cholaim Chille, h̃i t̃uile a raṡa ġ a r̃íḡe, aoid̃e r̃éle d̃r̃ig̃de, iar̃ mbuaid̃ nãir̃r̃ig̃e. Ar muc r̃émi t̃ét m̃ir̃, ar c̃raoḡ r̃ia na bl̃át écc ino r̃ir̃ h̃ir̃in. An t̃air̃ é̃lép̃eṡ Ua Concoḡair̃ F̃ailḡe do mar̃bad̃ lá a m̃uiñtir̃ r̃ein. Am̃laoid̃, mac Cana, t̃ig̃r̃ina Ceneoil Aeng̃ura, t̃uir̃ ḡair̃c̃ad̃ ġ beoḡ-aṡta Ceñeil̃ Eoḡain uile, décc, ġ a aḡnacal i nAr̃o Maṡa. Aoḡ Ua hEaḡra, t̃ig̃r̃ina Luig̃ne, décc. F̃iaṡa, mac Ceṡr̃inaḡ Uí Cheir̃ín, t̃ig̃r̃ina Ciarr̃aḡe Loṡa na nair̃ne, décc. Sluaḡf̃o lá Muir̃c̃r̃taṡ, mac Néill̃ Uí Lochlainn co hAṡ D̃úim̃ Calman for̃ Indeóin, ġ io ḡaḡ b̃raḡde Teat̃ba, ġ t̃ug̃ óḡair̃f̃ec̃ c̃ruiõ r̃f̃ir̃ M̃id̃e doneoṡ io air̃c̃c̃r̃f̃e r̃oim̃e. Do raṡ d̃na, r̃iḡe M̃id̃e ó Shio-naoiñ co r̃air̃ḡe do Dhonnchaḡ, mac Dom̃naill̃ Uí Mhaolr̃f̃schlainn, ġ io r̃óid̃ d̃ia t̃ig̃ iar̃ r̃in. T̃ig̃r̃inán Ua Ruair̃e do ḡaḡáil̃ Donnchaṡa Uí Chear̃baill̃, t̃ig̃r̃ina Oir̃ḡiall̃, iar̃ na d̃ol na c̃om̃ḡail̃ ḡo C̃ñañd̃ur̃ ino uat̃haḡ rochaide, ġ a cúir̃ i laim̃ for̃ Loṡ Sil̃f̃inn, ġ io baóí coic̃t̃id̃oir̃ ar̃ m̃ir̃ ann, ġ io

<sup>a</sup> On the 27th of October.—King Stephen died on the 25th of October, 1154; and Henry II. was crowned on the 19th of December following.—See *Chronology of History*, by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, pp. 297, 298.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise want this year altogether. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen accord with the Annals of the Four Masters, and add that “Amhl̃aib̃h O’Driscoll, chief of Corca L̃aighd̃he, or Colleymore, was slain at the door of the church of Birra” [now Birr, in the King’s County].

<sup>b</sup> *Maclmuire*.—“A. D. 1155. Moelmurius, sive Mariannus O’Moelchiersain, Archidnachus, seu præfectus Xenodochii Ardmachani, vir venerabilis, et erga Clerum et populum benignus et hospitalis, obiit.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 308.

<sup>c</sup> *Cill-meadhoin*: i. e. the Middle Church, now Kilmaine, in a barony of the same name, in the south of the county of Mayo.—See note <sup>2</sup>, under A. D. 1266.

<sup>d</sup> *Mac Cana*.—Now Mac Cann. This family was seated in Clanbrassil, on the south side of Lough Neagh, in the county of Armagh.

The son of Deoradh was afterwards banished into Connaught by Ua Lochlainn. There was a great destruction of the cattle of Ireland this year. The second Henry was made king over the Saxons on the 27th of October<sup>s</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 1155. Maelmuire<sup>b</sup> Mac Gillachiarain, airchinneach of the Fort of the Guests of Christ at Ard-Macha, a venerable cleric, who was kind towards the laity and clergy of Ireland; Fearghal Ua Finachta, a noble priest of Ross-Commain; and Maelruanaidh Ua hAinlighi, noble priest of Cluain-coirpthe, died. Ath-Truim, with its church, was burned; and Dearmhagh also was twice burned in one month this year. Cill-dara, Tuaim-daghualann, and Cill-meadhoin<sup>1</sup>, were burned. Maelseachlainn, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath and of the greater part of Leinster, died in the thirtieth year of his age, of a poisonous drink, at Daurmhagh-Choluim-Chille, in the flood of his prosperity and reign, on the night of the festival of Brigit, after the victory of penance. The death of this man was like swine-fattening by hot fruit, like a branch cut down before its blossoming. The Athchleireach Ua Conchobhair Failghe was killed by his own people. Amhlaeibh Mac Cana<sup>k</sup>, lord of Cinel-Aenghusa, pillar of the chivalry and vigour of all Cinel-Eoghain, died, and was interred at Ard-Macha. Aedh Ua hEaghra, lord of Luighne, died. Fiacha, son of Cethearnach Ua Ceirin, lord of Ciarraighe-Locha-na-nairneadh<sup>1</sup>, died. An army was led by Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, to Ath-Duine-Calman on the Inneoin<sup>m</sup>; and he took the hostages of Teathbha, and he gave a full restitution of the cattle of the men of Meath to such as he had before plundered. He also gave the kingdom of Meath, from the Sinainn to the sea, to Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, after which he returned to his house. Tighearnan Ua Ruairc took Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla, prisoner, after he had gone to meet him, to Ceanannus, with a small force; and he incarcerated him on Loch Sileann<sup>n</sup>, where he was [detained] for a month and a fortnight, but he was ran-

<sup>1</sup>*Ciarraighe-Locha-na-nairneadh*.—A territory comprising about the southern half of the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See note <sup>n</sup>, under A. D. 1224.

<sup>m</sup>*Ath-Duine-Calman on the Inneoin*: i. e. the Ford of Dun-Calman on the River Inneoin. Dun-Calman, now Dungolman, is the name of a

fort and townland in the parish of Ballymore, barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath. Inneoin was the ancient name of the stream which divides the barony of Kilkenny West from that of Rathconrath. It is now called the Dungolman River.

<sup>n</sup>*Loch Sileann*.—Now Lough Sheelan, a large

fuarlagað dó tria mórbaill Dé 7 naoim Pátraiac 7 na naoim aréna, la  
 ʒoppaio Ua Raḡallaiḡ, 7 po maib an luét báttar occa forcoiméu, 7 po ḡaḃ  
 Donnchað tighfina Oirḡiall doirioiri. Creach la Tighfinan Ua Ruairc iiri  
 Copann, 7 do beirt bú iomda lair. Coblach la Toirpdealbac Ua cConco-  
 bair co hAé Luain, 7 cliaðoioicte Aéta Luain do dénaim lair ar daḡ ioim-  
 paitce Míde. Cairlén na Cuilinntraiḡe do loiceað 7 do múpað lá Ruairi,  
 mac Toirpdealbaiḡ Uí Choncobair. Oioicte Aéta Luain do pcaoileað, 7  
 a longpoite do loiceað la Donnchað, mac Domnaill Uí Mhaoilpschlainn.  
 An ʒiolla ʒob Ua Ciapda do maibadh i cCluain loiruib lá Donnchað  
 Ua Maoileaclainn, pí Míde. Donncað oim do aitéiḡað lá fearaib Míde  
 peirin i noioḡail dí micne Fintén, 7 Diarmuid, mac Domnaill do éabairt  
 éuca ina ionað. Cuilén na Claonglairi, tighfina Ua cConaill ʒabpa, do  
 éuitim lá hUa Cinnpaolað, 7 a maibað poim po cédoir lá muinir Chuilén.  
 Concobair mac Domnaill Uí bhrain, 7 mac Mic ʒiollamocolmóḡ do léccað  
 lá Diarmaid Mac Murchaða ar a éuimpeac dapi cfinn braḡat, 7 comluige.  
 Maíom pia nloimar Mac Carrḡaimna, 7 pia nʒiollacpioite a mac, 7 pia  
 muinir Mhaoilpionda for breaḡmáimib, 7 for muinir Thaḡḡain, 7 for  
 Mhuinir Tlamáin, i toircair taoipeac Mhuinir Tlamáin, ʒiollapionda-  
 tan, mac Aoḡa, 7 a mac .i. an ʒiolla piabað. Ciapán dan po bpiir an cat  
 iiri for bhrighmáimib uair do éuatar poim co Cluain, 7 puḡrat a coitída leó,  
 co tuccrat ina bfuarattar do mucaib raimea Chiapáin. Do éuattar  
 ona, an raimeð co na peirin ina noibhaio ʒo Uoir an toirpcela, 7 ní fuairte  
 a piapuccað. Ro bpipeað maíom forpa apnaðapach tria aímpeir Sameta  
 Chiapáin. Creach lá Domnaill Ua cConcobair for Thuait páta, co puc  
 buar dírimé. Creach Maige Fint lá pfpair Teatba, ʒo po oirḡite dpeam  
 do Uib Máine.

lake on the borders of the counties of Meath, Cavan, and Longford. It contains several islands, on one of which the O'Reillys had a castle.

\* *Cuileantrach*: i. e. Hollywood or Holly-bearing Land. There are many places of this name in Ireland, but the place here referred to is Cullentragh, in the parish of Rathmoline, in the south-west of the county of Meath.—See the Ordnance Map of Meath, sheets 8, 40, 41, 42, 47, 48, 50.

<sup>†</sup> *Claenghlais*.—Now Clonlish, in the barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick, on the borders of the counties of Cork and Kerry.—See note \*, under A. D. 1266.

<sup>‡</sup> *Lis-an-tsoicela*: i. e. the Fort of the Gospel. Not identified.

<sup>§</sup> *Magh-Finn*.—Now Tuath-Keogh, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Rosecommon. See note \*, under A. D. 948, p. 662, *suprà*.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice some of

somed, through the miracles of God, and of Patrick, and of the saints in general, by Godfrey Ua Raghallaigh, who slew the party who were keeping him ; and Donnchadh assumed the lordship of Oirghialla again. A predatory incursion was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc into Corann, and he carried off many cows. A fleet was brought by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair to Ath-Luain, and the wicker bridge of Ath-Luain was made by him for the purpose of making incursions into Meath. The castle of Cuileanntrach<sup>o</sup> was burned and demolished by Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. The bridge of Ath-Luain was destroyed, and its fortress was burned, by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn. Gillagott Ua Ciardha was slain at Cluain-Iraird, by Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath ; and Donnchadh was then deposed by the Meathmen themselves, in revenge of the dishonouring of Finnen, and they set up Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, in his place. Cuilen of Claenghlais<sup>p</sup>, lord of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, fell by Ua Cinnfhaelaidh, who was slain immediately after by Cuilen's people. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Briain, and the son of Mac Gillamochoilmog, were enlarged by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, [in exchange] for hostages and oaths. A battle was gained by Imhar Mac Carghabhna and Gillachrist, his son, and by Muintir-Maelsinna, over the Breaghmhaini, Muintir-Thadhgain, and Muintir-Tlamain, in which fell the chief of Muintir-Tlamain, Gillafiadnatan Mac Aedha, and his son, Gillariabhach. It was Ciaran that turned this battle against the Breaghmhaini, for they had gone to Cluain, bringing with them cots, in which they carried off all they could find of the pigs of Ciaran's clergy. The clergy went after them with their shrine, as far as Lis-an-tsoiscela<sup>q</sup>, but they were not obeyed. On the following day they sustained a defeat, in consequence of disobeying Ciaran's clergy. A predatory incursion was made by Domhnall Ua Conchobhair into Tuath-ratha, and carried off a countless number of cows. Magh-Finn<sup>r</sup> was preyed by the men of Teathbha, who plundered some of the Ui-Maine.

these events under this year, as follows :

" A. D. 1155. Gillegott O'Kierga, prince of Carbre, was killed at Clonarde by Donnogh O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath. Donnogh O'Melaghlyn was deposed by the Meathmen of his kingdom, and Dermott mac Donnell O'Melaghlyn put in his stead, who was his own

brother. There was a great discomfiture of these of Brawnie and Moyntyry Moylenna by Hymer O'Carhon, and the son of O'Convaye, and these of Moyntyry Hagan, *alias* Foxe's Con-trey. Saint Keyran was intercessor to God to give this overthrow to these of Brawnie, because they went with their cottages and boats to Clon-

Aoir Críórt, míle céo caoccat a ré. An céo bliadain do Mhuiréir-  
 tach Ua Laélaínn uar Éirinn. Maolmaoíócc mac Dubhradáin, ab Caná-  
 nác Sabail, décc. Tadh Ua Catarrnaig, tigfina Teatba, décc i cclér-  
 éadé. Eochaid Ua Cuinn an tarbmaigirtir do lóccaó i cclóicésh na  
 Fearra. Cshannar do lóccaó tigib tsmplaib, ó cpoir vopair urdoim co  
 Siopoicc. Daurmag Ua nDnac, Ácáó mic Airt, Cúl Cairrin, 7 Fhíra cae-  
 rac do lóccaó. Coblaó lá Toirpdealbác Ua cConcobair for Loch nDerg  
 neirc. Táimic dna, Toirpdealbác Ua brian ina éeach, co tatarat braithe  
 óó dar cshn leite Muínan do éabairt óó. Coinne etir Thoirpdealbác  
 Ua Concóbar 7 Tigfina Ua Ruairc, 7 po naíomrte ríó 7 oráó coitcshn  
 eirir breibneachair, 7 Mideachair, 7 Connaéair co beltainne baor ar  
 ccionn. Toirpdealbác Ua Concóbar, rí Connaé, Míde, breibne, Muínan,  
 7 Éreann uile co ppearabha, tuile ordáin 7 oireacair Éreann, Augur  
 iartair Eorpa fshlán do déreirc, 7 trócaire, veineac, 7 voirbearc décc iar  
 rin oétmaó bliadain ríccat a aoir, 7 a adnacal hi cCluain mic Nóir lá  
 taóó aléora Chiaráin iar ttiomna, 7 iar roinn óir 7 airccit, bú 7 eóó ar  
 cleiróib 7 eccairib Éreann i ccoitcshne. Ríge Connaé do gabáil do Ru-  
 aióir, mac Toirpdealbáig Uí Concóbar, gan nach ppearabha. Trí mic  
 Toirpdealbáig Uí Concóbar, brian breibneó, brian Luignéó, 7 Muiréirtach  
 Muíneac do érgabáil lá Siol Muiréaróig, 7 a ttabairt for comur Ruaióir  
 mic Toirpdealbáig. brian breibneó do dállaó la Ruaióir Ua cConcobair  
 7 lá Diarmad Mac Tadh. Toirpdealbác Ua brian do éóó hi cshn  
 Ruaióir Uí Concóbar, 7 dá braithe décc do maírib Dail cCair do pagbáil  
 do aige. Aeth, mac Ruaióir Uí Chanannáin, tigfina Cenel cConaill, do

vicknose, and tooke all the swyne and hoggs  
 that the clergy and monkes had upon the  
 woodes of Faailt, which the monkes with the  
 scrine of St. Keyran followed to the place called  
 Lisantosgely, desiring restitution, which was  
 denied them, and by God's will Brawnie re-  
 ceived this disgrace and overthrow the next  
 day."

\* *Sabhall*.—Now Saul, in the county of Down.  
 —See note \*, under A. D. 1293.

† *Cloitheach of Fearra*: i. e. the steeple or  
 round tower of Fartagh, in the county of Kil-

kenny, anciently called Fearra-Caerach.—See  
 note \*, under A. D. 861, p. 498, *supra*.

\* *Doras Urdoimh*: i. e. the Gate or Door of  
 the Porticus. This passage is translated by  
 Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1156. Kenannasum cum templis et  
 ædificiis, a cruce portæ Dorus Urdoimh, appel-  
 latæ, usque ad Siofoic, comburitur."—*Trias  
 Thaum.*, p. 508.

\* *Sifoc*.—This name is now obsolete. See it  
 mentioned in a charter preserved in the Book of  
 Kells, and printed in the *Miscellany* of the Irish



The Age of Christ, 1156. The first year of Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn over Ireland. Maelmaedhog, i. e. Aedh Mac Dubhradain, Abbot of the Canons of Sabhall<sup>s</sup>, died. Tadhg Ua Catharnaigh, lord of Teathbha, died in religion. Eochaidh Ua Cuinn, the chief master, was burned in the cloitheach of Fearta<sup>t</sup>. Ceanannus was burned, both houses and churches, from the cross of Doras-Urdoimh<sup>u</sup> to Sifoc<sup>w</sup>. Daurmhagh-Ua-nDuach<sup>x</sup>, Achadh-mic-Airt<sup>y</sup>, Cul-Caissin<sup>z</sup>, and Fearta-Caerach. A fleet was brought by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair upon Loch-Deirg-dhere; and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain came into his house, and delivered him hostages for obtaining the half of Munster. A meeting between Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc; and they made a general peace and armistice between the men of Breifne, Meath, and Connaught, till the May next ensuing. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, Meath, Breifne, and Munster, and of all Ireland with opposition, flood of the glory and splendour of Ireland, the Augustus of the west of Europe, a man full of charity and mercy, hospitality and chivalry, died after the sixty-eighth year of his age, and was interred at Cluain-mic-Nois, beside the altar of Ciaran, after having made his will, and distributed gold and silver, cows and horses, among the clergy and churches of Ireland in general. The kingdom of Connaught was assumed by Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, without any opposition. The three sons of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, Brian Breifneach, Brian Luighneach, and Muircheartach Muimhneach, were taken prisoners by the Sil-Muireadhaigh, and given into the custody of Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach. Brian Breifneach was blinded by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Diarmaid Mac Taidhg. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain came to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, and left him twelve hostages of the chieftains of Dal-gCais. Aedh, son of Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was

Archæological Society, pp. 147, 148, 149.

<sup>x</sup> *Daurmhagh-Ua-nDuach*: i. e. the Oak Plain of Ui-Duach, now Durrow, on the borders of the Queen's County and the county of Kilkenny. It originally belonged to the territory of Ui-Duach, in the county of Kilkenny. In the gloss to the *Feilire-Aenguis*, and O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, at 20th of October, St. Maeldubh is mentioned as of "Daurmhagh Ua nDuach, in

the north of Osraighe."

<sup>y</sup> *Achadh-mic-Airt*: i. e. the Field of the Son of Art, now Aghamacart, an old church in ruins, in the barony of Galmoy, county of Kilkenny, and on the borders of the Queen's County.

<sup>z</sup> *Cul-Caissin*.—Otherwise written Cuil-Caisin, i. e. Caisin's Corner or Angle, now Coolcashin. in the barony of Galmoy, county of Kilkenny.—See note <sup>i</sup>, under A. D. 844, p. 470, *suprà*.

marbhad lá hUa gCathán, 7 lá fearaib na Criaioib tina meabail. Iompuó uUlaib for Mhuiréirach Ua Laclainn, 7 coecaó d'ógna fair. Slóigfó lá Muiréirach i nUlaib, 7 do beir bairghe Ulaó fpi a réir, ara aoi do beirpat araill uUlaib im Eochaid Ua nDuinnepléibe ammuir ar óruing don trluaid, 7 po marbhad leó Ua hInneirge, coirpeac na Cuileanntraiige. Ua Loingrig, tigfina Dháil Araióe, do marbhad la Cenél nEógain. Sloigfó oile lá Muiréirach 7 la tuairceart Eireann hi Laiónib, co tatar níge Laión do Dhiarmaid Mac Murchada, dar cfinn bairghe, 7 po inneirpat Oppaige eir cealla 7 tuata. Maíomla Diarmaid mac Domnaill Uí Mhaoileachlainn for Ohonchaó, for a ósbratair, dú hi ttopcáir mac Siolla-deacair Uí Cairppi, coirpeach Tuaité buaóga. Creach lá Diarmaid mac Murchada 7 lá Gallaid Aca cliaé, 7 lá Donnchaó mac Domnaill Uí Mhaoileachlainn i nairtear Míde, co po inuirt an tír eir cealla 7 tuata, 7 rugat bú Aró breacáin, Sláine, Cille Tailteín, Domnaig Pátraipe, 7 araill do buar na tuaité imaille fpiú. Maíom Cuaran ag Uor Luigdi hi Lao-gaire for Tigfina Ua Ruairc pia nDiarmaid Mac Murchada 7 pia nGallaid Aca cliaé, 7 pia nDonnchaó mac Domnaill Uí Mhaoileachlainn, airm i ttopcáir an ile im Ohonnall mac Fionnbairr, coirpeac Mhuirteir gSraóan, im Fógairach Ua cCuinn, 7 im Aod mac Duibdothra, 7 im mac Cionaeir óir Uí Ruairc. Aedh, mac Donnchaó Uí Mhaoilmuaid, tigfina Fíe cCeall, do marbhad lá Muirteir Luaimin 7 lá Concoðar Ua mBairn óirgíne i nInir Mochuda Raithne. Muiréirac mac Domnaill Uí Mhaoileachlainn, do orccan 7 do gabáil lá Donnchaó mac Domnaill. Donnchaó mac Domnaill Uí Mhaoileachlainn, do gabáil níge Míde, 7 Diarmaid, mac Domnaill, do ionnabhad i cConnachtaibh. Maí Teatba, 7 Maíaire Cuirne ionnabhad

<sup>a</sup> *Cuileanntrach*.—There are two townlands of this name in the county of Tyrone.—See Ord. Map, sheets 53 and 64; and two in the county of Armagh.—Ord. Map, sheets 11 and 22; but, according to the tradition in the country, O'Hinneirghe, now Henery, was seated in Glenconkeine, in the barony of Loughinsholin, and county of Londonderry.

<sup>b</sup> *Tuath-Buadhgha*.—This is the district now called Tuath, or Twy, situated in the barony of Clonlunan, and county of Westmeath. Twy-ford

House is in this district, and helps to preserve the name.

<sup>c</sup> *Cill-Tailtean*: i.e. the church of Tailtin, now Teltown old church, near Donaghpatrick, midway between Kells and Navan, county of Meath.

<sup>d</sup> *Cuasan, at Lis-Luighdhi*.—Lis-Luighdhi is still the name of a fort, a short distance to the north of the Hill of Tara, in the county of Meath.

<sup>e</sup> *Inis-Mochuda-Raithne*: i.e. the Holm or Island of St. Mochuda of Raithin, a place near Rahin, barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

slain by Ua Cathain and Feara-na-Craeibhe, by treachery. The Ulidians turned against Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, and proclaimed war upon him. An army was led by Muircheartach into Ulidia, and he obtained the hostages of the Ulidians to secure their obedience to him; however, some of the Ulidians, under the conduct of Ua Duinnsleibhe, made an attack upon some of the army, and slew Ua hInneirghe, chief of the Cuileanntrach<sup>a</sup>. Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. Another army was led by Muircheartach and the people of the north of Ireland into Leinster, and they gave the kingdom of Leinster to Diarmaid Mac Murchadha for hostages, and they plundered Osraighe, both churches and territories. A victory was gained by Diarmaid, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, over Donnchadh, his brother, wherein was slain the son of Gilladeacair Ua Cairbre, chief of Tuath Buadhgha<sup>b</sup>. A predatory incursion was made by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, the foreigners of Ath-cliath, and Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, into East Meath, and they plundered the country, both churches and territories, and they carried off the cows of Ard-Breacain, Slaine, Cill-Taillteann<sup>c</sup>, Domhnach-Padraig, and some of the cows of the country in general. The battle of Cuasan<sup>d</sup> at Lis-Luighdhi in Laeghaire was gained over Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, the foreigners of Ath-cliath, and Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, where many were slain, and, among others, Domhnall Mac Finnbhairr, chief of Muintir-Gearadhain; Fogartach Ua Cuinn; Aedh Mac Dubhdothra, and the son of Cinaedh Breac Ua Ruairc. Aedh, son of Donnchadh Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, was slain by Muintir Luainimh, and Conchobhar Ua Braein, of Breaghmhaine, at Inis-Mochuda-Raithne<sup>e</sup>. Muircheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Maelseachlainn, was plundered and taken prisoner by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maelseachlainn, took the kingdom of Meath, and Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, was banished into Connaught. Magh-Teathbha<sup>f</sup>, and Machaire-Cuirene<sup>g</sup>,

<sup>a</sup> *Magh-Teathbha* : i. e. the Plain of Teffia.

<sup>g</sup> *Machaire-Cuirene*. — Now the barony of Kilkenny West, county of Westmeath.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise give the events of this year as follows:

“A. D. 1156. Tirlagh O'Connor, Archking of Connaught, the thresure of liberality and for-

titude of all Ireland, giving to all, laity and Clergy, died. An army by Murtagh O'Loughlin into Ulster; and he brought pledges for obeying him; and it was in that journey that O'Hinery was slayn by a loose wing. Hugh O'Canannan, king of Kindred-Conell, killed by Hugh O'Cathan and Men of Krive. Another army by

la Ruaidhri Ua cConcobaigh. Dailfind inghn bpacáin, bñ Conulað Uí Caoine-dealbáin, décc. Sneéta mór 7 peód dñmair 1 ngeimreað na bliathna ro, gur po peódorat loá, 7 aibne Epeann. Bá pé méo ad treaca gur cairrregeað lá Ruaidhri Ua Concobaigh a'longa, 7 a ftra porp an leic oigreað ota bléin ngaille go Rinn dúin. Báð marba imorro, epimór én Epeann lá méo an treneéta 7 an peodó.

Αοιρ Ορίορ, mile céo caogao a peacht. Γιολλαπάττεραιcc, mac Donnchaid Mec Cáirtaig, comarba dairpe Corcaige, décc. Dairimur, Uiof mór, 7 Uotpa co na tcmplaið do lopeað. Cú ulað Ua Duinnrléibe Uí Eochada, pí Ulað, décc iar bpeandaind 1 nDún da lftglar, 7 a adnacal 1 ndún bud-déirin. Domnall Ua Raǵallaiǵ do marbað lá Ǵailnǵaib. Ruaidhri Ua hEaǵra, tiǵfina Luighe, do marbað lá a tuaiǵ fein. Taðǵ, mac Murchaid Uí Eaǵra, do marbað lá mac Donnchaid Uí Eaǵra. Cúulað Ua Cainte-dealbáin, tiǵfina Laoǵaire, fñ pobarpa po einǵ amail Ǵuairpe Aíðne, rǵaimn poinfmail amail Mhongán mac Fiaána, loáarn lapamail ap défepce ppi boétaib, aen cáindeal nǵnamia garraiðe Ǵaoideal do marbað tria feill 7 meabail por pnaðað (.i. comairce) laoc 7 cléipeach Epeann, lá Donnchaid, mac Domnall Uí Mhaonleaclainn, lá píǵ Míðe. Ατιατ na comairǵða po háttar ppi, comarba Pháττεραιcc 7 baáall Ipu, imon léǵait .i. Ua Con-uoirce, comarba Colaimm Cille co na mionnaið, Ǵrene, Eppcop Ατα cliaé, abb na manac, comarba Ciapáin co na mionnaið comarba Feáin co na mionn-uaib, hUa Loálainn pí Epeann (.i. co ppepaðpa), Donnchaid Ua Cñbaill, tiǵfina Oirǵiall, Tiǵfiman Ua Ruairc, tiǵfina dñepne, Diarpmaid Mac Murchaða, pí Laiǵñ, maite fñ Míðe 7 fñ Tftba apána. Μaircc tñ a

O'Loghlin into East Brehg, and he brought pledges of Leinster from Mac Murcha, for all the Fifth or Country" [*rectè*, for all the fifth or province of Leinster] "Kindred-Owen and Airgialla went to Ossory, untill they came to Clardirrymore, and the chiefest of Ossory came to O'Loghlin's house. Great fruit that year in all Ireland. Nine years from the last great fruit to that yeare."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1156. King Terlagh mac Rowrie O'Connor, monarch of Ireland, a great benefac-

tor of the church, and all spirituall men in generall, a man of wonderfull hospitallity, and, in fine, a reliever and cherisher of the poor, died in Dunmore, the 13th of the Kalends of June, in the 50th year of his reign, and in the 68th year of his age; after whose death his son, prince Rowrie, was invested in the government of Connoght, as king of that province, untill Mortágh mac Neale Mac Loghlyn ended his reign, when Rowrie was promotted to the monarchie of Ireland. Mortagh mac Neale was king of Ireland fourteen yeares. He was of the

by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. Dailfinn, daughter of Bracan, the wife of Cuuladh Ua Caeindealbhain, died. There was great snow and intense frost in the winter of this year, so that the lakes and rivers of Ireland were frozen over. Such was the greatness of the frost, that Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair drew his ships and boats on the ice from Blean-Gaille to Rinn-duin. The most of the birds of Ireland perished on account of the greatness of the snow and the frost.

The Age of Christ, 1157. Gillaphadraig, son of Donnchadh Mac Carthaigh, successor of Bairre of Corcach, died. Daimhinis, Lis-mor, and Lothra, with their churches, were burned. Cuuladh Ua Duinnsleibhe Ui-Eochadha, King of Ulidia, died, after penance, at Dun-da-leathghlas, and was interred at Dun itself. Domhnall Ua Raghallaigh was slain by the Gaileanga. Ruaidhri Ua hEaghra, lord of Luighne, was killed with his own axe. Tadhg, son of Murchadh Ua hEaghra, was killed by Donnchadh Ua hEaghra. Cuuladh Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Laeghaire, a man of unbounded hospitality like Guaire Aidhne<sup>h</sup>, courteous and prosperous like Mongan, son of Fiachna<sup>i</sup>, a brilliant lamp in charity to the poor, the chief lamp of chivalry of the Irish race, was killed through treachery and guile, while under the protection of the laity and clergy of Ireland, by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath. These were the sureties for him : the successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus, together with the legate, i. e. Ua Condoirche<sup>k</sup>; the successor of Colum-Cille, with his relics; Grene, Bishop of Ath-cliath; the abbot of the monks [of Mellifont]; the successor of Ciaran, with their relics; the successor of Fechin, with his relics; Ua Lochlainn, King of Ireland (i. e. with opposition); Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla; Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne; Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster; and the chiefs of the men of Meath, and of the men of Teathbha in general. Wo to the country in which this deed was perpetrated!

O'Neales of the north. Terlagh O'Bryen, king of Munster, came into the house of Rowrie O'Connor, and gave him twelve hostages of the chiefest of Dalgasse. King Mortagh, with his forces, went to Lynster, and gave the kingdom and government of that province to Dermott Mac Murrough for yealding him hostages of obedience and allegiance. They wasted and spoyled all Ossory, without respect to church

or chapple."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>h</sup> *Guaire Aidhne*.—See note <sup>f</sup>, under A. D. 662, p. 273, *suprà*.

<sup>i</sup> *Mongan, son of Fiachna*.—This Mongan, who was "a very well-spoken man, and much given to the wooing of women," was killed by a Welshman, A. D. 624.—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>k</sup> *O'Condoirche*.—He was Bishop of Lismore. See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 550.

nóearnað an gníom hīrin. Cpeach lá Donnchað Ua cCeapbaill 7 lá Tighfnan Ua Ruairc i ndíogail a neimig, 7 po oirceiríe Saitne, do rocair dona, Fíhgal Ua Ruairc co rochaibí maraon fīir lap na Saitnib. Coimētionol Sfnad ag clēirīb Eireann, 7 ag dpuing dia ríoccaib acc mainirir Oroićt áta do éoir-peagað cēmpaill na manać. Seacht neppcop décc imon léccaid, 7 im com-arba Pháttraicc. Dírim imorpo, do aor gaća gráib apćfna. Ro baol ann ó ríogaib Muirćfītać Ua Loćlann, Tighfnán Ua Ruairc, hUa hEoćaða, 7 hUa Cfnbaill. lap ccoirpeaccað imorpo in cēmpaill lá comarba Pháttraicc, po hīrcoircefnad imorpo, ó clēirīb, 7 po hionnarbað ó ríogaib Donnchað Ua Maoleaćlann a rige Míde, 7 po rígað Diairmaio a brátair ina ionað. Do pat Muirćfītać Ua Loćlann ríćt ríćt bó 7 trī ríćt uinge dór do Dhia 7 dona clēirīb in ióbaire do pat a anma. Do pat dóib beór baile oc Oroićt áta .i. Fionnabair na nīngfn. Do pat uin O Cfnbaill tri ríćt oile uinge dór dóib, 7 po pat ben Tighēarnain Uí Ruairc inēgan Uí Mhaoleaćlann an ccomatt ceona 7 caileac óir ap altoir Mhairi, 7 eoać ap gać naltóir do na naoi naltoraib oile bátar irin teampaill irin. Slóigfn lá Muirćfītać, mac Néill Uí Loćlann co ttuairceart Eireann imme hi Laignib go tpart rí Laign, Diairmaio Mac Murchaða, géill dó. Do lóttar dona, Laign, 7 Uí bFailge, 7 lē Oirraige hi cConnaćtaib for teicheað. Do éoib tra iarir go Laignib lair i nDírmumain, 7 do pat bpaigde Dearmumain lair. Luid arribe go Dál cCair, 7 po ionnarb a Tuadummain iatt, 7 oirceirí rochaide díob lair hi cTuadummain. Tucc iarir forbaire for

<sup>1</sup> *The monastery of Droichead-atha.*—This is the name by which the abbey of Mellifont, in the county of Louth, is usually called in the Irish annals.—See Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 479.

<sup>m</sup> *Finnabhair-na-nīnghean.*—This townland is mentioned in the charter granted by John, Lord of Ireland, to the abbey of Mellifont, A. D. 1185-6.—See the *Miscellany* of the Irish Archaeological Society, p. 158. The name was applied to a piece of land on the south side of the River Boyne, opposite the mouth of the Mattock River, in the parish of Donore, county of Meath.—See note c, under A. D. 1133, p. 1043, *supra*.

This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“De hac enim re Quatuor Magistri ex Annalibus Cluanensibus et Senatensibus ad annum 1157, sic scribunt: Conventus Synodalis per Clerum Hiberniæ, et per aliquot ex Regibus et Principibus collectus apud Monasterium Pontanense (sic enim Mellifontense vocant, quia juxta Pontanam situm) ad consecrandam Basilicam ejusdem Monasterii. Ibi cum Legato Apostolico, et Comorbano S. Patricii (*id est, Archiepiscopo Ardmachano*) decem et septem Episcopi, et innumeri alii diversorum ordinum. Item ex Regibus et Principibus, Murchertachus Hua

A predatory incursion was made by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, in revenge of their guarantee, and they plundered the Saithni; but Fearghal Ua Ruairc, and many others along with him, were slain by the Saithni. A synod was convened by the clergy of Ireland, and some of the kings, at the monastery of Droichead-atha<sup>1</sup>, the church of the monks. There were present seventeen bishops, together with the Legate and the successor of Patrick; and the number of persons of every other degree was countless. Among the kings were Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, Ua hEochadha, and Ua Cearbhaill. After the consecration of the church by the successor of Patrick, Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn was excommunicated by the clergy of Ireland, and banished by the kings from the kingdom of Meath; and his brother, Diarmaid, was made king in his place. Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn presented seven score cows, and three score ounces of gold, to God and to the clergy, as an offering for the health of his soul. He granted them also a townland at Droichead-atha, i. e. Finnabhair-na-ninghean<sup>m</sup>. O'Cearbhaill also gave them three score ounces of gold; and the wife of O'Ruairc, the daughter of Ua Maeleachlainn, gave as much more, and a chalice of gold on the altar of Mary, and cloth for each of the nine other altars that were in that church. An army was led by Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, accompanied by the people of the north of Ireland, into Leinster; and the King of Leinster, Mac Murchadha, gave him hostages. The people of Lacighis, Ui-Failghe, and of the half of Osraighe, then fled into Connaught. After this he [Muircheartach] proceeded, accompanied by the Leinstermen, into Desmond, and carried off the hostages of Desmond. He went from thence to the Dal-gCais, and expelled them from Thomond, and plundered some of them in Thomond. He afterwards laid siege to Luimneach, until the foreigners submitted to him as their

Lochlainn, Rex Hiberniæ; Hua Eochadha, Rex Ulidiæ; Tigernanus O'Ruairche, Princeps Brefinæ; et Hua Kearvaill, Princeps Orgiellæ. Postquam illa Basilica consecrata, Dunchadus O'Moelecluinn fuit per Clerum excommunicatus, et per Reges, Principesque præsentis Principatu Midie exutus; et Diermitius ipsius frater in ejus locum suffectus Murchertachus autem Rex dedit in Eleemosinam pro anima sua Deo et monachis centum et quadraginta boves

sive vaccas, et sexaginta uncias ex auro; dedit eis insuper prædium juxta Pontanum, quod Finnabhair na ningen nuncupatur. Dedit etiam Hua Kearvaill alias sexaginta uncias auri ipsis; Totidemque auri uncias ipsis elargita est uxor Tigernani O'Ruairche filia principis Midie calicem aureum pro summo altari, et sacra paramenta pro singulis altaribus ex novem aliis, quæ in eadem Basilica erant."—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 655.

Λωμνεαδ, co τταρδρατ Γοιλλ α ρίγε δό, γ γο πο διοκυριτε Τοιρρδεαλβαδ  
 Υα δριαν υαιδιδ. Ρο πανδ Μυμαιν αρ δό ιαρταιν ειτιρ mac Mec Cártaig .i.  
 Διαρμανδ mac Corbmaic, γ Concóbar mac Domnaill Υι δριαν. Τάις ιαταιν  
 co Μαγ Υα Farca, γ πο λα cpeiδ δαρ Αδαιρceach υαδ hí Síol nAnmchaδa.  
 Ρο bpiρεαδ δνα, μαιδm φορ an ρλυαγ hi ριν, γ πο μαρβαδ ρochaide διβ im  
 Υα cCatán na Cpaoidε. Ρο mλλpτε δνα, na hEoganaig Ρορ Cpé don cyp  
 ριν. Ρο ροί αιρριδε δια τιγ ιαρ corγap. Cein τpa πο γνίτε na hípe do  
 δεachaid Ruaidri Υα Concóbar ι εΤίρ nEogain, γup πο λοιp Imρ enaig, γ  
 πο εpce α haballγopτ, γ πο ινδip an τίρ co Cuaille Cianaet. Sluaigδ lá  
 Ruaidri Υα cConcóbar, lá ρίγ Connaet, hi Μυμαιν, co τταρατ leiτ ρίγε  
 Μυμαν do Τοιρρδεαλβαδ Υα δριαν, γ do ραδ Διαρμανδ mac Corbmaic  
 Mec Cártaig bpaigδε ινα uplain ppi hδ δια ττυιτιm occa mena ττίραδ  
 Μυρéciprach Υα Laclainn δια ccorpanm. Cínd Eacδach .i. Eochaid mac  
 Lucra, do ρagδáil oc Pionδcoraid, ba méiδiτερ coipe móp é, no ρagδ δéδ

<sup>a</sup> *Magh-Ua-Farca*.—A plain in the barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

<sup>b</sup> *Adhairceach*.—Otherwise Inis-Adharcaigh, now Incherky, an island in the Shannon, belonging to the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. The territory of Sil-Anmchaidh lies to the west of this island.

<sup>c</sup> *Inis-Eanaigh*.—Now Incheny, in the parish of Urney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

<sup>d</sup> *Cuaille-Cianacht*: i. e. the Tree of Keenaght, now Coolkeenaght, in the parish of Faughanvale, county of Londonderry.—See the Ordnance Map, sheets 9 and 16.

<sup>e</sup> *Finnchoradh*: i. e. the White Weir, now Corofin, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. Eochaidh, son of Luchta, was King of Thomond in the first century.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise give the events of this year as follows:

“A. D. 1157. Patric Mac Carty, archdeacon of Cork, *quievit*; Cuula O'Kynelvan murdered by Doncha mac Donnell Sugagh O'Melaghlin, in spite of Corb-Patric, and Jesus' staff, and against Mac Laughlin, and the best of the

north. Corb-Patric, being archbishop of Ireland, consecrated the monk-church” [of Mellifont, near Drogheda], “in the presence of the clergy of Ireland, .i. the Legat Ui Conorchí, and the bishops also, and in presence of many nobles about O'Loghlin, king of Ireland, Donogh O'Carroll, and Tigernan O'Ruark. Murchertach O'Loghlin gave 150 cowes and 60 ounces of gould to God and the Clergy, and gave them a town at Dredagh, called Finnavar-na-ningen. And 60 ounces of gould from O'Carroll, and soe much more from O'Melaghlin's daughter, Tiernan O'Ruark's wife. That Donogh” [who had murdered Cuula O'Kynelvan] “was cursed by temporall and spirituall, and the cursed Atheist was excommunicated from the church for dishonoring the Corb of Patrick, Jesus's staff, and the clergy, .i. Donogh O'Melaghlin. An army by Murtagh O'Laughlin, from the north of Ireland, into Mounster, untill they came to the Greene of Limerick, and the nobility of Mounster about their kings came to O'Loghlin's house, and left him their hostages.” —*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 1157. Cowuley O'Keyndelaine, prince



king, and banished Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain from among them. He afterwards divided Munster between the son of Mac Carthaigh, i. e. Diarmaid, son of Cormac, and Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Briain. He afterwards came to Magh-Ua-Farca<sup>a</sup>, and sent forth a marauding host over Adhairceach<sup>o</sup>, into Sil-Anmchadha. This host was defeated, and many of them were slain, together with Ua Cathain of Craeibh. On this occasion the Cinel-Eoghain destroyed Ros-Cre. He [Muircheartach] returned from thence to his house in triumph. While these things were doing, Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair went into Tir-Eoghain, burned Inis-Eanaigh<sup>p</sup>, and cut down its orchard, and plundered the country as far as Cuaille-Cianacht<sup>q</sup>. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, into Munster, and he gave half the kingdom of Munster to Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain; and Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh, gave hostages into his hands for a time, and who were to fall to him, unless Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn should come to defend them. The head of Eochaidh, i. e. of Eochaidh, son of Luchta, was found at Finnchoradh<sup>r</sup>; it was larger than

of the Race of Lagerie, a nobleman both ready and hasty to put in practice all goodness, as liberall as King Gwarye of Connought, as well spoken as prince Mongan mac Fiaghna, was unhappily and treacherously killed by Donnogh mac Donnell O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, having sworne to each other before by the ensewing oaths to be true to one another, without effusion of blood; for performing of which oaths the Primatt of Ardmagh was bound; the Pope's Legatt; Grenan, archbushopp of Dublyn; the abbott of the monkes of Ireland; the Cowarb of St. Keyran, with his oaths; the Staff or Bachall of Jesus; the Cowarb of St. Feichyn, with his oaths; the oaths of St. Columbkil. These oaths and sureties were taken before king Mortagh; Donnogh O'Kervall, king of Uriell; Tyernan O'Royreck, king of the Brenie; and Dermatt Mac Morrogh, king of Lynster; and the principallest of Meath and Teaffa also; and if there were no such oaths or securities it was a wicked act to kill such a noble-hearted man without cause. There was a great convocation

of the clergy, consisting of 17 Bushoppes, with the Primatt of Ireland and Legatt, in Thredath" [i. e. Tredagh, i. e. Drogheda] "this year aboute the consecration of the church of the monkes that was there, in the presence of king Mortagh, Tyernan O'Royreck, Donnogh O'Kervall, and O'Heoghie, where the said Donnogh O'Melaghlyn was excommunicated by the clergy, and deposed from the kingdome and principallity of Meath, by the kings and said noblemen, and the whole kingdome and government given to his brother Dermott, as more worthy thereof. Cowuley mac Dunleveye O'Heochye, King of Ulster, died. Mac Dowell, Steward of Dunmore, was killed. King Mortagh, with his forces, went to Lynster, where Dermott Mac Murrogh, king of Lynster, gave him hostages. They of Affalie, Lease, and Ossory, fled into Connought. The king afterwards, with the forces of Lynster, went to Desmond, where he had the hostages of that contrey; from thence he went to those of Dalgaisse, whom he banished to" [*rectè*, from] "Thomond, and also did putt

ar mó bír dar toll a íúla, 7 dar toll a rmlra S[m]íntuine. Coblach mór lá Ruaidrí Ua cConcóbar for sionainn da ná rrié a raimail an tan rin ar líonmáire 7 iomaí a long 7 a léar.

Áoir Críort, míle céo caoccat a hocht. Domnall Ua Longarccáin, airdeppcop Cairil, airb ríthóir Mumán, rai ar eaccha 7 ar déreirc, décc ina írnoataid. An breitín Ua Dúilínóáin, aircínbeach Eapra dapa, ollamí peineacáir, 7 taoiréach aúaié, décc. Coimétióól rítháid oc cléiricib Éreann occ bíd mic Taidg hi lLaogaire, bail i rabattar cóicc eppcoib ríéte im leccaitt comarba Phéar do eapail ríagla 7 ríobér. Ar don éur rin po orpdaigíte cléirig Éreann im comarba Phátraiúe catáoir amail gac neaprcob do comarba Cholaím Chille, do Phlaidéarac Ua bpolcáin, 7 árdabóaine ceall Éreann co coitcín. Eppcoib Connacé tna, po báttar oc dol gur an rítháid rin do ríat 7 do búalad, 7 diar dia muinntir do mairbáid hi cCuipr Cluana, iar brágbaíl Cluana dóib, lá hamraib Diarmada Uí Maoileachlainn, rí Míde, 7 po ríat dia ttiúib. Concóbar Ua brian .i. mac Domnall, tígíuna Áiréir Mumán, 7 a mac do dallad lá Toirpdeallbá Ua móríain tar comairce cléiric Mumán 7 a laoch. Cearnacán Ua brian, tígíuna Luígne, décc. Ua Domnall, tígíuna Corca bhaircín, do mairbáid lá hUa cConcóbar Corca Moóbuaí. Fírgal, mac Áoda na namur Uí Ruairc, décc. Taidg, mac Áoda, mic Ruaidrí, décc. Ua Fáilbe, tígíuna Corca

some of them to the sword. He also besieged Limbrick, and compelled the Danes to submit themselves to his grace, and to acknowledge him as their king, and to forsake Terlagh O'Bryen, and also to banish him from out of their jurisdiction, and there he divided Munster in two parts between the son of Mac Carthie, and the son of Donnell O'Bryen; from thence the king came to the plains of Moyeffarcha, tooke the preyes and spoyles of Sile-Anmchie, killed part of the inhabitants, and gave them an overthrow. They of the Eoganaght of Cashell destroyed and prey'd Rossery, and from thence the king came to his house. While those things were adoin, Rowrie O'Connor, king of Connaught, went with a great army to Ulster, in the absence of King Mortagh, there burnt Innis-

Eanye, hewed and did cut downe all the trees in the orchard, and took away all the prey and spoyles of Tyreowen to Kwaillie-Kyanaghty. Rowrie O'Connor, with his forces, went to Munster, and settled Terlagh O'Bryen in possession as half king, or king of half Munster, and caused the son of Cormack Mac Carthy to yeald hostages into his handes with condition of forfeiture of their lives, if king Mortagh wou'd not come to defend them. The head of Eoghie Mac Lughta, that reigned king of Munster at the time of the birth of Christ (as before is remembered) was this year taken out of the earth where it was buried at Fyncorey. It was of such wonderfull bigness, as mine author sayeth, it was as bigg as any cauldron; the greatest goose might easily pass through the

a great cauldron; the largest goose would pass through the hole of his eye, and through the hole of the spinal marrow. A fleet was brought by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair upon the Sinainn, the like of which was not to be found at that time for numerousness, and for the number of its ships and boats.

The Age of Christ, 1158. Domhnall Ua Longargain, Archbishop of Caiseal, chief senior of Munster, a paragon of wisdom and charity, died at an advanced age. The Brehon Ua Duileannain, airchinneach of Eas-dara<sup>a</sup>, ollamh of law, and chief of his territory, died. A synod of the clergy of Ireland was convened at Bri-mic-Taidhg<sup>i</sup>, in Laeghaire, where there were present twenty-five bishops, with the legate of the successor of Peter, to ordain rules and good morals. It was on this occasion the clergy of Ireland, with the successor of Patrick, ordered a chair, like every other bishop, for the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaithbheartach Ua Brolchain, and the arch-abbacy of the churches of Ireland in general. The bishops of Connaught who were going to this synod were plundered and beaten, and two of their people killed, at Cuirr-Cluana<sup>u</sup>, after they had left Cluain, by the soldiers of Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath, and they returned to their houses. Conchobhar Ua Briain, the son of Domhnall, lord of East Munster, and his son, were blinded by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, against the protection of the clergy and laity of Munster. Cearnachán Ua Braein, lord of Luighne [in Meath], died. Ua Domhnaill, lord of Corca-Bhaiscinn, was slain by Ua Conchobhair of Corca-Modhruadh. Fearghal, son of Aedh na n-amhas Ua Ruairc, died. Taidhg, son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, died. Ua Failbhe<sup>w</sup>, lord of Corca Duibhne, was slain by the

two holes of his eyes; and in the place or hole where the marrow was towards his throat a goose might enter.”—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>a</sup> *Eas-dara*: i. e. the Cataract of the Oak, now Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>i</sup> *Bri-mic-Taidhg*: i. e. the Hill of the Son of Taidhg. This was the name of a place near Trim, in the county of Meath. This passage is translated by Colgan, as follows:

“A. D. 1158. Synodus per Clerum Hiberniæ celebrata fuit apud Brigh-mac-Taidhg in regione de Ili-Loegaire: in qua presente Legato Apostolico interfuerunt viginti quinque Episcopi, pro Ecclesiastica disciplina stabilienda et

moribus in melius commutandis. In hac synodo Comorbanus S. Patricii, seu Archiepiscopus Ardmachanus, et Clerus Hiberniæ communi consilio decreverunt Cathedram Episcopalem, ad instar aliorum, dandam esse Comorbano (*id est successori*) S. Columbæ Kille Flathberto O’Brolchain: et insuper supremam præfecturam supra omnes totius Hiberniæ Abbatias. Episcopi autem Connaciæ non tunc aderant.”—*Trias Thaum.*, pp. 309 and 505. He leaves the latter part of this passage untranslated.

<sup>u</sup> *Cuirr-Cluana*.—A place on the Shannon, near Clonmacnoise, in the King’s County.

<sup>w</sup> *Ua Failbhe*.—Now O’Falvy, or Falvy. He

Duibhne, do mairbhad lá hUib Séghda. Cúulað, mac Deópaio Uí Phlaimn, tighfna Ua tTuircpe 7 Dáil Aipáide Suairpe éuairceirce Eirínn ar eineach, décc. Cenél cConaill do iompóð ar Ua Laclaínn. Slóighead lá Muirésc-tach Ua Laclaínn co nUltaib 7 co nAipgialluib i tTír Conaill, 7 po inoirpfe an tír eirce cealluib 7 tuatuib. Tugrat dna, Cenél cConaill ammur long-puirce for Ultaib, 7 po mairbad Aod Ua Duinnrlébe Uí Eocáda, pi Ulað, leó, 7 an Gall Ua Seappaiğ, 7 rochaide duairlib 7 danpaðuib oile cen mo éat romh. Slóicéð lá Ruairí Ua cConcóbaip co ráimce léitglinn, 7 po gað bpaighe Oipaiğe, 7 Laoigiri, 7 do pat geimeal for Macraie Ua Morða, tighfna Laoigire. Siapius mac Giolla Enáin Uí Domnaill, toirce Cloinne Flaitésmail, do mairbad lá Murchað, mac mic Tairg Uí Cheallaiğ. Dá mac Murchaða mic Tairg dna do mairbad lá Ruairí Ua cConcóbaip i ngeimeal ina díogail ríde. Coblach mór do dul ó Ruairí O Concóbaip hi tTír nEogain, co nofhrat ulca mópa innce. Creach lá Ruairí Ua Concóbaip lá ríğ Connaé i tTéba, 7 po oirce dpeam do Mhuinir Cérin, 7 puğ bú iomða. Tugrat dñ firi Teatba maiðm for dpuing dia muinir ríom aipm i toirceair Tomaltac Ua Maoilbénainn, 7 Donnchað mac mic Aoda mic Ruairí, 7 mac Giollaé Uí Treapaiğ, 7 Ua Macliace, 7 Mac Aeda na namur 7 Rícaip Ua Pollamain, 7 po gað mac Uí Flaitéscitaiğ, co noipuing oile do mairbad cen mo éat. Cairppe Ua Ciapða 7 dpong ofraib Teatba do iompóð ar Dhiarmaid Ua Maileaclaínn, 7 Donnchað do ríogað dóib. Tighfna Ua Ruairce 7 Diarmaid do éoet ina ndeatthað, 7 maiðm Aea Maighe do bpucað forpa, 7 creaca mópa do dénam dóib for Síol Rónáin, 7 for Cairppib. Cairppe dna, 7 Donnchað dionnaibad i Laiğuib. Síó Cairppe do dénam iapiin, 7 Donnchað do ðol i cConnaétaib. Maiðm ríoda dñ, eirce Connaétaib bpaipneacuib 7 Miðeachaib. Folc ofriaiur ipin paiprað dia ttáimce tola uirce in Abainn inri na pub hi Slað Ruair, 7 po báitce

was chief of Corca-Dhuibhne, now Coreaguiny, in the west of the county of Kerry.

<sup>\*</sup> *Ui-Sheghda* : *anglicè* the O'Sheas, who were seated in the barony of Iveragh, in the same county.

<sup>†</sup> *Clann-Flaitheamhail*.—These were one of the seven septs of Hy-Many.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 31, 76, 77.

<sup>\*</sup> *Gillade Ua Treasaigh* : *anglicè* Gilday O'Tracey.

<sup>\*</sup> *Ath-Maighne*.—See note under the year 1153.

<sup>†</sup> *Inis-na-subh* : i. e. the Island of the Strawberries, now Inishnasoo, near Newtown-Hamilton, in the county of Armagh.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clon-

Ui-Seghdha<sup>x</sup>. Cuuladh, son of Deoraidh Ua Flainn, lord of Ui-Tuirtre and Dal-Araidhe, the Guaire [Aidhne] of the north of Ireland for hospitality, died. The Cinel-Cónaill turned against Ua Lochlainn. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, with the Ulidians and Airghialla, into Tir-Conaill, and they plundered the country, both churches and territories; but the Cinel-Conaill made an attack upon the camp of the Ulidians, and slew Aedh Ua Duinnsleibhe Ui Eochadha, King of Ulidia, and the Gall Ua Searraigh, and many others of the nobility and commonalty besides them. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair as far as Leithghlinn, and he took the hostages of Osraighe and Laeighis; and he fettered Macraith Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis. Sitric, son of Gilla-Enain Ua Domhnaill, chief of Clann-Flaitheamhail<sup>y</sup>, was slain by Murchadh, grandson of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh; and the two sons of Murchadh, son of Tadhg, were killed in fetters by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, in revenge of him. A great fleet was sent by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair into Tir-Eoghain, which did many injuries therein. A predatory incursion was made by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, into Teathbha; and he plundered some of the Muintir-Ceirín, and carried off many cows. The men of Teathbha routed a party of his people, and slew Tomaltach Ua Maelbhrenainn; and Donnchadh, grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri; and the son of Gillade Ua Treasaigh<sup>z</sup>; and Ua Macliag; and Mac Aedha na n-amhas; and Fearchair Ua Follamhain; and the son of Ua Flaithbheartaigh was taken prisoner; and many others were killed besides those above mentioned. The Cairbri-Ua-Ciardha, and some of the men of Teathbha, turned against Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, and [again] set up Donnchadh as king. Tighearnan Ua Ruairc and Diarmaid came in pursuit of them, and gained the battle of Ath-Maighne<sup>a</sup> over them, and made great preys upon the Sil-Ronain and the Cairbri. The Cairbri then and Donnchadh were banished into Leinster. The Cairbri were afterwards conciliated, and Donnchadh proceeded into Connaught. There was then a breach of the peace between the Connaughtmen and the men of Breifne and Meath. There was great rain in the summer, from which there came great floods of water into the river of Inis-na-subh<sup>b</sup>, in

macnoise give the events of this year as follows:

"A. D. 1158. Donell O'Longargan, Archbishop of Mounster, *quievit*. An army by

O'Laughlin into Tirconnell, and spoyled all the land. A Synod by the Corb of Patrick, and the clergy of Ireland, at Bry-mac-Teig, where



Sliabh-Fuaid, and twenty-three persons were drowned on Inis-na-subh. Cu-coirne Ua Madadhain, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died.

The Age of Christ, 1159. Maelmaire Ua Loingsigh, Bishop of Lis-mor, died. Abel and Gillamuireadhaigh, both anchorites of Ard-Macha, died. Gillacaeimhghin Ua Ceinneidigh, lord of Ormond, died on his pilgrimage at Cill-Dalua. Ceinneidigh Ua Briain, i. e. the grandson of Murchadh, died. Domhnall Mac Conmara was drowned in the Sinainn. Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh, lord of Magh-Luirg, head of the counsel, wisdom, and good supplication of the province of Connaught, died. Aedh, son of Donnchadh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, was killed by Maelseachlainn, son of Conghalach, son of Cuafne Ua Conchobhair. Ua Maeldoraidh and his two brothers were treacherously slain by O'Canannain. An army was led by Muir-cheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, to Rubha-Chonaill<sup>c</sup>, in Meath, and he banished Diarmaid, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, from the kingdom of Meath, and gave the kingdom of Meath, from the Sinainn to the sea, to Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn. There was a pacific meeting between Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan; and they made peace, and took mutual oaths before sureties and relics. Tighearnan and the men of Breifne then turned against Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, and joined the standard of Connaught. A wicker bridge was made at Ath-Luain by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, for the purpose of making incursions into Meath. The forces of Meath and Teathbha, under the conduct of the King of Meath, Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, went to prevent the erection of the bridge; and a battle was fought between both parties at Ath-Luain, where Aedh, son of Ruaidhri

nought, with the Archbushopp Hugh O'Hosyn, took their journey to come thither, and as they were passing towards Clonvicknose, with two of the Cowarbs of Saint Keyran in their companie, and as they were coming to the joyste or wooden bridge over the Seanyn, at Clonvicknose, called Curr Clwana, they were mett by the rebell Carbre the Swift and his kearne, who killed two laymen, and did not suffer them to goe noe neerer the said convocation for another cause he had himselfe. There was a great mound of fire seen in the firmament this year,

westerly of Tea-Doyn in Munster. It was bigger than Saint Patrick's mount" [Croaghpatrick], "which dispersed in severall showers of small sparkling fire, without doing any hurt. This was upon the eave of St. John, in Autumn." *Ann. Clon.*

<sup>c</sup> *Rubha-Chonaill*.—This place retains this name to the present day among those who speak Irish; but it is usually anglicised Rathconnell. It is the name of a townland and parish in the barony of Moyashel and Magheradernon, in the county of Westmeath.

βαρ, ποῖσθαινα Connaḱe, co neḃaile i cind rḱetmaine dia ḡonaib. Slóigḱó mór la Ruaidrí Ua Concóbaire iarrin co Connachtaib ina fáirpad, ⁊ co ceat do Thuadómhain, ⁊ la Tígḱhnán Ua Ruairc co bḱḱraib ḃreipne i Míde, co painic Loc Semíðíde. Lotar aipride iaram co hAḱḱ Pḱiríada. Slóigḱó oile la Muirḱḱrtach Ua Lachlainn co maithib Chenél Conaill ⁊ Eogain, ⁊ an tuairceipe arḱḱna i foirḱḱin Oirḱḱiall co hAḱḱ Pḱiríada beór. Feacair cat ḱtorra annin, ⁊ maídm for Chonnaḱtaib, for Chonnaiemib, ⁊ for Uib ḃriuin aḱail po battar uile ré caḱa comḱóra, ⁊ laait an dá cat oile a ndearḱ ár im Ḃhiollaḱriort, mac Taidḱ Uí Mhaolḱpuanaid, tígḱḱna Muigḱe Luirḱ, im Muirḱḱrtach Mac Taidḱ, im Muirḱḱach Ua Mannaḱáin, tígḱḱna Ua mḃriuin na Sionna, im ḃranán Mac ḃranán, toirḱḱ Corco Aḱlann, im Ceḱernach Ua Pollamain .i. taoirḱac Cloinne hUaḱḱac, im Aod mac Mic Uallaḱáin, toirḱac Mhuirḱipe Cionaetha, im Ḃealḱuide Ua Seaḱnapaig, im Donnchaḱ mac mic Aoda mic Ruaidrí, im Diarmaid Ua Conḱeanainn, im Aḱḱur mac mic Cnaíin, im dá mac Concóbaire Uí Choncóbaire, ⁊ im Mupchaḱ mac Domnaill Uí Phlaibḱḱrtaiḱ, co rochaib oile duairlib, ⁊ danraḱaib immaile pḱú. Aḱiat na maite toirḱatair annin ó Uib ḃriuin, Mac na haíðḱe Ua Cḱḱnaḱáin, Cúmapa Ua Cumḱáin, Ḃiolla na naoib Ua Ḃaláin, taoirḱac Cloinne Dungaiaḱ, Annaḱ mac Noennḱaiḱ Uí Chearḱbaill, ⁊ a bratair, mac conḱraic Uí Loinḱríg, taoirḱac Cenél bacaitḱ, Macraic Ua Topmaḱáin, Macraic Ua Cuagḱain, da taoirḱac Cenél Duacáin, mac Mic Pionḱbaire Uí Ḃeraḱáin, ⁊ roḱaide ele cen mo éatḱoim. Oirong mór do Mhuirḱneachaib im mac mic Ḃiollaḱiaḱáin Uí Cinnéitḱiḱ. Ro innḱurḱair Muirḱḱrtach Uí ḃriuin, ⁊ po oirḱḱ Muirḱir Ḃeraḱáin. Do raḱ ḃna Tír mḃeccon, ⁊ Tír Phiaḱac, ⁊ Caillí Pollamain, ⁊ Sodaḱ, ⁊ Pionḱtaḱ dia ḱḱḱann ḱein do ḱḱraib Míde, ⁊ po foirḱḱ iar rin Conaill ⁊ Eogain im Muirḱḱrtach dia tḱiḱib co

<sup>d</sup> *Ua Seachnasaigh*.—Now O'Shaughnessy. He was chief of Kinelea, a territory lying round the town of Gort, in the barony of Kiltartan, county of Galway.

<sup>e</sup> *Mac Cnaimhin*.—Now anglicised Mac Nevin. See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 68, 69.

<sup>f</sup> *Ui-Briuin* : i. e. the Ui-Brinin Breifne, seated in the counties of Leitrim and Cavan.

<sup>g</sup> *Cinel-Duachain*.—Otherwise written Cinel-

Luachain, a tribe giving name to a territory situated at the foot of Sliabh-an-iarainn, in the county of Leitrim. The parish of Oughteragh is a part of it.—See note <sup>d</sup>, under A. D. 1341; and note <sup>e</sup>, under 1390.

<sup>h</sup> *Muintir-Geradha*.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under A. D. 1080, p. 916, *supra*.

<sup>i</sup> *Tir-Beccan*.—See note <sup>f</sup>, on Ui-Beccan, A. D. 1066, p. 889, *supra*.



Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was wounded, and he died of his wounds at the end of a week. A great army was after this led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair with the Connaughtmen, and a battalion of Thomond, and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne, into Meath, until they reached Loch Semhdhighe. They afterwards proceeded from thence to Ath-Fhirdiaidh [in the plain of the Oirghialla]. Another army was led by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, with the chiefs of Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, and of the north in general, to Ath-Fhirdiaidh also, to relieve the Oirghialla. A battle was there fought between them, in which the Connaughtmen, the Connhaicni, and Ui-Briuin, amounting in all to six large battalions, were defeated, and the other two battalions were dreadfully slaughtered; and among the rest Gilla-christ, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh, lord of Magh-Luirg; Muircheartach Mac Taidhg; Muireadhach Ua Mannachain, lord of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna; Branain Mac Branain, chief of Corca-Achlach; Ceithearnach Ua Follamhain, chief of Clann-Uadach; Aedh, son of Mac Uallachain, chief of Muintir-Chinaetha; Gealbhuide Ua Seachnasaigh<sup>d</sup>; Donnchadh, son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri; Diarmaid Ua Conceanainn; Athius, son of Mac Cnaimhin<sup>e</sup>; the two sons of Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair; Murchadh, the son of Domhnall Ua Flaithbheartaigh; and many others of the nobility and commonalty along with them. These were the chieftains there slain of the Ui-Briuin<sup>f</sup>: Mac-na-haidhche Ua Cearnachain; Cumara Ua Cumrain; Gilla-na-naemh Ua Galain, chief of Clann-Dunghalaigh; Annadh, son of Noenneanaigh Ua Cearbhaill, and his brother; the son of Cufraich Ua Loingsigh, chief of Cinel-Bacat; Macraith Ua Tormadain, and Macraith Ua Cuagain, two chiefs of Cinel-Duachain<sup>g</sup>; the son of Mac-Finnbhairr Ua Gearadhain, and many others besides them. Also a great number of the Munstermen, with the son of Gillachiarain Ua Ceinneidigh. Muircheartach devastated Tir-Briuin and plundered Muintir-Geradhain<sup>h</sup>. He gave Tir-Beccon<sup>i</sup>, Tir-Fhiachach<sup>j</sup>, Cailli-Follamhain<sup>k</sup>, Sodhair<sup>l</sup>, and Finn-tain<sup>m</sup>, which were his own lands, to the men of Meath. And after this the Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, and Muircheartach, returned to their houses

<sup>j</sup> *Tir-Fhiachach*.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under 507, p. 166, *suprà*.

<sup>k</sup> *Cailli-Follamhain*.—See note under A. D. 882.

<sup>l</sup> *Sodhair*.—This is probably at present a parish in the barony of Slane, county of Meath.

<sup>m</sup> *Finntain*.—The situation of this territory is unknown to the Editor.

ccorccar 7 commaoidfm̃. Sluaigf̃o oile lá Muirp̃srtach co maĩt̃ib̃ Cenel Conaill, Eogain, Airgialla, 7 an tuaircear uile ar aon ñir co Connactaib̃, 7 po loircefe Dún mór, Dún ciarraige, Dún na nGall, 7 po millfe mór don tír ap̃f̃na. Soair dia eĩg iarom̃ gan rít gan gialla. Sluaigf̃o ele beóir lá hUa Laclainn 1 Míde do ionnarbað Uí Ruairc. Ro comnm̃f̃o da cat̃ Cenel Conaill 7 Eogain f̃rí pé m̃ir for f̃haib̃ Míde .i. cat̃ in iart̃ar Míde, 7 cat̃ ina hairt̃f̃i. Do póine rít iart̃ain f̃rí hUa Rúairc, 7 po léicc a f̃hann fein do .i. f̃honn an iom̃cor̃naĩa. Do ráo t̃na ñíge Laig̃h uile do Mac Murchađa 7 po ionnarb̃ mac M̃ic Faoláin. Occ r̃oað do dia eĩg po oircc Delb̃na mór, 7 Uí mac uair̃ breag̃.

Aoir Críort, mile céo fearccat. Fiond Mac Dornáin, epr̃cop Cille dapa, 7 abb manach l̃ubair Chind̃ tr̃act̃a f̃rí pé, dég. Neact̃an epr̃cop décc. Ziolla na naem̃ Ua Duinñ f̃ríléig̃inn Iñri Cloet̃ann, r̃aoi r̃f̃hc̃ura, 7 d̃ána, 7 of̃g̃f̃r̃ l̃ab̃ra, po f̃aĩd̃r̃ñ a r̃p̃rat̃ co a aĩar̃da et̃ir cor̃aĩd̃ aĩgel an 17 do December iarr̃ an oet̃m̃að bliad̃ain ar̃ eaog̃a a aoir̃e. Ziollaer̃p̃ort Ua Maĩlbel̃taine, an tuar̃al̃ r̃acar̃t̃, 7 an t̃ár̃om̃aĩg̃ir̃t̃ir̃, décc ina r̃f̃h̃oat̃aĩd̃ iar̃ ñof̃g̃f̃eth̃aĩd̃. Aod̃ ó Dom̃biacc décc. Lúg̃m̃að 7 C̃h̃ñocor̃ađ do lor̃cað. Donñchað mac Dom̃naill Uí M̃haĩleaclainn, r̃í Míde, do mar̃b̃að

<sup>n</sup> *Dun-mor*.—Now Dunmore, below Tuain, in the county of Galway,

<sup>o</sup> *Dun-Ciarraige*.—Not identified.

<sup>p</sup> *Dun-na-nGall*: i. e. the Fort of the Foreigners. Not identified.

<sup>q</sup> *Mac Fhaelain*.—Usually anglicised Mackelan in the Anglo-Irish documents.—See note <sup>f</sup>, under A. D. 1203.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise give the events of this year as follows:

“A. D. 1159. Dermot mac Teig O'Mulrony *mortuus est*. An army by Murtach O'Loughlin, with the best of Kindred-Owen, to assist Airgialls to Athfirdee. Connaght, Conmacne, O-Briuin, a greate battle of Mounster came to Athnecassverna to give battle to Kindred-Owen. Airgialls about O'Laughlin came to the same ford, and broke of Connaght, Conmacne, and Ibriuin, as they werc, being all six great battles.

The other two battles had their slaughter, viz.: Connaght about Gillechrist mac Dermot mic Teig; Murtagh mac Teig; Donogh O'Flathvertay; the nobility of West Connaght, and Brien Manegh mac Coner mic Tirlagh; O'Managhan, king of O-Briuin, at Synan; Branán mac Gillechrist Mac Branán, king of Corke-Aghlan; Synan O'Syvlen, king of Onethagh, *et alii multi nobiles*; and upon O-Briuin about Mactiernan, Mac Kilfinen O'Rody; Mac Swine O'Gallan; Mac Convey O'Tormadan; Mac Hugh-na-navas, capten of Conmacne; O'Dunchua; Finvar Mac Finvair O'Geradan, chief of Muintir-Gerudan, and a great number of Munster-men about Mac Killkyran O'Kynedy; and Macnehyhe O'Kernaghan” [was] “killed the next day upon a praye; and Kyndred-Owen carryed with them innumerable droves of cowes, and went to their homes with great triumph. An army by Murtagh O'Laghlin, with Tyrone,

with victory and exultation. Another army was led by Muircheartach, having the Cinel-Conaill, Cinel-Eoghain, the Airghialla, and all the northerns, with him, into Connaught; and they burned Dun-mor<sup>n</sup>, Dun-Ciarraighe<sup>o</sup>, Dun-nanGall<sup>p</sup>, and destroyed a great part of the country generally. Another army was led by Ua Lochlainn, into Meath, to expel Ua Ruairc. He billeted the two battalions of the Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, for the space of a month, upon the men of Meath, i. e. a battalion on West Meath and another on East Meath. He afterwards made peace with Ua Ruairc, and left his own land to him, i. e. the land of the defence. He also gave the kingdom of all Leinster to Mac Murchadha, and expelled the son of Mac Fhaelain<sup>a</sup>. On his return to his house he plundered Dealbhna-mor, and Ui-Mic-Uais-Breagh.

The Age of Christ, 1160. Finn Mac Gormain, Bishop of Cill-dara, and who had been abbot of the monks of Iubhair-Chinn-trachta<sup>r</sup> for a time, died. Neachtan, a bishop, died. Gilla-na-naemh Ua Duinn<sup>s</sup>, lector of Inis-Clothrann, a paragon in history and poetry, and a good speaker, sent his spirit to his [heavenly] patrimony, amid a choir of angels, on the 17th of December, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. Gillachrist Ua Maelbertain, the noble priest and chief master, died at an advanced age, after a good life. Aedh of Daimhliag died. Lughmhadh and Ceann-coradh were burned. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall

Argialls, Ulster, and Kindred-Connell, into Connaught, and burnt Dunmore, Dunkerry, and Dunengall, and spoiled much of the country, but returned to their country without peace or pledges, and in that journey won O'Garmleay and Kindred-Moan. Moylemore O'Longsy, Byschopp of Lismore, *suam vitam feliciter finivit*. Morough O'Roaghan, king of Easterns<sup>r</sup> [Oriors], "*mortuus est*. Three O'Muldories murdered by O'Canannan."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1159. King Mortagh came to Rowe-Connell, in Meath, and banished Dermott O'Melaughlin from out of all Meath, and deposed him of his principallity, and confirmed Donnogh, his brother, in the possession thereof. Abbel, anchorite of Ardmagh, died. Rowrie O'Connor and Tyernane O'Royreke tooke their

severall oathes to be true to one another in all respects, whereupon they retraited against Mortagh, king of Ireland, and rebelled against him. Rowrie O'Connor made a wooden bridge at Athlone, that he might have passage to take the spoyles of Meath. The forces of Meath and Teaffa came to hinder the making of the said bridge, with their king, Donnough O'Melaughlyn, and fought with Rowrie O'Connor, where, in the end, Rowrie O'Connor's son was sore hurt of an irrecoverable" [*rectè*, incurable] "wound, whereof he died within a week after."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>r</sup> *Iubhair Chinn-trachta*.—Now Newry, in the county of Down.

<sup>s</sup> *Gilla-na-naemh Ua Duinn*.—For some account of poems written by him, see O'Reilly's *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers*, p. lxxxv.

lá Murchaí Ua Fínbolláin, tighfína Dealbna móire, 7 la a macaib tria a anpoltuib 7 tria éiontaib féin. Dá Ua Maoldoraid do marbaí hī pioll lár an Aitclépeac Ua cCanannáin, lá tighfína Cenél Conaill por rnaíad laoc 7 cléipeac Cenél Conaill buddéin. An tAitcleipeach feirín 7 dá Ua Canannáin oile immaile fpir do marbaí lá Cenél Conaill 1 ndíogail a nEimig. Lopcán Ua Caindelbáin, tighfína Laoḡaire, do éuitim lá hAod mac Conulaí Uí Caindelbáin 1 nAé Truim. Domnall Ua ḡairmleadaig, coipeach Ceneoil Moáin do éuitim la Maolruanaí, tighfína Fíri Manach, 7 maite Cenel Moain imaille fpir tria féill, 7 meail, ar porconḡra Muiréscraig Uí Loclainn. Aed Ua hAnmáda, tighfína Ua Maccaille, do marbaí la macaib an ḡiollaíaoic Uí Anmchaí. Drodar mac Turcaill, tighfína Aea eliaí, do marbaí lá Maolcín Mac ḡiollarecnaill. Flaitéscraig Ua Caéuraig, tighfína Saíne, caindeal ḡairceí 7 fignamí Míde, déḡ. Domnall mac ḡiollarecnaill, tighfína deirceiré dpeaḡ, do marbaí la Muiréscraig, mac Domnall Uí Mhaíleaclainn ḡan éionaid. Murchaí Ua Ruadacán, tighfína Ua nEadac, déḡ. Taḡ Ua Fírgail do marbaí lá a bráearí féirín, Aed Ua Fearḡail. Ruaidrí Ua Tomaltaig, taoipeac Muinire Duibetáin, eieach 7 fignamí Ua Tuirce, do éuitim lá fíraib dpeirne. Dronḡ do Chenél Eóḡain im Ua nḡairmleadaig, 7 im mac Uí Néill, do iompuo por Ua Laclainn, 7 cpeac mór do dénam díob fapir. Mícorpaí mór do fár hī tuairceairé Epeann de rin ḡur po mill an tír co mór. Cpeach ona lá hUa Laclainn ina noiaí piom hī tTeapmann Dábeóc, ḡur po bñ buar díríme díob. Maíom Mhaíḡe Luadac pía cCenél Eóḡain Tolca Occ por Ua nḡairmleadaig, 7 por Domnall Ua Cíocáin, 7 por Uí Fíacpach, dú in po marbaí rochaíde díob, 7 ar don éur rin do poáir, co neimhciontach, Muiréscraig Ua Néill lá Lochlainn Mac Loclainn, 7 do poáir Loclainn iapam ina díogail lá mac Uí Néill. Sluaigíb ona, lá Ruaidrí Ua cConcobaí, lá ríḡ Connaét, co hAé peine co lopapap, 7 po ḡab bpaigíde fíri

<sup>1</sup> *Uí-Maccaille*.—Now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Ruadhacan, lord of Uí-Eathach*: i. e. O'Rogan, lord of Uí-Eathach, or Iveagh, in the now county of Down. The O'Rogans are still extant, but reduced to poverty and obscurity.

<sup>3</sup> *Magh-Luaghat*: i. e. Luaghat's Plain. This

name is now obsolete, but it was probably the ancient name of the plain now called Magheracregan, situated near Newtown-Stuart, in the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone.

<sup>4</sup> *The Cinel-Eoghain of Tulach-Og*.—This was the tribe name of the O'Hagans, who were seated at Tullaghoge, or Tullyhoge, in the ba-

Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath, was killed by Murchadh Ua Finnollain, lord of Dealbhna-mor, and his son, through [old] grudges, and through his own faults. Two of the Ui-Maeldoraidh were killed by the Aithchleireach Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, while under the protection of the laity and clergy of the Cinel-Conaill themselves. The Aithchleireach himself and two others of the Ui-Canannain were killed by the Cinel-Conaill, in revenge of their guarantee. Lorcan Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Laeghaire, fell by Aedh, son of Cuuladh Ua Caindealbhain, at Ath-Truim. Domhnall Ua Goirmleadhaigh, chief of Cinel-Moain, was slain by Maelruanaidh, lord of Feara-Manach, and the chiefs of Cinel-Moain along with him, through treachery and guile, at the instance of Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn. Aedh Ua hAnmchadha, lord of Ui-Maccaille<sup>t</sup>, was slain by the sons of Gillacaech Ua hAnmchadha. Brodar, son of Turcall, lord of Ath-cliaith, was killed by Maelcron Mac Gillaseachnaill. Flaithbheartach Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Saithne, lamp of the chivalry and prowess of Meath, died. Domhnall, son of Gillaseachnaill, lord of South Breagha, was killed by Muircheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, without [his being guilty of any] crime. Murchadh Ua Ruadhacan<sup>u</sup>, lord of Ui-Eathach, died. Tadhg Ua Fearghail was killed by his own brother, Aedh Ua Fearghail. Ruaidhri Ua Tomaltaigh, chief of Muintir-Duibhetain, [soul of] the hospitality and prowess of Ui-Tuirtre, fell by the men of Breifne. Some of the Cinel-Eoghain, with Ua Goirmleadhaigh and the son of Ua Neill, turned against Ua Lochlainn, and committed a great depredation against him. A great commotion arose in the north of Ireland, in consequence of this, so that the country was much injured. A predatory force was sent after them [the aforesaid party of the Cinel-Eoghain] by Ua Lochlainn, to Tearmann-Daibheog, which forced a countless number of cows from them. The battle of Magh-Luadhat<sup>v</sup> was gained by the Cinel-Eoghain of Tulach-Og<sup>v</sup> over Ua Goirmleadhaigh, Domhnall Ua Crichain, and the Ui-Fiachrach [of Ard-sratha]; and on this occasion Muircheartach Ua Neill was undeservedly killed by Lochlainn Mac Lochlainn; and Lochlainn was afterwards slain, in revenge of him, by the son of Ua Neill. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, to Ath-Feine, at Iraras<sup>w</sup>; and he took the hostages of the men of Teathbha and Meath,

rony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.

a ford on a stream near Ories or Oris, in the

<sup>w</sup> *Ath-feine at Iraras*.—This was the name of barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.

Ṭéṭṭa, 7 fṣi Míde, 7 do raḁ Ḑiarmaid, mac Ḑomnaill Uí Maoileaclaínn a cclṁnar, 7 a tciḡṣṁnar forṁa. Comḁál ríḁḁ occ Eap Ruaid eirṁ Ruaidṁ Ua Chonḁḁair, 7 Muirḁṣṁtach Ua Loḁlaínn, 7 no rcaoil a ccoinne ó apoile gan naiḁm ríḁḁ na oṁaḁ eatoppa. Sluaḡṣḁ lá Muirḁṣṁtaḁ Ua Loḁlaínn co tṁuaircceaṁt Eṁeann immi co hAḁ na Ḑairḁrḡḡe ap ḁaḡ fṣi Míde 7 fṣi mḁṁeirṁe do ḡabáil. Sloḡṣḁ lá Ruaidṁ Ua cConḁḁair co Maḡ nḐartḁon hi forṁiḁin Ṭiḡṣṁnán Uí Ruairc, ciḡṣṁna ḁṁeirṁe, 7 Ḑiarmada Uí Mhaol-leachlaínn, rí Míde. Aḁt no ḁeiliḡ Ḑia gan caḁ, gan caḁṁae, gan ríḁ, gan oṁaḁ. Coblach lá Ruaidṁ Ua cConḁḁair ap Sionainn, 7 ap Loḁ nḐeṁḡḁeirṁ, 7 no ḡab bṁaḡḁe Ṭoirṁḁealbḁaḡ Uí ḁḡṁain 7 Ḑal cCair.

Aoir Cṁíort, mile céḁ rcaṁcat a haon. Aḁḁ Ua hOirṁeṁ, airḁeṁṁcop Ṭhuama, 7 cṁṁ cṁábaid, 7 ḡṁṁnaḡeḁta Leite Chuinn, Ṭaḁḡ Ua Longarcan, eṁṁcop Ṭuaḁṁṁṁan, Irac Ua Cuanáin, eṁṁcop Ele 7 Ruir Cṁé, óḡ, 7 airḁ-ṁṁóir Aírḁir Muṁan, Maolḁṁeṁṁṁ Ua Ronáin, eṁṁcop Ciarrḁaḡe Luacṁa, 7 loṁap Ua hṁṁṁeaḁtaḡ, airḁinneach Mucnaṁa, 7 ciḡṣṁna Ua Meitḁ fṁi rḁé, ḁécc. Raḡṁall Ua Ḑálaḡ, ollam Ḑṁṁṁṁan le ḁán, ḁécc. Ruaidṁ Ua Conḁḁair, ṁi Connaḁt, do ḡabail ḡiall Ṭoirṁḁealbḁaḡ Uí ḁḡṁain. Sloḡṣḁ lá Ruaidṁ Ua cConḁḁair ḡo cConnaḁtaib, 7 lá Ṭiḡṣṁnán Ua Ruairc ḡo bṁṁaib ḁṁeirṁe, hi Míde, 7 no ḡab bṁaḡḁe Ua bṁaoláin 7 Ua bṁailḡe, 7 no ṁáccuib ṁaolan, mac Mic ṁhaoláin hi ciḡṣṁnar Ua bṁaoláin 7 Maol-

\* *Ath-na-Dairbhriche*: i. e. Ford of the Oak, now Derwy, or Dervor, situated on the confines of the counties of Meath and Cavan, in the parish of Castlekieran, barony of Upper Kells, and county of Meath.—*Ord. Map*, sheet 10.

† *Magh Gartchon*: i. e. Gartchon's Plain. Unknown.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise give the events of this year as follows:

"A. D. 1160. Donogh O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, kylled by Mac Finallan treacherously. O'Canannan, king of Kindred-Connell, killed by the Connells themselves by burning a house uppon him by O'Boyll. Flathvertagh O'Cathasay, king of Saithne, died. Finn O'Gennan, Bishop of Killdare, abbot of Monks, at the Nury for a long tyme, *migravit ad Dominum*. Brodar mac

Torkall, king of Dublin, killed by south Brey. The great slaughter of Magh-Lugat by Kyndred-Owen Telcha-Og, uppon O'Garmleai, Donell O'Krighan, and O-Fiachraghs, that innumerable of them were slayne in that skyrnish. Murtagh O'Neale was slayne by Loghlin O'Loghlin innocently; but Loghlin in revenge of that was killed by O'Neal's son. O'Garmleay was murdered by Donell O'Mulrony by the devise of O'Neale, having dishonored the clearks of Ireland, and the reliques or oathes. An army by Murtagh O'Neill, together with Tyrone, and Argyalls, to Mandula, to banish O'Gormleay, where he was slayne as aforesaid, and his head carried to Ardmagh through Patrick and Colum-Kill."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1160. David Mac Moylecolume, King

and he placed Diarmaid, son of Domhnall Uí Maeleachlainn, in chieftainship and lordship over them. There was a pacific meeting at Eas-Ruaidh, between Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn; and they separated from each other without concluding a peace or armistice. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, with the people of the north of Ireland about him, to Ath-na-Dairbhrighe<sup>x</sup>, for the purpose of taking the [hostages of the] men of Meath and the men of Breifne. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair to Magh-Gartchon<sup>y</sup>, to relieve Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, and Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath. But God separated them, without battle or conflict, without peace, without armistice. A fleet was brought by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair upon the Sinainn, and upon Loch-Dergdhere; and he took the hostages of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain and the DalgCais.

The Age of Christ, 1161. Aedh Ua hOissen, Archbishop of Tuam, head of the piety and chastity of Leath-Chuinn; Tadhg Ua Longargain, Bishop of Thomond; Isaac Ua Cuanain, Bishop of Eile and Ros-Cre<sup>z</sup>, a virgin, and chief senior of East Munster; Maelbhrenainn Ua Ronain, Bishop of Ciarraighe Luachra<sup>a</sup>; and Imhar Ua hInnreachtaigh, airchinneach of Mucnamh, and [who had been] lord of Uí-Meith for a time, died. Ragnall Ua Dalaigh, ollamh of Desmond in poetry, died. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, took the hostages of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, with the Connaughtmen, and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne, into Meath, and took the hostages of the Uí-Faelain and the Uí-Failghe, and left Faelan, the son of Mac Fhaelain, in the lordship of the

of Scotland, Wales, and the borders of England, the greatest potentate in these parts of Europe, died. Eugenius Tertius, the Pope, and Conrado, the Emperor of Allmayne, died. King Mortagh granted the kingdome of Meath, from the river of Synen to the seas, to Moyleaghlyn mac Murrogh O'Melaghlyn, and the principality of the O-Byens" [the Uí-Briuin-Breifne] "to Tyernan O'Royrck, took their hostages, and returned to his own house. St. Bernard, abbot of Clairvall" [Clairvaux], "died. Melaghlyn

mac Murrogh, king of Meath, tooke hostages of Offaelan and Offalie, for their obedience to him."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>z</sup> *Bishop of Eile and Ros-Cre.*—This bishoprick, which comprised the present baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, in the King's County, and those of Ikerrin and Eliogarty, in the county of Tipperary, is now a part of the diocese of Killaloe.

<sup>a</sup> *Bishop of Ciarraigh-Luachra*: i. e. Bishop of Kerry, or Ardfert.

rfchlainn Ua Concóbaire hī ttiḡfhnaḡ Ua bFailḡe. Sluaighead la Muir-  
cšrtach Ua Laclainn i nUib ḡriúin, ḡ po indur an tšr poime ḡo ráime Ue  
mḡlaḡma. Tangattar ḡaill ḡ Laiḡin co na ríḡ, Diarmait mac Muircaḡa,  
ina tteach connicce rin. Do pad Ruairḡi Ua Concóbaire ceitpe bpaigḡe dḡ  
darp cšnn Ua mḡriuin, ḡ Conmaicne leitḡe Muḡan ḡ Míde, ḡ tuc Ua Laclainn  
a cóiccead comlán dorpḡm. Do pad dḡa, coigḡḡ Laiḡšn uile do Dhiarmait  
Mac Muirchaḡa. Rí Eireann dḡa cen pperadpa Muircšrtac Ua Laclainn  
don cšr rin. Do pad an lšt ráime dḡ don Míde do Dhiarmait Ua Mhaol-  
leaclainn, ḡ baol an leat uile occ Ruairḡi Ua Concóbaire. Ro rḡí Ua La-  
clainn dia ttiḡ iarpḡm. Do pad dḡa Diarmait Ua Maolrfchlainn ḡšnd  
Arḡḡaile do Dḡia ḡ dḡ [Chiaran]. Slóigḡḡ uile lá hUa Laclainn i Míde hī  
ccomḡáil ršr nEireann, laechaiḡ, clérḡiḡ co hAd na Dairbriḡe, ḡ po ḡab a  
mbpaigḡe uile. Ar don cšr rin po raparitt cealla CholaimChille hī Míde ḡ  
hī Laiḡnib la comarpa ColaimChille, Flaitḡšrtach Ua ḡpolcáin, ḡ tugaḡ dḡ a  
ccáin, ḡ a rmaet uair pobtar darpḡa poime rin. Cuairt Orpaigḡe do tḡdairt  
lá Flaitḡšrtach Ua mḡpolcáin, ḡ aread bá dḡor dḡ reatḡ rḡit dāin, aet  
arḡ rḡach po toibḡead ann rḡche uingḡ ar ceitpe cḡd dairḡeat ḡil. ḡorpaḡ  
Ua Raḡallaiḡ do mḡrbaḡ hī cCšnandur la Maolreacšlainn Ua Ruairc. Do  
poḡair dḡa, a mac ḡiolla lḡpú lár an Maolreacšlainn cḡdḡa arnaḡárapach.  
Teach do ḡabáil do Chatal Ua Raḡallaiḡ, .i. mac ḡorpaḡa, por Maolrfch-  
lainn Ua Ruairc por lár Sláine, ḡ po mḡrbaḡ ann Muircšrtac Ua Ceallaiḡ,  
tiḡfhna ḡrḡḡ, ḡ a ḡšn .i. Indearḡ, ingḡh Uí Cainḡealbāin. Tšrḡa imorpo  
Maolreacšlainn ar don cšr rin. Maḡḡm rḡa nDḡmnaill Caomanaḡ, mac mic  
Muirchaḡa, ḡ rḡa nUib Ceinnrealaiḡ por ḡhallaib Uḡa Capman, dḡ i ttor-  
cpattar ile im Ua nDḡmnaill. Matuḡan, mac mic Cponáin, tiḡfhna Cair-

<sup>b</sup> *Leac-Bladhna*.—Now Lickblaw, or Leckbla, a well-known place in the barony of Fore, and county of Westmeath.—See note <sup>u</sup>, under A. D. 1027, p. 514, *supra*.

<sup>c</sup> *Beann-Artghaile*: i. e. Artghal's Peak or Pinnacle. Now unknown. This passage, which is left imperfect in all the copies of the Annals of the Four Masters, is here restored from Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. Dr. O'Connor translates it very in-

correctly as follows:

"Dedit deinde Diarmitius O'Maolseachlan, uxorem Artgali" [*ḡeno Arḡaile*] "Deo et ei." It should be: "Contulit tunc Diarmitius O'Maelseachlainn Benn-Artghali" [*Pinnam Artghali, pagum terræ in Midia*] "Deo et sancto Kiarano."

<sup>d</sup> *Ath-na-Dairbhrighe*.—Now Dervor, in Meath. See note <sup>z</sup>, under A. D. 1160, *supra*.

<sup>e</sup> *Domhnall Caemhanach*: *anglicè* Donnell Ka-



Ui-Faelain, and Maelseachlainn Ua Conchobhair in the lordship of Ui-Failghe. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn into Ui-Briuin, and he plundered the country before him, until he arrived at Leac-Bladhma<sup>b</sup>. The foreigners and the Leinstermen, with their king, Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, came into his house there. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair gave him four hostages for Ui-Briuin, Conmhaicne, the half of Munster and Meath; and Ua Lochlainn gave him his entire province [of Connaught]. He also gave the entire province of Leinster to Diarmaid Mac Murchadha. Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn was therefore, on this occasion, King of Ireland without opposition. He gave the half of Meath which came to him to Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, and the other half was in the possession of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. After this Ua Lochlainn returned to his house. Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn granted Beann-Artghaile<sup>c</sup> to God and [St. Ciaran]. Another army was led by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn into Meath, to attend a meeting of the men of Ireland, both laity and clergy, at Ath-na-Dairbhrighe<sup>d</sup>; and he obtained all their hostages. It was on this occasion the churches of Colum-Cille in Meath and Leinster were freed by the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaithbheartach Ua Brolchain; and their tributes and jurisdiction were given him, for they had been previously enslaved. The visitation of Osraighe was made by Flaithbheartach; and the tribute due to him was seven score oxen, but he selected, as a substitute for these, four hundred and twenty ounces of pure silver. Godfrey Ua Raghallaigh was killed at Ceanannus, by Maelseachlainn Ua Ruairc. His son, Gilla-Isa [Ua Raghallaigh], also fell by the same Maelseachlainn, on the following day. A house was [forcibly] taken by Cathal Ua Raghallaigh, i. e. the son of Godfrey, against Maelseachlainn Ua Ruairc, in the middle of Slaine; and there were killed therein Muircheartach Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha, and his wife, i. e. Indearbh, daughter of Ua Caindealbhain. Maelseachlainn, however, made his escape on this occasion. A victory was gained by Domhnall Caemhanach<sup>e</sup>, son of Mac Murchadha, and the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, over the foreigners of Loch-Carman [Wexford], where many were slain, together with Ua Domhnall. Matudhan,

vanagh. Keating states that he was so called because he was fostered at Cill-Chaemhain, now Kilcavan, near Gorey, in the county of Wexford. He is the progenitor of the Kavanaghs of Lein-

ster. Giraldus Cambrensis states, in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 3, that this Domhnall was the illegitimate son of Dermot, King of Leinster.—See note <sup>f</sup>, under A. D. 1175.

πρε Γάβρα, do éuitim lá macaib Mec Congeimle. Doimnall, mac Congalaig-  
mic Conaifne Uí Choncóbaire Pailge, tanairi Ua Pailge, do marbáð la  
Cloinn Mhaoibhogra. Maíom ría tTuadnúmain for Dhearmúmain, i ttor-  
cair Maolrschláinn, mac Ceallaáin, mac mec Captaig, 7 Ámlaib Ua Donn-  
chaða co rochaib oile. Maíom oile dña, lar an luét céona for Dhearmú-  
main i ttorcair Aod Ua Caoim, tighirna Fírmuige, 7 dá Ua Anmáda.  
Loingir dñinnacða do fáicir for Cuan Gaillme, 7 ríad occ reolað i naíad  
gaoite. Dun Gaillme do loiceað arabáarach da daig. Doimnall, mac  
Conmáda Uí Laeááin, taoipeac Cloinne Suibne, do marbáð lá Ruaidrí  
Ua cConcóbaire, i ngeimul, iar mbeit dó ar comairce comarba Chiaráin.  
Pallamán Fíonn Ua Pallamán, taoipeac Cloinne hUabach, do écc hi  
ccléiceat.

Áoir Cíóirt, míle céo fearceat a dó. Dñéne, airdeppcop Gall 7  
Laiḡín, ríoi ecna 7 ilbérla, décc, 7 Loracán Ua Tuatail, comarba Caoim-  
ḡin, do oiríneað ina ionad lá comarba Phatpáicc. Catáarach Mac Comal-  
táin, fíri leiginn Doipe Cholaim Chille, déḡ. Saoi toḡaíde eḡíde. Diarmáid  
Ua Laiḡínáin, fíri leiginn Cluana hUáma, ríoi Múman, do marbáð lá  
hUib Chiaráic. Tairi eppcop Maoínenn 7 Cummaine Foda do éabairt a

<sup>1</sup> *Cairbre-Gabhra*.—Now the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford.—See it already mentioned at the years 1103, 1108.

<sup>2</sup> *Aedh Ua Caeimh*: *anglicè* Hugh O'Keefe.

<sup>3</sup> *Feara-Muighe*.—Now the barony of Fermoy, in the county of Cork.—See the years 640, 843, 1013, 1080.

<sup>4</sup> *Demon ships*.—Dr. O'Connor translates this "*naves bellicæ*," p. 807; but he mistakes the meaning intended by the Four Masters. O'Flaherty translates the passage as follows, in his *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*: "Anno 1161. Fantastical ships were seen in the harbour of Galway-Dun to saile against the wind, and the next day Galway-Dun took fire."—pp. 31, 32.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise give the events of this year as follows:

"A. D. 1161. O'Hossen, Archbishop of Con-

naght, *migravit ad Dominum*. The visitation of Ossory made by the Coarb of Colum Kill, Flathvertagh O'Brolchan, and had 27 gifts collected for him; 420 ounces of pure sylver, viz.: 30 ounces in each gift. Geffry O'Relly kyled. An army by Murtagh O'Loughlin in Tir-Briuin, and went over at Cloneois through the country, and Tiernan" [O'Roirk] "left his campe for them. From thence to Tibrat-Messan-Argiallay and Ulta" [came] "thither to them Mac Muracha, with Leinstermen, and a battle of English" [*rectè*, a battalion of Galls or Danes], "that they went all to Moy-Tethva. O'Connor came over the Senan, and gave pledges to O'Loughlin, and O'Neale gave him his whole contry" [5th of Ireland]. "A house taken by Cathal O'Rely uppon Maelaghlin O'Rorke, in the midst of Slany, where Murtagh O'Kelly, King of Bregh, with a number of his chiefs about him.

grandson of Cronan, lord of Cairbre-Gabhra<sup>f</sup>, fell by the sons of Mac Congeimhle. Domhnall, son of Conghalach, son of Cuaifne Ua Conchobhair Failghe, Tanist of Ui-Failghe, was slain by the Clann-Maelughra. A battle was gained by the people of Thomond over those of Desmond, wherein were slain Maelseachlainn, son of Ceallachán, grandson of Carthach, and Amhlaeibh Ua Donnchadha, and many others. Another battle was gained by the same party over the people of Desmond, wherein were slain Aedh Ua Caeimh<sup>g</sup>, lord of Feara-Muighe<sup>h</sup>, and two of the Ui-Anmchadha. Demon ships<sup>i</sup> were seen on the Bay of Gaillimh, and they sailing against the wind. The fortress on the day following was consumed by fire. Domhnall, son of Cumeadha Ua Laeghachain, chief of Clann-Suibhne, was slain by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, in fetters, he being under the protection of Ciaran. Fallamhan Finn Ua Fallamhain died in religion.

The Age of Christ, 1162. Greine<sup>k</sup>, Archbishop of the foreigners and Leinster, distinguished for his wisdom and knowledge of various languages<sup>l</sup>, died; and Lorcan Ua Tuathail<sup>m</sup>, successor of Caeimhghin, was appointed to his place by the successor of Patrick. Cathasach Mac Comhaltain<sup>n</sup>, lector of Doire-Choluim-Chille, died: he was a distinguished scholar. Diarmaid Ua Laighnen, lector of Cluain-Uamha, was killed by the Ui-Ciarmhaic. The relics of Bishop Maeninenn and of Cummaine Foda were removed from the earth by the clergy

Melaghlin escaped. Iver O'Hinreghtay, Air-chinnech of Mucknoa, and king of Imeth a while, died. Another army by O'Neale<sup>o</sup> [*rectè*, O'Loghlin], "into Meath, to meet all Ireland, both Clergy and laytie, to Ath-Darbre, where he tooke all their pledges. In that journey were the churches of Colum-Kill made free by Coarb of Colum, viz.: Flathvertagh O'Brolchan, and he had his duties and domination; for they were not free before that."

"A. D. 1161. O'Klocan, Cowarb of Saint Columbekill, in Kells, died. King Mortagh went to Dublin, and caused the Danes to submit themselves to him, and acknowledge him as their king, and gave them 1200 cowes in their pays, because he employed them before in divers services."

<sup>k</sup> *Greine*.—He is called Gregorius by Ware and others. He was of Danish descent, and was consecrated at Lambeth by Ralph, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1121.—See Ussher's *Sylloge*, p. 98; and Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 311.

<sup>l</sup> *Various languages*.—"Vir eximia sapientia, et variarum linguarum peritiâ præclarus."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 309.

<sup>m</sup> *Lorcan Ua Tuathail*: i. e. Laurence O'Toole.—See note <sup>o</sup>, under the year 1180; Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 309; and Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 312, *et sequent*.

<sup>n</sup> *Cathasach mac Comhaltain*.—"A. D. 1162. Cathasachus, filius Comaltani, Scholasticus seu professor Theologiæ Ecclesiæ Dorensis, præstantissimus, obiit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 505.

talmain lá raíad brenainn, 7 no cuiríad fepín cumdaigíte iompa. Cairbre Mac Samuel, apó ollam Éireann hī fepibhinn, décc in Arda Macla an 4 lá Febrú. Maimreir manach occ lúbar Cinnreéta do lorcead co na huirib aionib 7 leabrais 7 beór an tiubar do cuir Pátraic féirín. Imleac lúbar co na teampal do lorcead. Eppcarad na teiged o tēmpal Doire do dénam lá comarba Colaim Cille Plaitēbhrac Ua brolcām, 7 lá Muirpēbhrac Ua Laclainn, lá nīg Éireann, 7 no éógbaire oētmoget teag nó ní ar uille ar in maigin i raðattar, 7 Cairéal an urlair do dénam lá comarba Colaim Cille beór, 7 do bēre mallact fopp an tī nó éiofrað éairir. Snað cléipech nÉireann im comarba Phátraice, Giolla mac liacc, mac Ruaidrí, hī cClonaid, airm i raðattar ré heppoir píct go nabaðais iomda, occ spail riagla 7 rōibér, fop fšrais Éireann, laechais cléirchib, 7 ar don cur rin no éinreft cléirig Éireann na bað fšreiginn i ceill i nÉirinn an fšr na bað dalta Arda Macla cédur. Cuairt Cenél Eogain do éabairt lá comarba Phátraice, Giolla mac liacc, mac Ruaidrí, dá nac píct a hionraimail peimpe. Sluaigfō lá Muirpēbhrac Ua Lachlainn co teuirceir Éireann, 7 co bšrais Míde, 7 go ccad do Chonnaétaib ar aon píú, co hAc clat dōpobair fop Ghallais. Áct no impód Ua Laclainn gan cat, gan gíalla, iar nnopead Pine Gall. Ro págaib dōa, Laigin 7 Mídig i ceocad fop Ghallais. Do poad píó iaraim eitir Ghallais, 7 Ghaoidelaib, 7 do poad píct píct uinge óir ó Ghallais do Ua Lachlainn, 7 do poad cúig píchit uinge dōr ó Dhiarmaid Ua Maolchlainn do Ruaidrí Ua cConcōbair, dāp éinn lapēair Míde. Ceall Ua Nilucām, 7 Rop Míde do paopa do Dhiarmaid Ua Maolpeclainn do

<sup>o</sup> *The clergy of Brenainn* : i. e. the clergy of Clonfert, in the county of Galway, where St. Maeinenn was interred in 570, and St. Cumín in 661.—See p. 207, and note <sup>a</sup>, under A. D. 661, p. 271, *suprà*.

<sup>p</sup> *A separation of the houses*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows :

“ A. D. 1162. Murchertachus Hua Lachluinn, Rex Hiberniæ, et Flathbertus O'Brolchain, Comorbanus S. Columbæ curant ædificia Ecclesiæ Dorensi vicina destrui : ibique tunc demoliti sunt octuaginta vel amplius ædificia. Et Flathbertus postea extruxit illum lapideum ambitum,

qui vulgò Caissiol-an-urlair vocatur.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 505.

<sup>a</sup> *A synod*.—Thus translated by Colgan :

“ A. D. 1162. Concilium Cleri Hiberniæ præsidente Comorbano S. Patricii, Gelasio Roderici filio, servatur in loco *Claonadh* dicto : in quo comparuerunt viginti sex Episcopi, et plurimi abbates : et præscripta sunt tam Clero quam populo Hiberniæ constitutiones, bonos mores, et disciplinam concernentes. Illa etiam vice Clerus Hiberniæ sancivit ut nullus in posterum in ullâ Hiberniæ Ecclesiâ admittatur *Fearleginn* (id est, Sacræ Paginæ, seu Theologiæ professor)

of Brenainn<sup>o</sup>, and they were enclosed in a protecting shrine. Cairbre Mac Samuel, chief ollamh of Ireland in penmanship, died at Ard-Macha, on the 4th day of February. The monastery of the monks at Iubhar-Chinntrechta was burned, with all its furniture and books, and also the yew tree which Patrick himself had planted. Imleach-Iubhair, with its church, was burned. A separation of the houses<sup>p</sup> from the church of Doire was caused by the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaithbheartach Ua Brolchain, and by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, King of Ireland; and they removed eighty houses, or more, from the place where they were; and Caiseal-an-urlair was erected by the successor of Colum-Cille, who pronounced a curse against any one that should come over it. A synod<sup>a</sup> of the clergy of Ireland, with the successor of Patrick, Gillamacliag, son of Ruaidhri, was convened at Claenadh [Clane], where there were present twenty-six bishops and many abbots, to establish rules and morality amongst the men of Ireland, both laity and clergy. On this occasion the clergy of Ireland determined that no one should be a lector in any church in Ireland who was not an alumnus of Ard-Macha before. The visitation of Cinel-Eoghain was made by the successor of Patrick, Gillamacliag, son of Ruaidhri, the like of which had not previously occurred. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, accompanied by the people of the north of Ireland, the men of Meath, and a battalion of the Connaughtmen, to Ath-cliath, to lay siege to the foreigners; but Ua Lochlainn returned without battle or hostages, after having plundered Fine Gall. He left, however, the Leinstermen and Meathmen at war with the foreigners. A peace was afterwards concluded between the foreigners and the Irish; and six score ounces of gold were given by the foreigners to O'Lochlainn, and five score ounces of gold [were paid] by Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair for West Meath. Cill Ua Nilucain<sup>r</sup> and Ros-Mide<sup>s</sup>

qui non prius fuerit alumnus, *hoc est*, Ardmachanam frequentaverit Academiam." — *Trias Thaum.*, p. 309.

<sup>r</sup> *Cill Ua Nilugain.*—This is a mistake of transcription by the Four Masters, for Ceall Ua Milchon, or Cill mac Milchon, now Kilmeelchon, in the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under A. D. 883, p. 534, *suprà*.

<sup>s</sup> *Ros-Mide*: i. e. St. Mide's or Ide's Wood, now Rosmead, in the parish of Castletown, barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath.

This passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under A. D. 1164, thus:

"Kill-O'Milchon and Rossemide were freed by Dermott O'Melaughlyn, King of Meath, from all manner of cesse and presse forever, in honour of God and Saint Keyran.

Θία γ το Chiaraν αρ κομμννν ρίοζ πλατα co brát. Concoðar mac Taidg Uí Dhríain, do marbað lá Muiréscitach mac mic Toirrdéalbaig Uí Dhríain. Catál, mac mic Catál Uí Muşróin, τοιρεαð Cloinne Catál, ppi pé, décc. Donnchað, mac mec Giollapatraice, τιςήνα Opraige, décc. Catál Ua Raðallaiğ, τιςήνα Muinτιpe Maoimórhoð, eineach γ eangnañ Ua mbriúin, do báðhadh. Cpeach lá Maoilschlainn Ua Ruairc ι cCairprii Ua Ciarrða, maíðm ðna pía cCairpriib fairpíom co bparccaib ár ðaoine. Maoilschlainn, mac Τιςήνάιν Uí Ruairc, ρίοζðamna ðρείpne, cainðel gairccíð, γ eniğ Leite Chuinn, do marbað la Muinτιp Maoimórhoð, γ lá mac Annaio Uí Ruairc. Cpeach la Diarmaio Ua Maoilschlainn, la píg Míðe, póp pñaið ðρείpne, γ τορcaip Taðg mac mic Carrgañna Uí Gilleultáin lá pñaið ðρείpne. Cpeach la Τιςήνάιν Ua Ruairc αρ Cairpriib Ua Ciarrða, γ do poçaip mac Mic Pínoðairp Uí Dñyðáin ðon cyp pín la Cairpriib. Coccoð móp eitip ðearmuñain, γ Tuaðmuñain co noñnað ilcpeaça, γ gyp po marbað ár ðaoine ftoppa. Macpaíð Ua Macliacc, ταιοιρεach Ceneoil Luğne, décc. Mac Donnchað mic mec Captaig, do gáðail la Copbmac mac mec Cáptaig. Cpeach móp lá hUib Fairge ι nEile, γ ι nUrmuñain, co tucpat búap úiríme.

<sup>1</sup> *Muintir-Maelmordha*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Reillys, and it became also that of their territory in the present county of Cavan.

The events of this year are given in the Annals of Ulster, as follows :

"A. D. 1162. The houses at Dyrei were sundered from the churches by the Coarb of Colum-Kill, and by the king of Ireland, Murtagh O'Neale" [*rectè*, Mac Neale O'Loughlin] "where 80 houses, or more, and the wall of *Urlar*, was made by the Coarb of Colum-Kill, with a curse to him that would ever come over it. Imlagh-Ivar, with its church, burnt. The Coarb of Patrick, Gillamacliag mac Roary, at Claena, where there were 26 Bishops, with many Abbots, persuading good rule and manners; and there did the Clergy of Ireland confer the degree of Archbishop of Ireland to the Coarb of Patrick, and" [determined] "that

there should be noe Lector-scoller in Ireland that were not adopted or suffered by Ardmagh. An army of Murtagh O'Neale, with moster of Leith-Cuinn, to Magh-Fithard, where they stayd a whole week burning of corne and townes of the Galls. The Galls encountered their horse, and killed six or seven of them, and they got noe good by that jorney. The Galls of Dublin spoyled by Dermot Mac Murecha, and he bore greate sway of them, the like was not" [for] "a greate while before. Green, Bishop of Dublin and Archbishop of Leinster, *quievit*. The Coarb of Patrick ordained Lorkan O Toole in his place" [from] "being Coarb of Coemgin." —*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the same events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the years 1162 and 1163, as follows :

"A. D. 1162. Melaghlyn mac Morrogh O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, and the most part of

were freed by Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, for God and Ciaran, from regal coigny [cess] for ever. Conchobhar, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, was slain by Muirheartach, grandson of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain. Cathal, grandson of Cathal Ua Mughroin, lord of Clann-Cathail for a time, died. Donnchadh, son of Mac Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraighe, died. Cathal Ua Raghallaigh, lord of Muintir-Maelmordha<sup>t</sup>, head of the hospitality and prowess of the Ui-Briuin, was drowned. A predatory incursion was made by Maelseachlainn Ua Ruairc into Cairbre-Ua-Ciardha; but the men of Cairbre defeated him, and he left behind a slaughter of [his]-people. Maelseachlainn, son of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, royal heir of Breifne, lamp of the chivalry and hospitality of Leath-Chuinn, was slain by Muintir-Maelmordha and the son of Annadh Ua Ruairc. A predatory irruption was made by Diarmaid Ua Maelseachlainn, King of Meath, upon the men of Breifne; and Tadhg, grandson of Carrghamhain Ua Gilla-Ultain, was slain by the men of Breifne. A predatory irruption was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc upon the Cairbri-Ua-Ciardha, on which occasion the grandson of Finnbharr Ua Gearadhain was slain by the Cairbri. A great war broke out between Desmond and Thomond; and many depredations were committed, and men were slaughtered, between them. Macraith Ua Macliag, chief of Cinel-Lughna, died. The son of Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, was taken prisoner by Cormac, grandson of Carthach. A predatory incursion was made by the Ui-Failghe into Eile and Ormond, and they carried off countless cows. The

Lynster, in his prime and flourishing estate, on the night of Saint Bridgitt, the virgin, died in his house of Dorrowe. King Mortagh, with his forces, came to the river of Inneoyne at the foord of Dongolman, and there took hostages of all the country of Teaffa, and established Donnogh O'Melaghlyn in the government of Meath, as king thereof. Tyernan O'Royrek took prisoner Donnogh O'Kervell, King of Uriell, and fettered him with irons on his heels. Soone after Godfrey, or Geoffrey O'Rellye, took him away by force from the said Tyernan. The bridge of Athlone was broken, and the forte rased to the earth, by Donnogh O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath. Donnogh mac Donnell O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, was killed by Murrough

O'Fynnollan, King of Delvin-more, and by his sons, for the great and extortious dealings of the said Donnogh continually used against them.

"A. D. 1163. King Mortagh mac Neale went to Tyrbryun, preyed and spoyled that contrey, where Dermott mac Morrogh, king of Lynster, came to his house, and yealded him hostages. Rowrie O'Connor gave him 12 good hostages. He granted all the province of Lynster to Dermott Mac Murrough. He gave the one-halfe of Meath to Dermott O'Melaghlyn, and the other half to Rowrie O'Connor, King of Connoght. Beann-Artgaile was given by Dermott O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, to God and St. Keyran." *Ann. Clon.*

Mac Donnchaidh mic meic Cairteag do elúd á geimeal. Uí Diomurag .i. Ceallac, Cúbriga, 7 Cuilén do marbhad lá Maolríschloinn Ua cConcobaig, tigfina Ua Failge, for lár Cille hachaid. An Cornamag Ua Dubda, tigfina Ua nAmalgada do marbhad lá a dephéine.

Aoir Críost, mile céo fearccat a trí. Maoliora Ua Laiḡnán, eppcop Imleaca, 7 comarba Ailbe, Maoliora Ua Corcpáin, comarba Comḡaill, 7 abb cananach bñdcair, ḡiollaiciapáin Ua Draiḡnén, comarba Pechin, 7 Maoliciapáin, aipofñoir fear Míde, raoi eagna 7 crábad, décc. ḡiolla-briḡoe Ua Diomurag, comarba an dá Sincell, 7 Caillechdomnaill, inḡfñ Naoneanaig, ban abb Cluana bponaig, 7 comarba Samtanne, décc. ḡleann dá loca do lorccad im Cró Chiapáin, im Cró Chaoimḡin, 7 im peccleir an dá Sincell. Tene aoir 1 paibe lxx traigfñ ap ḡac leḡ do déanm lá comarba Cholaim Chille, la Flaitḡbeartach Ua bpolcain, 7 lá raíad Cholaim Chille fñi pé píct lá. Coinnmfñ píḡḡdamna lá Niall, mac Muiréscraig Uí Lachlainn la mac píḡ Epeann fori leḡ Chuinn. Aread do deacaid co hUltaib aptúr co Cill plébe. Iappin a nAipḡiallaib, 1 tCír bñriúin, 7 1 Míde, co nobfina éccne iomda 1 ttuataib 7 cellaib, 7 do póine cétur 1 cCñandur 1 nApo bpeacáin, 1 Fobair pecin, 7 in Eacarpud Lobrain, 7 hí cCluain mic Nóir. Do coir iap fñi dapi Aḡ luain hi cConnaḡtaib da píct décc a líon 7 do ponrat a ccoinmḡeas for Uib Maine, 7 po marbaic uile lá Concobaig Ua Ceallag, 7 la Concobaig Maonmaige, 7 lá hUib Máine traia feill 7 meabail cén inó éat pceolunga 7 luḡt eludá, 7 po ḡabad Niall, mac Muiréscraig Uí Loclainn, 7 po hioḡnaicfñ plán é dia tḡ traia comairle a naieacḡ. Muiréscraig Ua Maolpeclainn, .i. mac Domnaill, píḡḡdamna Temrac, do tuitim do Dpocfñ Corcraig, 7 a bábad ipin Sabraind. Mac Fínd Uí Chepbaill, tigfina Ele Tuairceir, do marbhad lá Domnaill, mac Toirpdealbair

\* *Successor of the two Sinchells*: i. e. Abbot of Cill-achaidh-Droma-foda, now Killeigh, in the barony of Geshill, King's County.

\* *Cro-Chiarain*: i. e. St. Ciaran's or St. Kieran's house. This was the name of a small church, near St. Kevin's Kitchen at Glendalough, in the county of Wicklow.

\* *Cro-Chaeimghin*: i. e. St. Kevin's House, now St. Kevin's Kitchen, a small church in ruins near the ruins of the cathedral church at Glen-

dalough.—See Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 427-431.

\* *A lime-kiln*.—"A. D. 1163. Flathbertus antistes et clerus Dorensis spatio viginti dierum extruunt et instruunt fornacem septuaginta pedes undique latum pro calce ad reparationem Ecclesiæ Dorensis excoquenda."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 505.

\* *Eacharadh-Lobrain*.—Now Augher, in the



son of Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, escaped from fetters. The Ui-Dima-saigh, i. e. Ceallach, Cubrogha, and Cuilen, were slain by Maelseachlainn Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, in the middle of Cill-achaidh. Cosnamhaigh Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadha, was slain by his own tribe.

The Age of Christ, 1163. Maelisa Ua Laighnain, Bishop of Imleach, and successor of Ailbhe; Maelisa Ua Corcraín, successor of Comhghall; Gillachiarain Ua Draighnen, successor of Fechin; and Maelchiarain, chief senior of the men of Meath, a paragon of wisdom and piety, died. Gillabrighe Ua Dimusaigh, successor of the two Sinchells<sup>a</sup>; and Caillechdomhnaill, daughter of Naeneanaigh, abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, and successor of Samhthann, died. Gleann-da-locha was burned, together with Cro-Chiarain<sup>w</sup> and Cro-Chaímhghin<sup>x</sup>, and the church of the two Sinchells. A lime-kiln<sup>y</sup>, measuring seventy feet every way, was made by the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaithbheartach Ua Brolchain, and the clergy of Colum-Cille, in the space of twenty days. A royal heir's feasting visitation was made by Niall, son of Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, the son of the King of Ireland, through Leath-Chuinn. He proceeded to Ulidia, and first to Cill-sleibhe; afterwards into Airghialla, Tir-Briuin, and Meath; and he committed various acts of violence in territories and churches, and particularly at Ceanannus, Ard-Breacain, Fobhar-Fechin, Eacharadh-Lobrain<sup>z</sup>, and Cluain-mic-Nois. He afterwards proceeded across Ath-Luain, into Connaught, with a force of twelve score men; and they feasted upon the Ui-Maine, but they were all killed by Conchobhar Ua Ceallaigh, Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, and the Ui-Maine, through treachery and guile, except some deserters and fugitives; and Niall, son of Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, was taken prisoner, and conducted in safety to his house, by advice of their meeting. Muircheartach Ua Maelseachlainn, i. e. the son of Domhnall, royal heir of Teamhair, fell off the bridge of Corcach, and was drowned in the Sabhrann<sup>a</sup>. The son of Finn Ua Cearbhaill<sup>b</sup>, lord of North Eile, was slain by Domhnall, son of Toirdheal-

barony of Deece, county of Meath.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under A. D. 1192.

<sup>a</sup> *The Sabhrann*.—This was the ancient name of the River Lee, in the county of Cork.

<sup>b</sup> *The son of Finn Ua Cearbhaill*.—He was probably Maelruanaidh, son of Finn, who was son of Domhnall Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Ely-

O'Carroll, who was slain by the Ui-Maine in A. D. 1071.

The Annals of Ulster notice a few of the same events under this year, as follows:

“A. D. 1163. Moylisa O'Leyn, Bishop and Abbot of Imleach-Ivar, and Abbot of Belagh-Conglais” [now Baltinglass] “*in Christo quievit*.”

Uí bhríann. Aistriúadh Diarmada Uí Mhaolíschlainn lá físaib Míde, 7 cóice  
ríocht uinge dóir do éabairt do Muiréscrtae Mac Loelainn tar éinn ríge  
Míde. Cucairil Ua Fionnalláin do marbhad lá hAod Ua Ruairc tria tang-  
naet .i. tria meabail.

Aoir Críóir, míle céo fearccat a cétair. Donnchað Ua bhríann, .i. mac  
Diarmada, eppcop Cill Dalua, 7 Maolcaoiimghin Ua Dornáin, maistrir  
Luímaíð aró fíao Eireann, 7 abb mainirreac canánae Tírmáinn Peóine  
fíri pé, do écc. Teampall móir Doire 1 fear oétmoget trairgead, do dénaím  
lá comarba Colaim Chille, Flaitébrtach Ua brolcáin, 7 lá ramad Cholaim  
Chille, 7 la Muiréscrtae Ua Laelainn, lá ríge Eireann, 7 cairnic a dénaím fíri  
pé cétaraet láite. Lorccad Arda Maéa, Cluana mic Nóir, Cluana físta  
brénainn, 7 Tuama dá gualann. Lorccad Luímaíð ar mo paind ba moa a  
taig Donnchað Uí Chearbaill, tighfina Oirgiall, 7 Muiréscrtae, mac Néill,  
rí Ailigh, 7 maite Cenel Eógan ann iar neaponorugad bacla lora. Mac  
Donnchaða, mic mec Cáirteag, do marbhad lá a bratair lá mac Corbmaic.  
Creach moir lá físaib Manach, 7 lá hUib Fiachrach Arda ríata 1 tTír  
Eógan. hUa Críocáin, tighfina Ua Fiaérac Arda ríata, do Thuitim la  
mac Néill Uí Loelainn. Muiréscrtach Ua Tuatail, tighfina Ua Muireadai, 7  
flaité laighn ar einnach 7 gairccid, décc iar naitríge. Tuaim Driéine, 7  
Tír da glar do lorccad. Daib, mac Duinnléibe Uí Eocáda, do marbhad  
lá hUib Eacáda Ulað 1 fíruil. Maolíschloinn Ua Concobair Failge, do  
marbhad lá Cloinn Mhaolúgra. Amlaib, mac Giollachaoimghin Uí Cindéir-  
tigh, tighfina Urimúan, do dallad la Toirdealbac Ua mbríann.

Moylisa O'Corkran, Coarb of Comgall, the head  
of Ulster devotion, *quievit*. A lyme-kill made  
60 foote on each side by the Coarb of Colum-  
kill, Flathvertagh O'Brolchan, and Columkill  
his *samha* "clergy" "for" [*rectè*, in] "the space  
of 20 days."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>c</sup> *The great church of Doire*.—From this church  
the parish of Templemore, which contains the  
city of Londonderry, derived its name.—See the  
Ordnance Memoir of that parish. This passage  
is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1164. Ecclesia major Dorensis octua-  
ginta pedes, sive passus, protensa, per Flathber-

tum O'Brolchain, Comorbanum S. Columbæ  
Kille, Seniores Ecclesiæ, et Murchertachum Hi-  
bernæ Regem extruitur spatio octuaginta die-  
rum."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 505.

<sup>d</sup> *Muircheartach Ua Tuathail*.—He was the  
father of the celebrated St. Lorcan, or Laurence  
O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin.—See note <sup>c</sup>,  
under A. D. 1180; and note <sup>e</sup>, under A. D.  
1590. This Muircheartach was son of Gilla-  
comhghaill, son of Donnucan, son of Gilla-  
caeimhghin, son of Gillacomhghaill, son of  
Donnucan, the son of Dunlaing, who died A. D.  
1013.—See note <sup>f</sup>, under that year, p. 77, *suprà*.

bhach Ua Briain. Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn was deposed by the men of Meath, and five score ounces of gold were given to Muircheartach Mac Lochlainn for the kingdom of Westmeath. Cucaisil Ua Finnallain was slain by Aedh Ua Ruairc through treachery, i. e. through guile.

The Age of Christ, 1164. Donnchadh Ua Briain, i. e. the son of Diarmaid, Bishop of Cill-Dalua; and Maelcacimhghin Ua Gormain, master of Lughmhadh, chief doctor of Ireland, and [who had been] Abbot of the monastery of the canons of Tearmann-Feichin for a time, died. The great church of Doire, which is eighty feet [long], was erected by the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaithbheartach Ua Brolchain, by the clergy of Colum-Cille, and Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, King of Ireland; and they completed its erection in the space of forty days. Ard-Macha, Cluain-mic-Nois, Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, and Tuaim-da-ghualann, were burned. Lughmhadh was burned for the most part, [by fire issuing] from the house of Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla, in which Muircheartach, son of Niall, King of Aileach, and the chieftains of Cinel-Eoghain, were [staying], after they had dishonoured the Staff of Jesus. The son of Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, was killed by his kinsman, the son of Cormac. A great prey was taken by the Feara-Manach and the Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, in Tir-Eoghain. Ua Crichain, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, fell by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn. Muircheartach Ua Tuathail, lord of Ui-Muireadhaigh, and chief of Leinster in hospitality and prowess, died after penance. Tuaim-Greine and Tir-da-ghlas were burned. David, son of Donnsléibhe Ua hEochadha, was killed by the Ui-Eathach-Uladh, by treachery. Maelseachlainn Ua Conchobhair Failghe, was slain by the Clann-Maelughra. Amhlaeibh, son of Gillacaeimhghin Ua Ceinneidigh, lord of Ormond, was blinded by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain.

The Annals of Ulster give a few of the events of this year as follows:

"A. D. 1164. Donogh O'Brien, Bishop of Kildalua, in *Christo quievit*. Sawarly mac Gilladomnan, and his son, and the slaughter of Irish, Kintyremen, Insi-Gall, and Galls of Dublin, about him. Part of Ardmagh burnt. The great church of Dyrei built by the Coarb of Colum-Kill, by Flahvertagh mac in Espug O'Brolchan,

by Sama-Coluim-Kille" [the clergy of Derry], "and by Murtagh O'Neale" [*rectè*, Murtagh mac Neale O'Loughlin], "Archking of Ireland." —*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen that a wonderful castle was erected in this year at Tuaim-da-ghualann by Ruaidhri, or Roderic O'Connor. In Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 181, it is stated that this

ʒoip ʒpíopɔt, míle céo fearccat a cúig. Maɓnar Ua Canannáin, tighŕna  
 Cenel Conaill, décc. Coccad mór, ʒ coiméreachad eitip fŕaib Míde, ʒ  
 fŕaib ʒreipne. Siɔpiuɓ Ua Ruairc, tanairi ʒreipne, do marbad lá  
 hUa Ciarrda ʒ lá Cairppib. Cpeac mór lá Ruairi Ua cConcobaip, ʒ lá  
 cóigeaʒ Chonnaét uile ʒop Cairppib i nnoɓar Siɔpucca. Cpeach oile lár  
 na fŕaib céona ʒop fŕaib ʒreacɓ, ʒ ʒop Saŕemib, ʒ ʒop Uib Colɓan ɓo no  
 oipceɔt an tɔip uile. Ro épiallɔat ulaib iompuʒ ap Mhuipceɔtach Ua Lach-  
 lainn, ʒ do cóiɔɔt ɔluacɓ ʒop Uib Méet, ʒ puccat bú, ʒ ʒo marɔrat ile.  
 Cpeac ʒna, leʒ ʒop Uib ʒreapail Aipɔip, ʒ cpeac oile ʒop ʒháil Riada.  
 Slóicéŕ mór la Muipceɔtac iapaib éitɔip Cenel Conaill, Eoɓain, ʒ Aip-  
 ɓiallaib in Ultoib, ʒ ʒo épiɔɔt, ʒ ʒo aipɔɔt, an tɔip uile cen mo éat ɔpim  
 éalla Ulaib, ʒ tuccat ár óríme ap ʒaoimib, im Eaémapcac mac ɓiolla  
 eɔpcoib, ʒ im Ua Lomáin, ʒ ʒo hionnarbad Eoéa, mac Duimnleibe a hUltoib,  
 iap mbein a ɔíge ʒe, ʒ do ɔaɔpat Ulaib uile i ngeill ʒUa Loélainn a neapɔ  
 ɔíge. Luib Muipceɔtac Ua Loélainn co Cenel Eoɓain co hliɔp Laéain ʒo  
 loipceɔt ʒ ʒo níɔrat an inɔpi. Tŕɔaitɔ iapaib Cenel nEoɓain ʒia tɔigib  
 iap eɔpɔar co néualaib aibbe, ʒ co longuib iomda leʒ. Do ʒeachaib iapaib  
 Ua Laélainn co hAɔp Maéa. Támic ʒin ʒonnchaib Ua Ceapbaill tighŕna  
 Oipɓiail, ʒ Eochaib Mac Duimnleibe hi ccomóail Muipceɔtaib do éuigib  
 ɔíge ʒopiɔpi do Mac Duimnleibe. Do ɔad Ua Laélainn an ɔíge ʒó ʒap  
 éno ɓiail nUlaib uile, ʒ tucc Eochaib mac ɓac tɔipɔ ʒo Ultaib ʒó, ʒ a  
 inɓn fén a nɓiailnar ʒo Ua Laélainn, ʒ tuccat ɔeóib iomda ʒó im cloibŕn  
 mec an lapla, ʒ do ɔad beóp ʒaipé ʒo Ua Loélainn, ʒ tuɓ Muipceɔtac  
 ʒUa Chŕbaill ʒo céópi .i. do ʒonnchaib, ʒ tuccad ʒna, baile do élérchib  
 Saibail tɔia ɔat ɔíge Mhec Loélainn. Tɔipɔealbac Ua ʒriann do aipɔíɓad  
 lá Muipceɔtac mac Tɔipɔealbaib, ʒ a ionnarbad i Laigib. Slóigŕ lá

wonderful castle was erected in the year 1161.  
 —See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Choro-*  
*graphical Description of West Connaught*, p. 25,  
 note <sup>h</sup>.

<sup>e</sup> *Inis-Lochain*.—Now Inisloughan, a remark-  
 able earthen fort in the barony of Upper Mas-  
 sareene, county of Antrim, near the boundary  
 of the county of Down. This fort is called  
 Enishlaghlin by Fynes Moryson, who describes

it as in Killultagh: "The fort of Enishloghlin,  
 seated in the midst of a great bog, and no way  
 accessible but through thick woods, very hardly  
 passable. It had about it two deep ditches,  
 both compassed with strong pallisadoes, a very  
 high and thick rampart of earth and timber,  
 and well flanked with bullworks."—*History of*  
*Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 190.

<sup>f</sup> *The sword of the son of the Earl*.—This was

The Age of Christ, 1165. Magnus Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died. A great war and mutual depredations between the men of Meath and the men of Breifne. Sitric Ua Ruairc, Tanist of Breifne, was killed by Ua Ciar-dha and the Cairbri. A great depredation was committed by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, and the people of all the province of Connaught, upon the Cairbri, in revenge of Sitric. Another depredation by the same, upon the men of Breagha, the Saithni, and the Ui-Colgain; and they plundered the whole country. The Ulidians began to turn against Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn, and proceeded with a force against the Ui-Meith, and carried off cows, and slew many persons. They made another depredatory irruption upon the Ui-Breasail-Airthir, and another upon the Dal-Riada. A great army was afterwards led by Muirheartach [Ua Lochlainn], consisting of the Cinel-Conaill, Cinel-Eoghain, and Airghialla, into Ulidia; and they plundered and spoiled the whole country, except the principal churches of Ulidia; and they made a countless slaughter of men, and slew, among others, Eachmarcach Mac Gilla-Epscoib and Ua Lomain; and they banished Eochaidh Mac Duinnsleibhe from Ulidia, after having deprived him of his kingdom; and all the Ulidians gave their hostages to Ua Lochlainn for his royal power. Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn proceeded with the Cinel-Eoghain to Inis-Lochain<sup>e</sup>, and burned and destroyed the island. The Cinel-Eoghain afterwards returned to their houses in triumph, with vast spoils and many ships. Ua Lochlainn then went to Ard-Macha, whither Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla, and Eochaidh Mac Duinnsleibhe, came to meet Muirheartach, to request that he would again restore Mac Duinnsleibhe to his kingdom. Ua Lochlainn gave him the kingdom, in consideration of receiving the hostages of all Ulidia; and Eochaidh gave him a son of every chieftain in Ulidia, and his own daughter, to be kept by Ua Lochlainn as a hostage; and many jewels were given him, together with the sword of the son of the Earl<sup>f</sup>. He also gave up [the territory of] Bairche<sup>g</sup> to Ua Lochlainn, who immediately granted it to Ua Cearbhaill, i. e. Donnchadh; and a townland was granted to the clergy of Sabhall, for the luck of the reign of Mac Lochlainn. Toirdhealbhadh Ua Briain was deposed by Muirheartach, son of Toirdhealbhadh, and expelled into Leinster. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Con-

evidently a sword which Mac Duinnsleibhe had won from the Danes of the Hebrides.

<sup>g</sup> *Bairche*.—Now the barony of Mourne, in the south of the county of Down.

Ruaid ri Ua cConc obair go Conna ctaid  go D ismu mair co t angattar maite Dearmu man ina  each imma ti    na Dia maio mac Corbmaic M c C      . Domnall Mac             , ti    na O      , do m     l  Laoi    U  M     . Macraie Ua Conc obair, ti    na Ci             , d               .        Ua Maol     , ti    na     cCeall,   Cen         , c                        M   , do m     l  h          .          Ua Maoil       ,        C      Conc obair, d   .

    C     , m   c               .             Ua h       . c               C          , do    . Cele    Ua Cong   ,                      C         N   ,        na na   Ua Ceall   , c      U  S      h  R    , d   . S     M      M    , do c      l  Ruaid ri Ua Conc obair,                do                                                      . Macraie Ua M      do                      ,        C      Ua h       do                C              .     M    do       na d              Chola m Chille co C                 ,     Ch                   an d         co C     D         ,   an          co            c                          ,        do           ,   S                          C     S       co C     m           m      . D    Chola m Chille     an D           do

<sup>b</sup> *Laeighis-Ui-Mordha*: i. e. Leix, O'More's country.

The Annals of Ulster give the events of this year as follows:

"A. D. 1165. Tirlagh O'Brien banished from his kingdom of Munster by his son, Murtagh, who took the kingdom himself after his father. The revolt of Ulster against O'Loughlin; and an army made upon Imeth, and took many cows and killed. An army by the same upon O-Bressalls easterly, and another upon Dalriada. An army of Murtagh O'Neale" [*rect *, of Murtagh mac Neale O'Loughlin], "both Connells, Owens, and Argialls, and preyed all the country save" [only] "the prime churches of Ulster, and killed many of them about Mac Gillesbog and O'Lomany, and banished Eochy mac Doinnleve out of Ulster, and O'Neale"

[Mac Neale O'Loughlin] "gave the domination to Mac Dunleve, and all Ulster gave their pledges to O'Neale" [*rect *, mac Neale O'Loughlin] "through his kingly power. Dermot mac Mic Artan, the most liberal and stout of all O-Neachachs, *mortuus est*. An army of English and Galls of Dublin, with the Empresse's son, to conquer Wales; were there half a yeare bickering and battering, and yet could not prevaile; *et reversi sunt sine pace retro*. Moileo-lumb Cennmor (Great head) mac Enrick, the best Christian of Irish Scotts, archking of all Scotland, full of all goodness, *mortuus est*. An army by Murtagh O'Nel" [*rect *, Murtagh mac Neale O'Loughlin] "and Kindred-Owen to Inish-Lachan, burnt the Iland and pulled it downe, until Ulster gave their pledges to O'Nele" [*rect *, to Mac Loughlin]. "Kindred-Owen about

chobhair and the Connaughtmen to Desmond; and the chiefs of Desmond came into his house, with their lord, Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthy. Domhnall Mac Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraighe, was slain by the people of Laeighis-Ui-Mordha<sup>b</sup>. Macraith Ua Conchobhair, lord of Conchobhair, died after penance. Fearghal Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall and Cinel-Fiachach, lamp of the prowess and hospitality of the men of Meath, was slain by the Ui-Bracain. Gillachrist Ua Maelbhrenainn, chief of Clann-Conchobhair, died.

The Age of Christ, 1166. Gillamacaiblen Ua hAnmchadha, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta, died. Celechair Ua Conghaile, airchinneach of the Teach-acidheadh at Cluain-mic-Nois; and Gilla-na-naemh Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Ua Suanaigh at Rathain, died. The shrine of Manchán, of Maethail<sup>c</sup>, was covered by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, and an embroidering of gold was carried over it by him, in as good a style as a relic was ever covered in Ireland. Macraith Ua Morain resigned his bishopric; and Gillachrist Ua hEochaidh was afterwards appointed to the chair of Connhaicne<sup>d</sup>. Ard-Macha<sup>e</sup> was burned in two streets, from the Cross of Colum-Cille to the Cross of Bishop Eoghan, and from the Cross of Bishop Eoghan in the second street to the Cross at the door of the fort, and all the fort with its churches, except the church of SS. Paul and Peter, and a few of the houses, and a street to the west of the fort, from the Cross of Seachnall to the Cross of Bright, except a little. Doire-Choluim-Chille<sup>f</sup>, together with the Duibh-Regles, was burned. Lughmhadh, Sord-Choluim-

O'Loghlin came home with great triumph, many ships, and great booties. O'Neale" [*rectè*, Mac Neale] "from thence to Ardmagh, whither came Donogh O'Caroll, Archking of Argiall, and Eochay Mac Dunleave, to meete O'Neale" [*rectè*, Mac Neale], "to persuade him to give his kingdome to Mak Dunleve, all which O'Neale" [*rectè*, Mac Neale] "granted for pledges of all Ulster, so that Mac Duinleve gave every chieftaine's son, and his owne daughter, as pledges to O'Loghlin, and gave him many jewells, together with the Earl's son's sword, and bestowed the land of Barcha upon him, and O'Neil" [*rectè*, Mac Nele O'Loghlin] "gave it to O'Caroll, and a towne was given to the Clearkes of Savall to prosper O'Loghlin's reigne."

—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>c</sup> *Maethail*.—Now Mohill, a small town in the barony of the same name, in the county of Leitrim, where St. Manchán erected a monastery about A. D. 608.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 969, 970; and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 410.

<sup>d</sup> *The chair of the Connhaicne*: i. e. the bishopric of Ardagh.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 250.

<sup>e</sup> *Ard-Macha*.—See this passage, given nearly word for word as in the text of the Four Masters, by Colgan, from the Life of Gelasius.—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 309.

<sup>f</sup> *Doire-Choluim-Chille*.—"A. D. 1166. Dorin Divi Columbæ usque ad Ecclesiam quæ Duibh-

lorccað. Luġbað, Suirð Cholaim Chille, 7 Aipð bó, do lorccað. Aed Ua Maelpabaill, tiġſſina Cairpcece brachaidhe, do marbað lá mac Néll Uí Loclaínn. Eochaid mac Duinnplebe Uí Eochada, pú Ulað, tuir ġairccio, 7 eniġ na nġaoideal, do ðallað lá Muircéſtach Ua Loclaínn, 7 an tríur bá peapp do Dhál Aipaidhe .i. dá mac Loinġriġ. 7 mac mic Caṡaraiġ Uí Flaṡpae, do marbað lár an ríġ ceſtina dar comairġe comarba Pháṡṡpaece, 7 bacla lora, Dhonnchaio Uí Cſibail, tiġſſina Oirġiall, 7 dar comairġe inno, laec 7 clépeð tuairceirte Eriſnn uile. Sluaġſð lá Donnchaio Ua cCeapbaill iar pín hı tTir nEocáin do díogail eimġ Phatpaece, 7 a eimġ féin. Trí caṡa comimóra líon a pluaiġ, caṡ Oirġiall, caṡ Ua mbrıuin bréirne, 7 caṡ Connáicne. Rangatṡar na plóiġ pín co Leitir Luin ı Fſoħaib Ua nEacóac ı tTir Eoġain, imma comráimc díob 7 do Ua Laclaíno, 7 do Chenél Eoġain co nuatáð plóiġ, Feṡṡar caṡ ainnur etṡrócar ſṡṡorpa diblinib, 7 po meabaið por Chenél nEoġain, 7 po marbað Muircéſtach Ua Lachlainn, áiripí Epeann uile, an cánoeal ġaile, 7 ġairccio, eimġ, 7 ſġnaıma iarṡair doıain ma ré, fſı ar nár bpiſð caṡ ná comlann pıam ġo pín, 7 po bpiſ ioláṡa. Ro marbað ma paipaið ipin caṡ hı pín hUa ġıollalainne, 7 hUa hAðmaill, dá toircað toġaidhe iarpiðe, 7 Mac ġillemapṡain, toircað Cenél Peapadıaġ co poħaioib uile. Aip acc tairġiġe caṡa Leṡı camm, 7 an caṡa po po páið Dáciapócc .i. naom a hAipſecal :

Leṡı Camm,  
Do paṡṡar mór nġſıatṡ and,  
ṡappurṡar occ Leitir Lúin,  
Cıð cıan, cıð cuin, ip cıð mall.

regles appellatur, incendio devastatur.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 505.

The preposition co in this sentence is doubtful, for it may signify either *with*, or *together with*, or *as far as*. Colgan has taken it in the latter sense; but it is clear from the Annals of Ulster that he is in error.

<sup>a</sup> *Ard-bo*.—Now Arboe, in the barony of Dunganannon, county of Tyrone, and about two miles west from Lough Neagh.—See note under A. D. 1103.

<sup>o</sup> *Leitir-Luin*.—This name is now obsolete; but it is mentioned in an Inquisition (*Ultonia*, No. 4, Jac. I.) as situated in *le Fues*, and as having belonged to the abbey of Peter and Paul, Armagh. It was granted to Sir Toby Caulfield (*Ultonia*, Armagh, 40 Car. I. and 10 Car. II.), and from the denominations mentioned in connexion with it we may safely infer that it is situated in the parish of Newtown-Hamilton, barony of Upper Fews, and county of Armagh. See the Ordnance Map, *Armagh*, sheet 28.



Chille, and Ard-bo<sup>n</sup>, were burned. Aedh Ua Maelfabhaill, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, was slain by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn. Eochaidh Mac Duinn-sleibhe Ua hEochadha, pillar of the prowess and hospitality of the Irish, was blinded by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn; and the three best men of the Dal-Araidhe, i. e. two Mac Loingsighs, and the grandson of Cathasach Ua Flathrae, were killed by the same king, in violation of the protection of the successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus; of Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla; and in violation of the protection of the relics, laity, and clergy of all the north of Ireland. After this an army was led by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, into Tir-Eoghain, to revenge [the violation of] the guarantee of Patrick and his own guarantee. Three large battalions was the number of his army, [i. e.] the battalion of Oirghialla, the battalion of Ui-Briuin, i. e. of Breifne, and the battalion of Connhaicne. These hosts arrived at Leitir-Luin<sup>o</sup>, in the Feadha of Ui-Eachdhach, in Tir-Eoghain<sup>p</sup>. When these met Ua Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain with a few troops, a fierce and merciless battle was fought between them, in which the Cinel-Eoghain were defeated, with the loss of Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, Monarch of all Ireland, the chief lamp of the valour, chivalry, hospitality, and prowess of the west of the world in his time; a man who had never been defeated in battle or conflict till that time, and who had gained many battles. There were slain along with him in the battle, Ua Gillalainne and Ua hAdhmaill, two distinguished chieftains, and Mac Gillamartain, chief of Cinel-Fearadhaigh, with many others. It was to foretell the battle of Leath-Caimm and this battle, Dachiarog<sup>a</sup>, i. e. the saint of Airegal, said:

Lethi-Cam!

Great heroes shall perish there,

They shall be caught at Leitir-Luin,

Though far, though late, though slow.

<sup>p</sup> *In Tir-Eoghain*: i. e. in Tyrone. The reader is to bear in mind that the Cinel-Eoghain had by this time extended their territory far beyond the limits of the present county of Tyrone.

<sup>a</sup> *Dachiarog*.—He is the patron saint of Erigal-Keeroge, in Tyrone.—See this quatrain already quoted under the year 825, p. 429, *suprà*. It is quite clear that the Four Masters took Leithi-

Luin, there mentioned to be the same as the Leitir-Luin, where King Muircheartach, son of Niall O'Lochlainn; but their identity is questionable, as the Leithi-Luin referred to at A. D. 825, is in the vicinity of Magh-Einir, the plain in which the church of Donaghmore, near Armagh, is situated; but Leitir-Luin is in the Feadha of Ui-Eachdhach, now the Fewes.

Sluaigís lá Ruaidrí Ua Concóbaire co hÉar Ruaid, 7 po gab zell Cenél Conaill. Slóigís lá Ruaidrí Ua cConcóbaire go Connaқтаib go bpearaib Míde, 7 go bfeiraib Tíbea co hAé cliaé, 7 po rígab ann Ruaidrí Ua Concóbaire feb ar onóraige po rígab ní mian do Thaidheallais, 7 po tíodhaic ríom a tuarpar tal do na Gallais do buar iomda, uair po rpeatait da ríct céo bó por fearaib Éreann dóib. Do deacattar Doill cona roéraitte don éur rin lá Ruaidrí co Droicé aá, 7 táinic Donncaó Ua Cúbaill 7 maite Airgiall ina éac, 7 do beirpat a ngialla dó. Lorgaó Fírna la Mac Murchada, ar óman Connaé do lorgaó a chairteól 7 a éaigi. Do luid na an ní Ruaidrí gur an roéraitte céuna lair ar ccúla hi Laignib, 7 po gab a ngialla, 7 do luid iarrin go po péidead Fíód ndorca, 7 iarrim i nUib Ceinnrealaig, 7 po gab bpaighe Diarmada mic Murchada 7 Ua Ceinnrealaig aréna. Slóigís móp do ríoiri lá Ruaidrí Ua Concóbaire go cConnaқтаib go bfeiraib bpeirne 7 go bfeiraib Míde i Laignib i nOrraigib, 7 i Mumain iarrtain, 7 tangattar ríograó Leite Moza uile ina éeach. Ro pand tra an Mhumain ar dó .i. a lé do ríol mbrian, 7 an lé naile do Diarmada mac Corbmaic. Sluaigís lá Tigínnan Ua Ruairc co bfeiraib bpeirne, go bfeiraib Míde, go nGallais Aá cliaé, 7 co Laignib in Uib Ceinnrealaig, 7 po hionn-

\* *Fearna*.—Now Ferns, in the county of Wexford. The present ruined castle of Ferns, now the property of Richard Donovan, of Ballymore, Esq., who has fitted up a small chapel in one of its towers, is supposed by some to have been erected by Dermot Mac Murrough; but the Editor, after a careful examination of the ruins, has come to the conclusion that no part of the present works is as old as Dermot's time.

\* *Fidh-dorcha*: i. e. the Dark Wood. This is probably the place now called Fidnaraghy, situated near Graguenamanagh, in the county of Kilkenny.—See *Inquis. Kilkenny*, No. 8, Car. II.

The Annals of Ulster record the events of this year as follows:

“A. D. 1166. Hugh O'Moillfaval, king of Carrickbrachy, killed by Murtagh O'Loughlin, *per dolum*. Armagh burnt on St. Senan's day, from Colum Kill's Crosse on both sides to Bi-

shop Owen's Crosse; the Rath all, with the churches, beside Paule and Peter's Regles, and a few other houses, and a streete by the Rath westerly from Seghnall's Cross to St. Brigit's Cross, but a little. Kells, Lugma, Iniskynedeá, and many other churchlands, burnt. Dyrie-Colum-Kille, for the most part, burnt. The Black Regles burnt, *quod non auditum est ab antiquis temporibus*. And Ardbo by Noars Makany Makillmori O'Morna and Crotryes. Eocha mac Dunleve blinded by Murtagh O'Neill” [*rectè*, Mac Neale O'Loughlin], “contrary to the warrants of the Coarb of Patrick, Jesus's Staff, and Donogh O'Carroll, archking of Argialls. An army by Rory O'Conner into Meath, from thence to Dublin, and tooke the pledges of Galls, Mac Morchoa's, and all Leinster; from thence to Drogheda to come to Argiall; and Donogh O'Carroll, their king, came into his

An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair to Eas-Ruaidh, and he took the hostages of the Cinel-Conaill. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, with the Connaughtmen, the men of Meath and of Teathbha, to Ath-cliath; and Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair was there inaugurated king as honourably as any king of the Gaoidhil was ever inaugurated; and he presented their stipends to the foreigners in many cows, for he levied a tax of four thousand cows upon the men of Ireland for them. On this occasion the foreigners accompanied Ruaidhri to Droichead-atha, whither Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill and the chieftains of Airghialla came into his house, and gave him their hostages. Fearnar was burned by Mac Murchadha, from fear that the Connaughtmen would burn his castle and his house. Ruaidhri then proceeded, accompanied by the same forces, back to Leinster, and took their hostages; and he afterwards advanced to Fidh-dorcha, and cleared the pass of that wood; and next proceeded into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and took the hostages of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, and of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh in general. Another great army of the men of Connaught, Breifne, and Meath, was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair into Leinster, into Osraighe, and afterwards into Munster; and all the kings of Leath-Mhogha came into his house, [and submitted to him]. He divided Munster into two parts, of which he gave one to the Sil-Briain, and the other to Diarmaid, son of Cormac [Mac Carthaigh]. An army, composed of the men of Breifne and Meath, and of the foreigners of Ath-cliath and the Leinstermen, was led by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha

house, and gave him pledges, and went safe home, having banished Dermott Mac Murchoa, king of Leinster, beyond seas. An army by Donogh O'Carroll, with Argialls, O-Briains, and Konmacne, to Tirone, to set upon O'Loughlin, at the draught" [i. e. instance] "of Kindred-Owen, themselves having forsaken O'Neall" [*rectè*, Mac Neale O'Loughlin], "archking of Ireland. O'Neale" [*rectè*, Mac Neale O'Loughlin] "came with a few of Kindred-Owen-Tulcha-Og, to set on them to the wood called Fi-Oneghtach, and those same" [i. e. even those] "forsake him, whereby Murtagh O'Loughlin, king of Ireland, was slayne, who was Augustus of the north-west

part of Europe all, in all vertues, and a few of Kindred-Owen were slain about 13; and that was a marvellous example, and a greate miracle: the king of Ireland slayne without battle, or fight, through dishonouring the Coarb of Patrick, Jesus's Staff, Coarb of Colum Kill, with his *sama*" [clergy], "and the Coarb of Colum Kille himself fasted, for the matter, and the best of the clergy of Dyry, for carying him to any buriall. An army by Rory O'Conner and by Tiernan O'Roirke to Esroy, that Kindred-Conell came to O'Conor's house, and gave him their pledges; and he gave them eight score cowes, beside gould and cloathes."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

arbað leo Diarmaid Mac Murchaða dar muir 7 no múrað a cairtiall hí Pearna. Ríogtar leó Murchað mac mec Murchaða dar cfnó ríct mbraḡat décc do éabairt do Ruaidrí Ua Concóbaire co tír Fiaépacb Aíðne. Maíðm ria nDartearaigib, 7 ria mac Donnchaíð Uí Ruairc ar Fíraib Luirce, 7 ar éuaíe raéa, dú i ttoreraator rochaíde. An dall Ua Conallta .i. Siolla-maire, ríḡ oruē Epeann déḡ. Do Uib bpiúin a cenél. Mac Domnaill bpa-canaig mic mec Captaig, do marbað lá Cophmac mac mec Capthaigh.

Aoir Críort, míle céo fearccat a peaét. Torḡerli eppcob Luimnig, hUa Flannáin, eppcob Cluana hUama, Cionaeé Ua Ceéírnaig, raḡarpt Inri Cloépann, móp inḡín Domnaill Uí Choncobaire Fhailzig, banabb Cille dara, Maolmícael Mac Doéaááin uapal páccarpt, 7 áipio eagnaíð, 7 tuir cpaíð do muinir Aíoa Macá, 7 hUa Dubucán, .i. Siollagóir, comarba Enne Aipne, décc. Toirpdealbáé, mac Diarmaíða Uí bhriain, rí Muínan, 7 Leéte Moḡa, fíri no ionnraig Éipio uile, fíri ip feáirí táimic ina aipirí fíri tiob-nacal peóð 7 maíne do boétaib 7 daibhílgneadáib an cóimneóð, décc. Muir-éírtach, mac Laðmann Uí Ohuibóíorma, tiḡírna For oroma, tuir aipéair tuairceirpt Epeann uile, do marbað i meabail lá Donnchaíð Ua nDuibóíorma, 7 lap an mbpédaig for lár Maíge bile, 7 a dá mac do marbað arnaáápac, 7 mac oile do dálláð. Conn Ua Maolmíadaig, toirpeac muinirpe hEolair, décc. Móp cóimne lá Ruaidrí Ua cConcobaire ḡo maíeib Leíte Chuinn eirp laeé 7 clépepeé, 7 ḡo maíeib ḡall Aíe chae occ Aí buíde Tlaéḡa. Táimic ann comarba Phátpaice, Cabla Ua Dubéaig, aipdeppcop Connaé, Lorcán Ua Tuáeil, aipdeppcop Laiḡín, tiḡírnán Ua Ruairc, tiḡírna bpeirpe, Donnchaíð Ua Círbail, tiḡírna Oirḡiall, 7 Mac Duinnrlébe Uí Eocáíða, rí Ulaó, 7 Diarmaíð Ua Maíleaclainn, rí Teainpáé, Raḡnaill mac Raḡnall, tiḡírna ḡall. Bá hé líon a ttiomairce 7 a ttionoil epí míle décc marpac, epí píct céo do Chonnaétaib cá píctte céo im Ua Ruairc, píce céo im

<sup>1</sup> *Torgelsi*.—He was an Ostman, and his real name was Torgest, or Torgesius.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 505.

<sup>2</sup> *Maelmichael Ua Doitheachain*.—"A. D. 1167. Moel-Michaél O'Dothechain, egregius præsbyter ex Clero Ardinachano, vir sapientissimus, et religionis specimen, decessit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 309.

<sup>3</sup> *Fordruim*.—Now Fordrum, in the barony of Inishowen, county of Donegal.

<sup>4</sup> *Breadach*.—A territory comprising about the eastern half of the barony of Inishowen.—See note under A. D. 1122.

<sup>5</sup> *Magh-bile*.—Now Merville, an old church in ruins, in a parish of the same name, barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.

was banished over sea, and his castle at Fearná was demolished. They set up as king, Murchadh, the grandson of Murchadh, he giving seventeen hostages to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, to be sent to Tir-Fiachrach-Aidhne. A battle was gained by the Dartraighi, and the son of Donnchadh Ua Ruairc, over the men of Lurg and Tuath Ratha, where numbers were slain. The blind Ua Conallta, i. e. Gillamaire, royal poet of Ireland, died; he was of the tribe of Ui-Briuin. The son of Domhnall Bracanach, grandson of Carthach, was slain by Cormac, grandson of Carthach.

The Age of Christ, 1167. Torgelsi<sup>t</sup>, Bishop of Luimneach; Ua Flannain, Bishop of Cluain-Uamha; Cinaeth Ua Cethearnaigh, priest of Inis-Clothrann; Mor, daughter of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair Failghe, Abbess of Cill-dara; Maelmichael Mac Dotheachain<sup>n</sup>, noble priest, chief sage, and pillar of piety of the family of Ard-Macha; and Ua Dubhacan, i. e. Gillagori, successor of Einde of Ara, died. Toirdhealbhadh, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain, King of Munster and of Leath-Mhogha, a man who had aimed at [the sovereignty of] all Ireland, the best man that came in his time for bestowing jewels and wealth upon the poor and the indigent of God, died. Muircheartach, son of Ladhmann Ua Duibhdhorma, lord of Fordruim<sup>w</sup>, pillar of the magnificence of all the north of Ireland, was treacherously slain by Donnchadh Ua Duibhdhorma, and by all the people of Bredach<sup>x</sup>, in the middle of Magh-bile<sup>y</sup>; and two of his sons were killed on the following day, and another son blinded. Conn Ua Maelmhiadh-aigh, chief of Muintir-Eoluis, died. A great meeting was convened by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and the chiefs of Leath-Chuinn, both lay and ecclesiastic, and the chiefs of the foreigners at Ath-buidhe-Tlachtgha<sup>z</sup>. To it came the successor of Patrick; Cadhla Ua Dubhthaigh, Archbishop of Connaught; Lorcan Ua Tuathail, Archbishop of Leinster; Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne; Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla; Mac Duinnsleibhe Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia; Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair; Raghnaill, son of Raghnaill, lord of the foreigners. The whole of their gathering and assemblage was thirteen thousand horsemen, of which six thousand were Connaught-men, four thousand with O'Ruairc, two thousand with Ua Maeleachlainn, four

<sup>z</sup> *Ath-buidhe-Tlachtgha*: i. e. the Yellow Ford. Tlachtgha was the ancient name of the Hill of Ward, adjoining this town.—See note <sup>k</sup>, under the barony of Lune, in the county of Meath. A. D. 903; and note <sup>l</sup>, under A. D. 1172.

Ua Maoileaclainn, da píctte céo lá hUa cCírbail, 7 lá hUa nEoáda, píce céo lá Donnchað Mac Faolain 7 déc céo lá Galluib Áta eliaé. Ro cinnic tpa deig éinnce iomda ipin comóáil hí pin eicir ááður ceall 7 cléipeach, 7 pmaét tpeab 7 tuaé, go niméigéir na haon mna epinó, 7 tuccað aipeacc a épeice do comarba Patraice lá hUib Failge a lámuib. na píog rémpáite. Ro pcarpat rein iar pin pó píó, 7 po éaoin loiri gan ugra gan agra gan at-éoran nech for a éele ipin comóáil tpe pat an píó po éionóil na maíte pin co na plógaib go haoin ionaó. Sluaigé, 7 tocartal píri nEreann, immo píog-paio lá Ruairí Ua cConcobaip. Táimic ann Diarmaid mac Corbmaic, eíghina Dearmuidan, Muiréirteac Ua mbriain, eíghina Tuadmuidan, Diarmaid Ua Maoilreachlainn, pí Míde, Donnchað Ua Círbail, eíghina Oirgiail, 7 maíte Laigne apésha. Rangattar iaram hi tTír Eógain, 7 po pann Ua Concobaip an tír i ndó .i. Tír Eógain o Shléib Chailain, po éuaio do Niall Ua Lachlainn dar éno da brágaó .i. Ua Catáin na Cpaioíde, 7 mac an Ghaill Uí bhrain, 7 Cenél Eógain ó pleb poéap do Aeó Ua Néill dar éno dá brágaat oile .i. Ua Maoilaéda do Chenél Aongura, 7 hUa hUpéuile do hUib Tuirtepe, comaltai Uí Néill poéaipin. Lotar píri Ereann ap ecúla poéap dar Shlab Fuait ap fuo típe Eógain 7 Conaill, dar Earpuaid 7 ccoinne a ccoiblaig muiride, 7 po ioónaic Ua Concobaip eíghina Dearmuidan, co na poépaide dar Tuadmuidan po éap go hAine eliaé go rédaib 7 mainib iomda leó. Táimic tpa Diarmait Mac Muirchaða a saxaib co poépaide Gall, 7 po gaé píge Ua cCeinnpealaié. Sluaigé oile lá Ruairí Ua cConcobaip, 7 lá Tíghnán Ua Ruairc i nUib cCeinnpealaié, go pangattar Ceall Ornaó. Fearéap deabaio eicir opoing do glarlait, 7 do maréluag Conaét, 7 maréluag Ua cCeinnpealaié, 7 topepiator píriup do Chonnaétuib im Domnall mac Taióg mic Maoilpuanaio ipin céo puaié. Do poépaat ar din,

\* *Donnchadh Mac Fhaelain*.—He was chief of Ui-Faelain, a tribe seated in the north of the present county of Kildare; and not prince of the Desies in Munster, as Colgan, by a strange oversight, interprets it in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 310, and as Mr. Moore believes.—See his *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 199.

<sup>b</sup> *Callainn*.—Now Slieve Gallion, a mountain in the barony of Loughinsholin, county of Lou-

donderry, and on the borders of the county of Tyrone. The reader is to bear in mind that at this period Tir-Eoghain, or the country of the Cinel-Eoghain, comprised the whole of the present counties of Londonderry and Tyrone, and also the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal, as well as parts of the present county of Armagh.

<sup>c</sup> *Choc-Aine*.—Now Knockany, near Bruff, in

thousand with Ua Cearbhaill and Ua hEochadha, two thousand with Donnchadh Mac Fhaelain<sup>a</sup>, one thousand with the Danes of Ath-cliath. They passed many good resolutions at this meeting, respecting veneration for churches and clerics, and control of tribes and territories, so that women used to traverse Ireland alone; and a restoration of his prey was made by the Ui-Failghe at the hands of the kings aforesaid. They afterwards separated in peace and amity, without battle or controversy, or without any one complaining of another at that meeting, in consequence of the prosperousness of the king, who had assembled these chiefs with their forces at one place. A hosting and mustering of the men of Ireland, with their chieftains, by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. Thither came Diarmaid, son of Cormac, lord of Desmond; Muirheartach Ua Briain, lord of Thomond; Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath; Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla; and all the chieftains of Leinster. They afterwards arrived in Tir-Eoghain, and Ua Conchobhair divided the territory into two parts, i. e. gave that part of Tir-Eoghain north of the mountain, i. e. Callainn<sup>b</sup>, to Niall Ua Lochlainn, for two hostages, i. e. Ua Cathain of Craebh, and Macan-Ghaill Ua Brain, and that part of the country of the Cinel to the south of the mountain to Aedh Ua Neill, for two other hostages, i. e. Ua Maelaedha, one of the Cinel-Aenghusa, and Ua hUrthuile, one of the Ui-Tuirtre Ua Neill's own foster-brothers. The men of Ireland returned back southwards over Sliabh-Fuaid, through Tir-Eoghain, and Tir-Conaill, and over Eas-Ruaidh to meet their sea-fleet; and Ua Conchobhair escorted the lord of Desmond, with his forces, southwards through Thomond as far as Cnoc-Aine<sup>c</sup>, with many jewels and riches. Diarmaid Mac Murchadha returned from England with a force of Galls<sup>d</sup>, and he took the kingdom of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Another army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, until they arrived at Cill-Osnadh<sup>e</sup>. A battle was fought between some of the recruits and cavalry of Connaught, and the cavalry of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; and six of the Connaughtmen, together with Domhnall, son of Tadhg, son of Maelruanaidh, were slain in the first conflict; and there were

the county of Limerick.

<sup>a</sup> *Galls*.—Hitherto the word Goill, or Gaill, foreigners, is invariably applied to the Norsemen, or Scandinavians; but henceforward it is

applied to the English.

<sup>c</sup> *Cill-Osnadh*.—Now Kellistown, in the barony of Forth, county of Carlow.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 489, p. 152, *suprà*.

don ruaiucc ele tanaipr lá Tighfinán Ua Ruairc cuigfir ar ríct do Uíð Ceino  
 realaig im mac ríð bñctan, 7 bá hepíde tuip cáta nri bñctan, taimc tap  
 muip hí pocraide mic Murchaða. Táimc iapañ Ìarpmaro Mac Murchaða go  
 hUa cConcobair, co taparac ríct mbraigde óo dar cñn déc ttriucca éeo dá  
 pleirccláma pocéipin, 7 céo uinge óór do Thighfinan Ua Ruairc ina eineach.  
 Dearbail ingñ Donncharó Uí Maoilrschlainn, décc i cCluain mic Nóir iap  
 mbuaió ttiomna 7 ccoibprian. Uada Ua Conéfnainn, tighfina Ua nÌarpmaro  
 céduy, dég iapom i cclépcéct i cCluain mic Nóir. Teampall Caillead  
 Cluana mic Nóir do porbaó lá Dearbporgaill ingñ Murchaða Uí Maoil-  
 rschlainn. Paðar Pécine, Ail pinn, 7 ðioppa do lopcaó. Muireaðach,  
 mac Mic Cana, do marbaó la macaib Uí Loélnainn. Teampall do dénañ i  
 cCluain mic Nóir i monaó an dearéaige lá Concobar Ua cCeallaig, 7 lá  
 hUíð Maíne.

Áoir Críoré, míle cétt pearccat a hoct. Flannagán Ua Dubéaig,  
 erpcop 7 apó íaoi na nGaoídeal i lleigíno, hí ríñéup, 7 i nairéctat, 7 in gac  
 aicmuó atcér do ðuine ina aimpip, décc i leabaió Muipíohaið Uí ðhub-  
 éaig i cCunga. Macraic Ua Móráin .i. erpcop fñ mðpripne, mac ðalta  
 Uí ðhúnáin décc i nArðachaó Erpcop Mél ipin tpeap ðliaðain octmoðat  
 a aoipr. An tperpcop Ua Cearbaill, erpcop Ruip ailitip, dð écc. Murchaó  
 Ua Muipíoið, aipðeagnaió coicció Connaéct, 7 uapal íacarp, Maolpatapraicc  
 Ua Callava, comarba Cponáin Ropra Cré, an íaccarp mór Ua Mongacáin,  
 comarba Molairi ðaimipri, 7 Gallbpat, mac ðuairc Uí Thaóðgáin, íagarp  
 mor Cluana mic Noir, décc. Muipéíptaó, mac Toiprðealbaið Uí ðhriain,

<sup>1</sup> *The son of the King of Britain* : i. e. of the King of Wales. He was probably the son of Rees Ap-Griffith, who had detained Fitzstephen in prison for three years ; but his name does not appear in any authority accessible to the Editor. The English writers do not mention him by name.—See Harris's *Hibernica*, p. 13.

<sup>2</sup> *For his éineach* : i. e. as an atonement for the wrong done him by Dermot.

<sup>3</sup> *The church of the nuns at Cluain-mis-Nois*.—The ruins of this church are still extant and in tolerable preservation at Clonmacnoise. Dearbh-forgaill, the foundress, was the celebrated wife

of Tighearnan O'Ruairc, who eloped with the King of Leinster in the forty-fourth year of her age.

<sup>4</sup> *Ailfinn* : i. e. Rock of the limpid Spring, now Elphin, the head of an ancient bishopric in the barony and county of Roscommon.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 89, 139 ; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 78 ; and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 609.

The Annals of Ulster record the events of this year as follows :

"A. D. 1167. Murtagh mac Lamón O'Duvidirna, king of Fordrom, the upholder of the



slain in the second conflict, by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, twenty-five of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, together with the son of the King of Britain<sup>f</sup>, who was the battle-prop of the island of Britain, who had come across the sea in the army of Mac Murchadha. Diarmaid Mac Murchadha afterwards came to Ua Conchobhair, and gave him seven hostages for ten cantreds of his own native territory, and one hundred ounces of gold to Tighearnan Ua Ruairc for his *eineach*<sup>g</sup>. Dearbhail, daughter of Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, died at Chuain-mic-Nois, after the victory of will and confession. Uada Ua Conceanainn [who had been] lord of Ui-Diarmada at first, and afterwards in religion, died at Chuain-mic-Nois. The church of the Nuns at Chuain-mic-Nois<sup>h</sup> was finished by Dearbhforgaill, daughter of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn. Fabhar-Fechine, Ailfinn<sup>i</sup>, and Birra, were burned. Muireadhach, the son of Mac Cana, was slain by the sons of Ua Lochlainn. A church was erected at Chuain-mic-Nois, in the place of the Dearthach, by Conchobhar Ua Ceallaigh and the Ui-Maine.

The Age of Christ, 1168. Flannagan Ua Dubhthaigh, bishop and chief doctor of the Irish in literature, history, and poetry, and in every kind of science known to man in his time, died in the bed of Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, at Cunga. Macraith Ua Morain, i. e. bishop of the men of Breifne, the son of Ua Dunain's fosterson, died at Ardachadh of Bishop Mel, in the eighty-third year of his age. The Bishop Ua Cearbhaill, Bishop of Ros-aílithir, died. Murchadh Ua Mnireadhaigh, chief sage of Connaught and a noble priest; Maelpadraig Ua Callada, successor of Cronan of Ros-Cre; the great priest, Ua Mongachain, successor of Molaisi of Daimhinis; and Galbhrat, son of Duairic Ua Tadhgain, great priest of Chuain-mic-Nois, died. Muircheartach,

commonwealth of the north, falsely killed by Donogh O'Duvidirma and Bredagh, in the midst of Moybile [Moville in Inishowen], and two of his sons killed the next day, and one blinded. An army by Rory O'Connor, with the nobility of Ireland with him, to Ardmagh, from thence to Belagh-grene, and from thence to Fertnam-evla; and Kindred-Owen gathered about Nell Mac Loughlin in battle array, to venture upon all Ireland in their campe; but God himselfe prevented that by Patrick his blessing and the goodness of Rory O'Connor, and the rest of Irish-

men, for Kindred-Owen strayed into a grove of willowes, and, thinking it was the camp, fell upon it, and killed some of themselves; and the armyes went after about O'Connor to spoile and burne Tyrone; but some of them came to his house and gave him pledges, and he went from thence through Farmanagh and over Esroa, and came safe home. Mureagh MacCanay killed Mac Loughlin's son, through Patrick and the Bachall-Isa, also by the draught<sup>j</sup> [instance or procurement] "of his own brothers."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

rí Mumán, 7 rioḡdaíḡna Epeann (mac maṡar do Ruaiṡorí Ua Concóḡair eiriṡe) do maṡbaḡ lá mac mic Choncóḡair Uí ḡhriain, 7 a maṡbaḡ féin fo chṡḡóir co na luṡt coḡair lá hUa pṡaeláin tiḡearna na nḡeirí Mumán, 7 bá do Ruaiṡorí Ua cConcóḡair do poine riim an ḡniomḡ hiriin. Ro maṡbaḡ fo céḡóir mac mic Concóḡair ina ḡioḡail lá ḡiarmaic pṡinḡ, 7 lá hUa pṡaeláin, 7 pṡét meic éoiréach co na muinṡriṡb. Ríḡe Mumán do ḡabáil do ḡomnall, mac ḡoirpḡealbaiḡ Uí ḡriain ḡar éirí Muircheartaḡ, a ḡriáṡar. Muirchaḡ Ua Fínballáin, tiḡṡna ḡealbna níoirí, do maṡbaḡ lá ḡiarmaid mac ḡonnchaḡa Uí Maolṡeaḡlainn i nḡioḡail a aṡar ṡar comairḡe cóiḡeaḡ Connaḡt 7 Airiḡiall. Enda mac Muirchaḡa, rioḡdaíḡna Laiḡṡn, do ḡallad lá hUa nḡiollapáṡṡaice .i. ḡonnchaḡ, tiḡṡna Oṡraiḡe. Coinne lá Ruaiṡorí Ua cConcóḡair, lá riḡ Epeann ḡo ccóḡeaḡ Connaḡt uile, 7 lá Tiḡṡrínán Ua Ruairc, tiḡṡna ḡreipne, 7 lá ḡonnchaḡ Ua cCeapbaill, co nAiriḡiallaib oc Oḡainḡ, do éuinḡio a neimḡ ar ḡhiarmaid Ua Maolṡeaḡlainn, 7 ar pṡaib Míḡe ar maṡbaḡ Uí Fínballáin leḡ ḡar comairḡe cóiḡio Connaḡt 7 Airiḡiall. ḡo paṡraḡ aín, piri Míḡe co na riḡ oḡt ccéḡ bó ina nEneach ḡóib, 7 eṡaic oile do ḡelbna. Aonac ḡaillṡn imorro do ḡénaim lá riḡ Epeann, 7 lá Leṡ Chuinn don cupi rin 7 io leṡṡṡ a nḡraipne 7 a maṡṡluaḡ ó Mullaḡ aidi ḡo Mullaḡ ṡaiten. ḡiarmaid Ua Maolṡeaḡlainn do aiṡ-rioḡaḡ lá hAiriṡr Míḡe a níoc na mbó péimṡáite. Maíḡm aṡa an éomair occ ḡruim Cṡiaaiḡ riá nUa Maolṡṡhainn co nlaṡṡar Míḡe for caṡ ḡuaṡ, Laiḡne, ḡú hi ṡṡoréṡaṡṡar rochaíḡe im mac ḡairṡféṡ Uí ḡirṡén do ḡhai-ṡṡaib, 7 po maṡbaḡ Concóḡar mac Mic Capiḡaíḡna ann i pṡioṡḡuin an maíḡma. ḡubcóḡlaiḡ, inḡṡn Uí Chuinn, bṡn Mic Capiḡaíḡna, ḡécc iari mbuaíḡ

<sup>k</sup> *Enna Mac Murchadha*.—He was the son of Diarmaid, King of Leinster, and the ancestor of the family of Kinsellagh.

<sup>l</sup> *Ochainn*.—Generally written Ocha. This was the name of a place near Tara, in Meath.—See note <sup>d</sup>, under A. D. 478, p. 150, *suprà*.

<sup>m</sup> *The fair of Tailltin*.—This was the last time the national fair of Tailltin, now Teltown, near the River Sele or Blackwater in Meath, was celebrated.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under A. M. 3370, p. 22, *suprà*.

<sup>n</sup> *Mullach-Aiti*.—This place bears this name

in Irish at the present day; but it is usually called in English the Hill of Lloyd. It is situated to the west of the town of Kells, and is a beautiful fertile hill, 422 feet in height, having now on its summit a handsome pillar about 100 feet high, which was erected by the first Earl of Bective.

<sup>o</sup> *Mullach-Taiten*.—This is evidently an error for Mullach-Tailten, i. e. the summit of Tailten, or Teltown. A straight line drawn from Mullach-Aiti to Mullach-Tailten measures about six and a half miles statute measure.

son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, and royal heir of Ireland (he was the son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair's mother), was slain by the grandson of Conchobhar Ua Briain, and he himself and his conspirators were killed immediately after by Ua Faelain, lord of the Deisi-Mumhan, who did this deed for Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. The grandson of Conchobhar was killed immediately in revenge of him by Diarmaid Finn and Ua Faelain, as were seven sons of chieftains, with their people. The kingdom of Munster was assumed by Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, after his brother, Muirchearnach. Murchadh Ua Finnallain, lord of Dealbhna-mor, was slain by Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, in revenge of his father, in violation of the protection of the people of the province of Connaught, and the Airghialla. Enna Mac Murchadha<sup>k</sup>, royal heir of Leinster, was blinded by the grandson of Gillaphadraig, i. e. Donnchadh, lord of Osraighe. A meeting was convened by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland, with all the people of Connaught; Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne; and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, with the Airghialla, at Ochainn<sup>l</sup>, to demand their eric from Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn and the men of Meath, after their having killed Ua Finnallain, in violation of the protection of the province of Connaught and the Airghialla. The men of Meath and their king gave them eight hundred cows for their *eineach*, and another *eric* to the Dealbhna. On this occasion the fair of Tailtin<sup>m</sup> was celebrated by the King of Ireland and the people of Leath-Chuinn, and their horses and cavalry were spread out on the space extending from Mullach-Aiti<sup>n</sup> to Mullach-Taiten<sup>o</sup>. Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn was deposed by the people of East Meath, in revenge of the payment of the aforesaid cows. The victory of Ath-an-chomair<sup>p</sup>, at Druim-criaigh<sup>q</sup>, was gained by Ua Maeleachlainn and the people of West Meath over the battalion of Tuath-Luighne<sup>r</sup>, wherein many were slain, together with the son of Gairbheth Ua Sirten, of the Gaileanga; and Conchobhar, the son of Mac Carrghamhna, was killed in the heat of the conflict. Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of Ua Cuinn, and wife of Mac Carrghamhna,

<sup>p</sup> *Ath-an-Chomair*: i. e. Ford of the Confluence. This was the name of a ford on the River Deel, in the barony of Delvin, county of Westmeath.

<sup>q</sup> *Druim-criaigh*. — More usually written Druim-Criaidh, now Drumcree, a townland in the parish of Kilcumny, barony of Delvin, and

county of Westmeath. This place is mentioned in the Dinnsenchus, and celebrated in a romantic tale called the Battle of Druim-Criaidh.

<sup>r</sup> *Tuath-Luighne*. — Now the barony of Lune, in the county of Meath.

ongta 7 aitéirge, 7 a haðnacal i nInir Cloéran. Donncað Ua Cearbhaill, tigearna Airgiall, cuile orðáin 7 oipeáir tuairceirt Epeann, décc iar na léttarð do éuaig ðéior dia muinntir fein .i. Ua Duibne, do Cenel Eógain, iar mbuaio ongta, 7 aitéirge, 7 iar ttiðnacal trí ccéd unga ðór ar fein an éomde do cleirchib, 7 eccairib. Sluaighib lá Ruairi Ua cConcobaí, 7 lá Tigheanán Ua Ruairc, co hAine Cliach, go tatarat braighe, 7 ro pandrat Muia i ndó eirtir Mac Corbmaic Méig Captaig, 7 Domnall mac Toirp-dealbai, Uí Dhiarmuid, 7 do rabað dá féicte décc bó ro trí in sneclann Muir-éirteag Uí Dhiarmuid lá Dáiríumáin do Ruairi Ua Concobaí. Concobaí Leé dearg, mac Maoilreacáin Uí Choncobaí, tigearna Corcomórua, do marbað lá mac a bpaí. Domnall Ua Sléibín árd ollam Airgiall, dég. Amraib Mac Innaigheora, árd ollam Epeann i ccruiuircect, décc. Dub-cobla, ingh míc Taidg .i. Maoileacháin Uí Mhaolruanaib, bín Toirp-dealbai, rí Connaict, dég. Maíte Cenel Eógain, 7 comarba Doire, do éoct hi teach Ruairi Uí Choncobaí, rí Epeann co hAé Luain, 7 rucrat ór 7 édach 7 bú iomda leó dia ttiichib.

Aoir Cíorct, míle céð fearccat a naoi. Congalaic Ua Tomaltaig, uaral fáccart, 7 airðéirleiginn Cluana míc Nóir 7 raoi fha na nGaoideal, décc. Maí éo na Saían co na peccleir, Paíar Pheíne, 7 Doimlíag Chianáin do loícað. Ar í ro bliaðaí hi tatarat Ruairi Ua Concobaí, rí Epeann, dech mbú gaca bliaða uaða fein, 7 ó gac ríí ma deagab co bpaí ðéior leiginn Árd Maí i nonóir Pháttaraic ar leiginn do énam do

\* *Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill*: *anglicè* Donough O'Carroll. For a curious notice of acts performed by this distinguished chieftain, see Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 389.

† *Dubhchobhlach*.—This was Turlough O'Connor's second wife. His first wife was Tailtin, daughter of Murrough O'Melaghlin.—See note †, under A. D. 1151, p. 1096, *supra*.

The Annals of Ulster give the events of this year as follows :

“A. D. 1168. Murtagh mac Donell O'Brian, king of Dalgais, killed at Dunnasciath by” [mac Conner's son, and] “Morogh Mac Carthy his

son, king of Desmond ; and mac Conner's son was killed for that soone after by Dermot Fyn and by O'Faelan, and seaven of his nobility with them elphin men. Flannagan O'Dubthay, Bishop of the Tuathes, chief chronicler and learned of the west of Ireland all, died at Cunga in his pilgrimage. An army by Rory O'Connor to Athlone and Mac Gilpatrick, king of Ossory, came to his house, and gave him four pledges, and sent his army before him over Ath-crogha into Mounster, and himself over at Athlone to Maglenay” [Moylena] “to meet the rest of Ireland, until they came to Grenecliagh ; and Mac Carthy came to his house and gave nine pledges

died after the victory of unction and penance, and was interred in Inis-Cloth-rann. Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill<sup>s</sup>, lord of Airghialla, flood of splendour, and magnificence, died after being mangled with his own battle-axe by a man of his own people, i. e. Ua Duibhne,—one of the Cinel-Eoghain,—after the victory of unction and penance, and after bestowing three hundred ounces of gold, for the love of God, upon clerics and churches. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc to Aine-Cliach [Knockany]; and they obtained hostages, and divided Munster into two parts between the son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh and Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain; and three times twelve score cows were given to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair by the people of Desmond, as eric for [the killing of] Muircheartach Ua Briain. Conchobhar Lethdhearg, son of Maelseachlainn Ua Conchobhair, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, was killed by the son of his brother. Domhnall Ua Sleibhin, chief poet of Oirghialla, died. Amhlaeibh Mac Innaighneorach, chief ollamh of Ireland in harp-playing, died. Dubhchobhlach<sup>t</sup>, daughter of the son of Tadhg, i. e. of Maelseachlainn Ua Maelruanaidh, and wife of Toirdhealbhach, King of Connaught, died. The chieftains of Cinel-Eoghain and the comharba of Doire came into the house of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland, at Ath-Luain; and they carried gold, raiment, and many cows with them to their houses.

The Age of Christ, 1169. Conghalach Ua Tomaltaigh, noble priest and chief lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, and the paragon of wisdom of the Irish, died. Magh-co of the Saxons, with its church, Fobhar-Fechine, and Daimhliag-Chianain, were burned. This was the year in which Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland, granted ten cows every year from himself, and from every king that should succeed him, for ever, to the lector of Ard-Macha<sup>n</sup>, in honour of

to him; and Mounster was divided in twayne between Cormack" [Mac Carthy] "and Donell O'Brien; and he tooke 140 cowes by force, for Morogh O'Brian's satisfaction, Erack from Desmond, and O'Conor retourned to his house. Donogh O'Carroll, Archking of Argiall, stricken with a servant's hatchet of his owne, viz., O'Duvna, and the king drunk, and died."

"*Lector of Ard-Macha.*—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1169. Rodericus Rex summopere cupiens in Academiâ Ardmachanâ studia promoveri, honoraria annuaque decem boum pensione, stipendium Archimagistri illius scholæ adauxit, et dato diplomate suos successores ad eandem pensionem quotannis solvendam obstrinxit, eâ conditione ut studium generale pro scholaribus, tam ex Hibernia undequaque, quam ex Albania adventantibus Ardmachæ continuaretur." — *Trias Thaum.*, p. 310.

macaib leigim Eireann 7 Alban apésha. Diarmaid Ua Maolreacáinn, ní Míde 7 Gall Áta clat, Ua Fáilge, 7 Ua Ffaoláin, cno ponura 7 robartain a éim, do marbað lá Domnall mbríga, mac Maoileacáinn Cporais, 7 lá Donnchað Ceinnrealað Ua Ceallais 7 lá fhaib bpsí. Slóigeað lá Ruaidrí Ua cConcóbair co hÁt na riach, 7 no ionnairb Domnall bpsíach i noíogail an écta rin, 7 no pammíde i ndó, 7 tuc an lē airtēapach do Tíghnán Ua Ruairc, 7 dēsaib dpeirne, 7 an leat iartapach dó fein. Brian Slébe blaðma, mac Toirpdealbais Uí bhríain, ní Mumán, 7 an dá éle, do dallað lá Domnall mac Toirpdealbais i mspail. Fhícair Ua Fallamán, toircað Cloinni Uatac, 7 maor Ua Maine, décc iar naítrige. Raínall Ua Maolmíadais, toircað Muinirpe Eolair, décc iar naítrige. Loingsí na fflémentach do éoct a Saíab hī pocraide Mec Murchaða .i. Diarmada, do cōrnam rige Laígn dó. báttar dín, lx laeð co línreacáib leó. Sluaigfó fsi nEireann lá Ruaidrí Ua cConcóbair, go tēmpais, 7 tángattar maite éuairceirt Eireann ina éoinne im Maígnur Ua Eochaða, ní Ulað, 7 im Murchað cCeapbail, tígína Oirgiall, 7 do deacattar arriðe co hÁt clat, 7 no léiccit ar ceula dia tēirib dōpsí. Luid iapom ní Eireann Ruaidrí Ua cCloncóbair i Laígmb, 7 Tíghnán Ua Ruairc, tígína dpeirne, 7 Diarmaid Ua Maoileacáinn, ní Tēmpach, 7 Góill Áta clat, hí ccoinne fsi Mumán, Laígn, 7 Orraisge, 7 no éuirtē for nemēní na fflémentais, 7 do rað Diarmaid Mac Murchaða a mac a ngiollnur dUa Choncóbair. Ríge Cenél nEógain do gabail do Concóbair Ua Locláinn.

\* *Ath-na-riach*.—Ford of the greyish Cows. Not identified.

\* *The Flemings*.—The Editor has discovered no English or Anglo-Irish authority for calling this fleet a Flemish one. Mr. Moore has the following remarks upon this passage in his *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 216, note.

"In the Four Masters we find those foreigners who joined the army of Dermot from Wales, called more than once Flemings; and of this people we know some colonies were allowed to establish themselves in South Wales (about Tenby and Haverfordwest) during the reigns of the first and second Henrys. It was most

probably, therefore, of Flemings that the colonies planted in these two Irish baronies" [namely, the baronies of Forth and Bargie, in the south-east of the county of Wexford] "consisted. 'Even at the present day,' says Mr. Beauford, 'the port and countenance of the inhabitants often designate their origin, especially among the females, many of whom, if dressed in the garb of the Netherlands, might be taken for veritable Dutchwomen.'—MS. of Mr. Beauford, cited in *Brewer's Beauties*, &c."

The Editor, when examining the baronies of Forth and Bargie for the Ordnance Survey, was particularly struck with the difference between

Patrick, to instruct the youths of Ireland and Alba [Scotland] in literature. Diarmaid Ua Maelseachlainn, King of Meath, of the foreigners of Ath-clíath, of Ui-Failghe, and Ui-Faelain, head of the prosperity and affluence of his tribe, was killed by Domhnall Breaghach, son of Maelseachlainn Crosach, and Dönnchadh Ceinsealach Ua Ceallaigh, and the men of Breagha. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair to Ath-na-riach<sup>7</sup>; and he expelled Domhnall Breaghach, in revenge of that deed, and divided Meath into two parts; and he gave the eastern half to Tighearnan and to the men of Breifne, and he kept the western half himself. Brian of Sliabh-Bladhma, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster and of the two Eiles, was treacherously blinded by Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhach. Fearchair Ua Fallamhain, chief of Clann-Uadach, and steward of Ui-Maine, died after penance. Ragnall Ua Maelmhiadhaigh, chief of Muintir-Eolais, died after penance. The fleet of the Flemings<sup>x</sup> came from England in the army of Mac Murchadha, i. e. Diarmaid, to contest the kingdom of Leinster for him: they were seventy heroes, dressed in coats of mail. An army of the men of Ireland was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair to Teamair; and the chiefs of the north of Ireland came to meet him, together with Maghnus Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia, and Murchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla; and they went from thence to Ath-clíath, and returned home again. The King of Ireland, Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, afterwards proceeded into Leinster; and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, and Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlain, King of Teamhair, and the foreigners of Ath-clíath, went to meet the men of Munster, Leinster, and Osraigh; and they set nothing by<sup>y</sup> the Flemings; and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha gave his son, as a hostage, to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. The kingdom of Cinel-Eoghain was assumed by Conchobhar Ua Lochlainn.

the personal appearance of the inhabitants of these baronies and those of O'Murphy's country, of the northern baronies of the county of Wexford. The Kavanaghs and Murphys are tall, and often meagre, while the Flemings, Cods, and other natives of the baronies of Forth and Bargie, are generally short and stout.

<sup>7</sup> *Set nothing by*: i. e. thought them not worth

notice. The Annals of Ulster contain but a few meagre notices of the events of this year, as follows:

"A. D. 1169. The Daimliag, viz., the sanctuary of Kynan" [now Duleek], "burnt. Dermot O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, killed by his brother's son, Donell Bregagh (i. Liar)" [*rectè*, the Bregian.—ED.], "and Donagh Kinselagh O'Kelly. In the same year Rory O'Conner,

Αοιρ Ερίορτ, míle céo reachtmoḡatt. Ταιρι Chommáin, mic Faolcon do éabairt a talmain do ḡhiolla Iarlaite Ua Carmcaáin, comarba Commáin, ḡ perín do éor iompo lair ḡo ccumḡad óir ḡ aigríḡ. Maolpuanaíḡ Ua Ruadáin, eppcop Luigne Connaḡt, airdírnóir, rasoí ḡna ḡ crábaid, Maolmóḡda Mac Uairiḡḡe, rruirḡ rínoir déreapcaḡ, ronuḡ, ḡ raiḡḡrír Cluana mic Nóir, cínḡ a Chéleḡ Dé, do écc í mí Nouembep. Corbmac Ua Lumluim, rírlaigíḡ Cluana ríḡta ḡrénaimn, iarrma ríḡḡ Éreann ina aimḡir, décc. Oiarmaíḡ Ua ḡraoin, comarba Commáin, ḡ áirdírnóir airtir Connaḡt, décc í nliḡr Cloḡrann iarr an cúicceḡḡ bliḡḡain noḡḡḡ a aoiri. Conḡḡḡar, mac Muirḡḡḡḡaiḡ Uí Loḡlainn, tiḡḡḡna Cenél Éḡḡain, ḡ ríḡḡḡamḡna Éreann, do marḡḡḡḡ lá hAḡḡ mḡcecc Mac Cana ḡ do Uíḡ Capacáin Saḡarḡn ḡárcc ap lár trín móir í nAḡḡ Maḡa. Mac Ceallaḡáin, mac mic Capḡaiḡ, do marḡḡḡḡ lá mac Taiḡḡ Uí ḡḡriain. Taiḡḡḡe, inḡḡn Muirḡḡḡḡaiḡ Uí Mḡaoirlḡchlainn, bḡn Domnaill mic Mupchaḡḡ Uí Phíḡḡail, taoirḡc Muinḡḡḡe Anḡaile, décc irín cḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ bliḡḡḡḡḡ a haoiri. Andóilḡ, mac ḡiolla Aongḡḡḡḡ Uí Chlúḡmáin, ollam í ríḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ epíḡe, décc. Domnaill mac Toirḡḡḡḡḡḡḡaiḡ Uí ḡḡriain, tiḡḡḡḡḡḡ leirḡe Muḡan, do iomḡḡḡḡ ap Ruaiḡḡḡ Ua cConḡḡḡḡar, ḡ é do ḡilríḡḡḡḡḡ ḡiall ḡhál cCair. Robert mac Steḡḡḡ, ḡ Ricarḡḡ mac ḡilleberḡ ḡ. Iarla ó Seḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ do ḡeaḡḡ a Saḡḡḡḡḡ in Éḡḡḡḡ ḡo ríḡḡḡḡḡḡ, ḡ

King of Ireland, granted ten cowes yearly from him and every king after him for ever, to the Lector of Ardmagh, in honor of Patrick, for learning to the strollers" [i. e. poor scholars] "of Ireland and England."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

\* *Comman, son of Faelchu*.—He is the patron saint of Roscommon, in Connaught, where his festival was celebrated on the 26th of December. According to O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, Comman (son of Faelchu, son of Drethlan, of the race of Rudraige), who was a disciple of St. Finian, of Clonard, was a young man in the year 550; but it adds, that the year of his death is unknown.—See Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 618.

<sup>a</sup> *Bishop of Luighne-Chonnacht*: i. e. of Achonry.

<sup>b</sup> *The Uí-Caracain*.—A sept seated in the

parish of Killyman, in the diocese of Armagh.—See note †, under A. D. 1044, p. 845, *suprà*.

° *Fitz-Stephen*.—He was the maternal brother of Maurice Fitz Gerald, they being sons of Nesta, mistress of Henry I., who, after separating from her royal lover, married Gerald, Governor of Pembroke, and lord of Carew, by whom she had Maurice Fitzgerald. After Gerald's death, Nesta became the mistress of the Constable Stephen de Marisco, by whom she had Robert Fitz-Stephen. The character of Fitz-Stephen is thus described by his nephew, Giraldus Cambrensis, in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 26 :

"O virum virtutis unicum, verique laboris exemplum, fortunæ variæ, sortique adversæ plusquam prosperè semper obnoxium. O virum toties tam in Hibernia quam Cambria utrasque



The Age of Christ, 1170. The relics of Comman, son of Faelchu<sup>z</sup>, were removed from the earth by Gilla-Iarlaithe Ua Carmacain, successor of Comman, and they were enclosed in a shrine with a covering of gold and silver. Mael-ruanaidh Ua Ruadhain, Bishop of Luighne-Chonnacht<sup>a</sup>, chief senior, and a paragon of wisdom and piety, [died]. Maelmordha Mac Uaireirghe, a learned charitable senior, the prosperity and affluence of Cluain-mic-Nois, and head of its Culdees, died in the month of November. Cormac Ua Lumluini, lector of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, the remnant of the sages of Ireland in his time, died. Diarmaid Ua Braein, successor of Comman, and chief senior of East Connaught, died at Inis-Clothrann, after the ninety-fifth year of his age. Conchobhar, son of Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, lord of Cinel-Eoghain, and royal heir of Ireland, was slain by Aedh Beg Mac Cana and the Ui-Caracain<sup>b</sup>, on Easter Saturday, in the middle of Trian-mor, at Ard-Macha. The son of Ceallachan, grandson of Carthach, was slain by the son of Tadhg Ua Briain. Taillte, daughter of Muircheartach Ua Maeleachlainn, and wife of Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Fearghail, chief of Muintir-Anghaile, died in the fortieth year of her age. Aindileas, son of Gilla-Aenghusa Ua Clumhain, who was an ollamh in poetry, died. Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, lord of half Munster, turned against Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair; and he appropriated the hostages of Dal-gCais. Robert Fitz Stephen<sup>c</sup> and Richard, son of Gilbert, i. e. Earl Strongbow<sup>d</sup>, came from England into Ireland with a numerous force, and many knights and

rotæ circumferentias æquanimiter expertum, et omnia passum.

*“ Quæ pejor fortuna potest, atque omnibus usum,  
Quæ melior.*

“Overe Marium secundum Stephaniden. Cujus si felicitatem respexeris: felicissimum dixeris. Si verum miserias: miserorum omnium miserimum videas. Erat autem vir amplo corpore et integro, vultuque decenti, et statura paulo mediocritatem excedente, vir dapsilis et largus, liberalis et jucundus, sed vino Venerique trans modestiam datus.”

Robert Fitzstephen landed at the creek called Cuan-an-bhainbh, now Bannow, in the month of May, 1169, with a band of thirty knights,

sixty men in coats of mail, and 300 archers, among whom was Hervey de Montemarisco, or Mountmaurice, the paternal uncle of the Earl Strongbow.

<sup>d</sup> *Earl Strongbow.*—He was Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke and Strigul. He was surnamed Strongbow, as had been his father, from his strength in discharging arrows. For Giraldus's character of this Earl, see note <sup>e</sup>, under A. D. 1176. According to the work attributed to Maurice Regan, Strongbow landed at Dún-donnell, near Waterford, on the eve of the feast of St. Bartholomew, with an army of about 1200 men, of whom 200 were knights.—See *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 16; and Harris's *Hibernica*, p. 23.

go nolas Ríorpeas, 7 raiǵdeoraib hí roǵraide Mec Murchada do cōrnam Laignín dó, 7 do cōmbuasíorpeas Dáoiðeal Epeann aréna, 7 do rað mac Murchada a inǵín do lairla o Searanġbousu ar toct ma roǵraide. Ro ġabrat Loċ Garman, 7 do ðeacattar ar éigin ar Port Láirce, 7 ro ġabrat mac Gillemaire arinan do óuin, 7 Ua Paoláin, tighína na nDéiri, 7 a mac, 7 ro marbrat rect ccé do ainmíðe. Domnall ðreagach Ua Maoleachlainn co rochaib ðrfaib ðrísġ uime do ðul hí Laignib, 7 Donnchað Ua Ceallaisġ, tighína ðrísġ, do cuitim la Laignib don cúp rin. Sluaisġ lá Ruairí Ua cConcóbair, rí Epeann, 7 lá Tighínán Ua Ruairc tighína ðreirne 7 lá Murchað Ua Cearbail, tighína Oirġiall, ino airís Laignín, 7 na nġall pemraite, 7 baol imuir cāta scōrpa rí rí tġráct, ġur ro loirġ tene do ait Aċ eliaċ, uair ro éreicġrct ġoill an ðuime Connaċtaisġ 7 Leċ Chuinn aréna. Do ronað miorbal por ġhallanb Aċa eliaċ inoir ar ro feall Murchada 7 na Saġanaisġ porra, 7 ro cúirġct a nár ar lár a núbine féin, 7 rucġrat a cġroð 7 a monnmar tġia mí cōmall a mbreirte rí rfaib Epeann. Aolaoi uaðaib arġall, mac Raġnaill mic Turġaill áirorí ġall Aġha eliaċ. Maðm la mac Cōrbmaic mic mec Cártaisġ, 7 lá Dearmuidan por na ríorpeasib ro rāraibġrct aġ coimeð Phuirġ Láirġe. Sluaisġ lá mac Murchada co na ríorpeasib hí Míðe 7 í mðreirne, 7 ro airġrct Cluam Epaio, 7 ro loirġrct Cġnannur, 7 Cill Taillġín, Dúbað, Sláine, Tuilén, Cell Scápe, Oirġrct Chiaraín, 7 do ronaġat cġeach iarġtáin í tġír mðríuin, 7 rucġrat bġaitġ 7 buar ionða leó do cōm a longróirct. ðraġde ðhiarġada mic Murchada do marbað lá Ruairí Ua Concóbair, rí Epeann, occ Aġluam,

<sup>c</sup> *Loch Garman* : i. e. Wexford. For the English account of the taking of Wexford, see *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 3. The citizens of Wexford gave their invaders a repulse on the first day, but on the second day they submitted to their lawful prince, Dermot Mac Murrough, by advice of two bishops who happened to be in the town at the time.

<sup>f</sup> *Port-Lairge* : i. e. Waterford. For a curious account of the taking of Waterford, see *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 16; and Harris's *Hibernica*, pp. 24, 25.

<sup>g</sup> *Officer of the fortress*.—Giraldus Cambrensis

calls this fortress *Turris Reginaldi*, which is the tower now commonly called the Ring Tower.—See the *Dublin P. Journal*, vol. i. pp. 188, 189; and Moore's *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 226.

<sup>h</sup> *Asgall*.—He is called “Hasculphus Dublinensium princeps” by Cambrensis, in *Hib. Expug.*; and Herculph Mac Turkill, in the work attributed to Maurice Regan, lib. i. cc. 17, 21. Mr. Moore supposes that they were different persons, but shows no reason on which he grounds this opinion.—See his *Hist. Irel.*, vol. ii. p. 228. For the English account of the taking of Dublin, see *Hib. Expug.*, lib. i. c. 17.

archers, in the army of Mac Murchadha, to contest Leinster for him; and to disturb the Irish of Ireland in general; and Mac Murchadha gave his daughter to the Earl Strongbow for coming into his army. They took Loch Garman<sup>e</sup>, and entered Port-Lairge<sup>f</sup> by force; and they took Gillemaire, the officer of the fortress<sup>g</sup>, and Ua Faelain, lord of the Deisi, and his son, and they killed seven hundred persons there. Domhnall Breaghach Ua Maeleachlainn, with numbers of the men of Breagha along with him, proceeded into Leinster; and Donnchadh Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha, fell by the Leinstermen on that occasion. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland; Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne; Murchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla, against Leinster and the Galls aforesaid; and there was a challenge of battle between them for the space of three days, until lightning burned Ath-cliath; for the foreigners [Danes] of the fortress deserted from the Connaughtmen and the people of Leath-Chuinn in general. A miracle was wrought against the foreigners [Danes] of Ath-cliath on this occasion, for Mac Murchadha and the Saxons acted treacherously towards them, and made a slaughter of them in the middle of their own fortress, and carried off their cattle and their goods, in consequence of their violation of their word to the men of Ireland. Asgall<sup>h</sup>, son of Raghnall, son of Turcall, chief king of the foreigners [Danes] of Ath-cliath, made his escape from them. A victory was gained by the son of Cormac, grandson of Carthach, and the people of Desmond, over the knights who were left to protect Port-Lairge. An army was led by Mac Murchadha and his knights into Meath and Breifne; and they plundered Cluain-Iraird<sup>i</sup>, and burned Ceanannus, Cill-Tailltean, Dubhadh, Slaine, Tuilen, Cill-Scire, and Disert-Chiarain; and they afterwards made a predatory incursion into Tir-Briuin, and carried off many prisoners and cows to their camp. The hostages of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha<sup>k</sup> were put to death by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Ire-

<sup>i</sup> *Cluain-Iraird, &c.*—These churches are all in Meath, and are now called in English Clonard, Kells, Teltown, Dowth, Slane, Dulane, Kilskeery, and Castlekieran. They have been already often referred to in these Annals.

<sup>k</sup> *The hostages of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha.*—Dermot O'Connor, the translator of Keating's *History of Ireland*, and some modern Irish anti-

quists, as O'Brien, in his absurd work upon the Round Towers of Ireland, assert that King Roderic did not execute the son of Dermot Mac Murrough, who had been delivered as a hostage for his father's fidelity; but we have the contemporaneous testimony of Giraldus Cambrensis that this execution took place: "Indignans Rothericus, filium ejus quem ei (*suprà*, c. 10)

.1. Concóbar mac Diarmada, ríogmacaom Láighe, 7 mac mic Diarmada .1. mac Domhnall Chaomanaigh, 7 mac a cómalta .1. Ua Caollaihe. Domhnall bhríghac 7 Aipéir Míde do iompúó ar O Ruairc, 7 ar O cConcóbar 7 braithe do éabairt do Mac Murchaó. Braithe Aipéir Míde do mairbáó lá Tigheannan Ua Ruairc. Mac mic Paoláin, 7 mac Donnchaó Mic Thollapátraice do ionarbáó lá Mac Murchaó. Sluaighéó lá mac Murchaó i n mórpeirne, 7 rrainntear for dpeim dia Mhuinir lá haimuib Tigheannan Uí Ruairc, 7 do padrat iartáin ammur longpuit fear péin co Láighe, Galluib, Féuib Míde, 7 co nAipigiallaib imme, 7 toirceatar rochaíde díob, 7 no fágaibíte a longpóir. Domhnall Ua brian 7 Dál cCair do iompúó for Ruairí. Coblach dírmair lá Ruairí Ua cConcóbar for Sionainn dionnraó Mumán. Creach lá hUib Maine a nUrimúin, 7 creach la hIapáir Connaé, 7 tTuad-mumán. Ro hinroeaó Urimúin leó don cúp rin, 7 no rcaoilíte clárpoiríste Cille Dálua. Lorcán Ua hÉctigern do mairbáó la macaib mic Mec Conmáir, 7 lá hUib Cairín. Diarmaid Ua Cuinn, toirceac Cloinne hIpsinn, do mairbáó lá Cenél Aóda na eÉcthe. Diarmaid Ua hAinbpeé, tigherna Ua Meé, 7 toirceac maircrluaigh tigherna Oilig, do mairbáó for Imr lacám lá longfir táimic a hInrib hOir. Creach lá Tigheannán Ua Ruairc 7 nGailínguib 7 hi Saíonib, 7 do beirt buar ionda lair. Creach la hAipigiallaib hi tTír bhríúin. Murchaó Ua Fearghail, tigherna na rForéuaé, do mairbáóh lá hUa Fiachrach, tigherna Ua rFineaélair. Ruairí Mac Aóda, tigherna Cloinne Corceraig, décc ina oilíte 7 Tuaim dá gualann. Thíon anaiémó ainiarimartach do dénam lá Maígnur Ua hEóada, rí Ulaó, 7 don manach Amlaib, mac comarba ríndén Maíge bile, 7 la hUltaib apéina (csh móta

obsidem dederat, capitali sententiâ condemnavit."—*Hib. Expug.*, lib. i. c. 17. See also Stanihurst, *De Rebus in Hibernia Gestis*, lib. 3. The Kavanaghs of Leinster are descended from Domhnall Caemhanach, said by Giraldus Cambrensis to be a bastard son of King Dermot; but Maurice Regan conceals his illegitimacy, and calls him Prince Donald.—See Harris's *Hibernica*, p. 16, note <sup>1</sup>; and p. 30, note <sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> *O'Caellaighe*.—This name is still very numerous in the county of Kilkenny, but always incorrectly anglicised Kelly. It is to be distin-

guished from O'Ceallaigh, O'Cele, O'Caela, and O'Cadhla, which will soon be all anglicised to Kelly, and become thus confounded for ever after the extinction of the native language.

<sup>2</sup> *Diarmaid Ua Cuinn*.—Now *anglicè* Dermot, Darby, or Jeremiah Quinn, the O' being never prefixed, even by the Dunraven family.—See note <sup>k</sup>, under A. D. 1013, p. 774, *suprà*.

<sup>3</sup> *Cinel-Aedha of Echtghe*: i. e. the O'Shaughnessys and their correlatives, who were seated in the barony of Kiltartan, in the county of Galway.

land; at Ath-Luain, namely, Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid, heir apparent of Leinster, and Diarmaid's grandson, i. e. the son of Domhnall Caemhanach, and the son of his foster-brother, i. e. O'Caellaighe<sup>1</sup>. Domhnall Breaghach and the people of East Meath turned against O'Ruairc and O'Conchobhair, and delivered hostages to Mac Murchadha. The hostages of East Meath were put to death by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. The son of Mac Fhaelain and the son of Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig were banished by Mac Murchadha. An army was led by Mac Murchadha into Breifne, and a party of his people were defeated by the soldiers of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. They afterwards made an attack upon the camp in which he himself was, with the Leinstermen, Galls [English], and the men of Meath and Oirghialla, about him, and slew numbers of them. And they left their camp. Domhnall Ua Briain and the Dal-gCais turned against Ruaidhri. A great fleet was brought upon the Sinainn, by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, to plunder Munster. A predatory incursion was made by the Ui-Maine into Ormond, and a predatory incursion was made by the people of West Connaught into Thomond. They [the Ui-Maine] plundered Ormond on this occasion, and destroyed the wooden bridge of Cill-Dalua. Lorcan Ua hEchthighern was slain by the sons of Mac Conmara and the Ui-Caisin. Diarmaid Ua Cuinn<sup>m</sup>, chief of Clann-Iffearnain, was slain by the Cinel-Aedha of Echtghe<sup>n</sup>. Diarmaid Ua hAinbhfeth, lord of Ui-Meith, and leader of the cavalry of the lord of Oileach, was slain on Inis-Lachain<sup>o</sup>, by a fleet which came from the Insi-hOrc [Orkney Islands]. A predatory incursion was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc into Gaileanga and Saithne, and he carried off many cows. A predatory incursion was made by the Airghialla into Tir-Briuin. Murchadh Ua Fearghail, lord of the Fortuatha<sup>p</sup>, was slain by Ua Fiachrach, lord of Ui-Fineachlais<sup>q</sup>. Ruaidhri Mac Aedha, lord of Clann-Cosgraigh, died on his pilgrimage at Tuaim-da-ghualann. An unknown, atrocious deed was committed by Maghnus Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia, and the monk Amhlaeibh, son of the successor of Finnen, and by the Ulidians in general,—except Maelisa, bishop,

<sup>o</sup> *Inis-lochain*.—See note <sup>o</sup>, under A. D. 1165. There is another Inis-lochain in the River Bann, near the town of Coleraine.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under A. D. 1544.

<sup>p</sup> *Fortuatha*.—A territory in the present

county of Wicklow, comprising Glendalough and the Glen of Imaile.

<sup>q</sup> *Ui-Fineachlais*.—A tribe seated to the east of Fortuatha, in the present barony of Arklow, in the same county.

Maolísora eppcop, 7 Siolladomanǵuir mac Corbmaic, comarba Comǵaill, 7 Maolmarpain, comarba Fínnén co na muinir) .i. comitionol manach niasǵalta co na nabbað po orðais Ǽ Maolmaoðoc Ua Morǵair, legaid comarba Bstair, 1 Saball Phátteraioc do iondarbað ar an mainirir po éðǵaib-reac, 7 po cúmbaigirfe féin, 7 a narǵain ǵo léir eoir leabraið 7 aibmib ecclaptaéta, bú, eoða, 7 caoréa, 7 na huile po éionóirfe ó aimir an léǵaid nempairte ǵo rin. Maipǵ tighina, 7 coirig do poine an ǵnóim hírin tria comairle an tí po óicuirirfe manais Ǽ Oróicé áta ar an abðaine tria na éionnaib féin. Maipoc tír a nðirnað, áct ni ðeachaib ǵan inðeachað on ccoimðe, uair po marbair in aoinpéct la huaitib námaic na coirig do poinne an ǵnóim rin, 7 po ponab an rí, 7 po marbað ǵar bscé iarpcain co hainpéctnaé irin baile 1 nðirnað an comairle ainfirén hirin .i. 1 nðún. Dia maip po óí cúipeab an comitionol. Dia maip tria 1 ccinð bliaðna po marbað maite Ulað, 7 po ǵonað a rí. Dia maip ǵar uair iarpcain po marbað é 1 nðún lá a óirpátaip.

Óoir Críort, míle céð ríchtmóǵat a haon. Petpur Ua Mórða, eppcop Cluana rípta ðirénainn, manach cráibðeac cétur, do báðab irin Sionainn an 27 do December. Saðb, mǵín Ǽlúmaipn Mic Murcáda, bancomarba ðriǵde, óéǵ iar naipéǵe. Cloicteach Telca áip do lopcað lá Tighinán

\* *Sabhall-Phadraig*.—Now Saul, in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down.—See A. D. 493, 1011, 1020, 1149.

\* *Dun*.—Now Downpatrick. The Annals of Ulster record the events of this year as follows:

“A. D. 1170. Conor mac Murtagh O’Neill” [*rectè*, O’Loghlin], “king of Kindred-Owen, and heire apparent of all Ireland, killed by Hugh Begg Mac Cana, and the Uibh-Caragan, on Easter Saturday, in the midst of the great Tryan, in Ardmagh. Donogh Kynselagh O’Kelly killed by Leinster. Dublin spoyled by Dermot Mac Murcha and the forreners that he brought out of Great Britain to spoyle Ireland, in revenge of his banishment over seas out of his owne land, and the killing of his son. They had the slaughter of the Galls of Dublin and Waterford, and many slaughters were of them also.

Leinster and men of Meath were spoyled both spirituall and temporall; and they tooke Dublin and Waterford. A very indecent act committed by the monke, .i. Aulv, son to the Coarb of Finen-Moybyle, and by Manus Mac Dunleve, king of Ulster, with the principalls of Ulster and Ulstermen also, together with” [*rectè*, with the exception of] “Moylysa, and Gilladomangart mac Donell mic Cormack, Coarb of Comgall, and Moylmarten, Coarb of Finen, with their people, .i. a Convent of Regular Canons, with their abbot, ordained by Moylemoag O’Morgair, Legat of the Coarb of Peter, in St. Patrick’s Savall, .i. sanctuary, were banished out of the abby built by themselves, and were spoyled altogether, books, stuff, ewes, men, horses, shcepe, and all that ever they gathered there first coming in the tyme of the said Legat

and Gilladomhangairt, son of Cormac, successor of Comhghall, and Maelmartain, successor of Finnen, with their people,—i. e. a convent of religious monks, with their abbot, whom Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair, legate of the successor of Peter, had appointed at Sabhall-Phadraig<sup>r</sup>, were expelled from the monastery, which they themselves had founded and erected; and they were all plundered, both of their books and ecclesiastical furniture, cows, horses, and sheep, and of every thing which they had collected from the time of the legate aforesaid till then. Wo to the lord and chieftains who perpetrated this deed, at the instigation of one whom the monks of Droichet-atha [Drogheda] had expelled from the abbacy for his own crime. Wo to the country in which it was perpetrated; and it did not pass without vengeance from the Lord, for the chieftains who had done this deed were slain together by a few enemies, and the king was prematurely wounded and slain, shortly after, at the town where the unjust resolution [of perpetrating it] had been adopted, namely, at Dun<sup>a</sup>. On Tuesday the convent were expelled. On Tuesday also, at the end of a year, the chieftains of Ulidia were slain, and the king was wounded. On Tuesday, shortly after, he was killed by his brother, at Dun.

The Age of Christ, 1171. Petrus Ua Mordha, Bishop of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, who had been first a pious monk, was drowned in the Sinainn, on the 27th of December. Sadhbh, daughter of Gluiniainn Mac Murchadha, successor of Bright, died after penance. The Cloictheach of Telach-aird<sup>t</sup> was

untill that tyme; also their coates, hoods, and the rest about them at that tyme, through emulation, fleshly combination, and covetousness of honor to himselfe; for the monks of Ireland did banish him out of their abbacy, through lawfull causes. Wo', wo', woe and woe the doing, and woe to the country where this act was committed, for it was not without revenge from the Lord, for they were killed at once by a few of their enemies, the principalls that committed this act. The king was wounded *and Garbeg*" [*rectè*, in a short time] "unfortunately after in the towne, where this was devised by an unconscionable counsell, i. in Dun. Uppon Tuesday was the Convent banished: uppon Tuesday, at a yeare's end, were the best of

Ulster killed, and the king wounded. This Dermot" [*rectè*, this Manus] "soone after was killed himselfe by his brother in Dun. Dermot O'Hanveth was killed by a navy that came out of the Iles of Orcadia, in an Iland made by themselves upon Loch Ney, called Inishlaghlin." *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>t</sup> *Telach-aird*.—A townland in the barony of Upper Navan, about two miles to the north-east of Trim. The name Tealach-ard, which was originally applied to a ballybetagh, or ancient Irish townland, containing the seat of O'Coindealbhain, chief of Ui-Laeghaire, originally embraced many of the modern denominations of land adjacent to the present townland of Tullyard, and, among others, that called in Irish

Ua Ruairc co na lán do daoibh ann. Diairmaid Mac Murchada, rí Laighe, an fíor lár a ndúnaid fód críochig d'Eirinn uile, iar ttochurtaí Saxon, 7 iar ndenaim uile Thaidéal go hiomda, iar nairccain 7 loirccad ceall molarba, Cíannur, Cluain Eiraid, 7c, do écc nua ceim bhaibna do galair ettuail-ngead anaidéid, uair no bren ina bsteaid tria miorbail Dé, Cholaim Chille, 7 Fíndéim, 7 naom Eireann iua cealla no ráraig, 7 no loircc fécé niam, 7 i fíhna móir aebát gan tiomna, gan aitéirge, gan corp críoch, gan ongab, aimaíl no éuill a dhoáirillead. Maolcrón mac Giolla Seacnaill tighina Dficeirt briaig, do écc. Tailltin, inghí Concobair Uí Maolrfehlainn, bñ loimair Uí Chataraig, tighina Sairene, dég. Domnall, mac mic Ruaidrí Uí Mhaolmuid, tighina Fear cCeall, do marbad lá Muinistir Muinneaca. Domnall Ua Fógarta, tighina Ele déirceirt, do marbad lá Domnall mac Donnchada Oppraig, 7 no éur ár an dá Ele, dú i ttorcpatair fice ar trib céadib. Creach coblaic lá hUltaib hí tTír Eógain, dia puccrat bú iomda leó. Creach lá Niall mac Mec Laclainn go cCenél Eógain i nUltaib, 7 no marbad rochaide leó, 7 do bñtara buar diuime. Braigde Aigiall iarom do gabail lá Niall Ua Loclainn. Creach mór lá Mañnur mac Duinnleibe Uí Eochaia co nUlltoib i cCúil an tuairceirt, 7 no aigret Cúil patain, 7 cealla uile, 7 rugrat uathaib beag do Cenél Eógain forpa im Choncobair Ua Chatain, 7 no fíraib iomairféc ttorpa, 7 no meabaid for Ultoib, 7 torcair fíor ar fice do ttorreachaib, 7 do macaib ttorcaic co rochaib iomdaib uile o Ultaib, 7 no gonaib Mañnur fein, 7 tñna ar an catghiaib don éur rin. Ro marbad iarom lá a dñibraear fein, lá Donnleibe, 7 lá Giolla Aengura

Daile an cloicéirge, and, in English, Steeples-town, in which the cloictheach, or round tower, referred to in the text, stood. This tower fell about the year 1760. The Editor was acquainted with an old native of this district who saw this steeple standing.—See the *Miscellany* of the Irish Archaeological Society, p. 138, note\*.

\* *Unknown disease*.—It is also stated in the Annals of Clonmacnoise that “Dermott Mac Murrough died of an unknown disease, without pennance, shrive, or Extreame Unction.” But it is stated in a catalogue of the Kings of Leinster, preserved in a paper manuscript in the

Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1, 17, that “he died at Ferns after the victory of Uction and penance.” This Dermot was a man of great stature, courage, and boldness. His character is described by his contemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis, as follows, in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. cap. 6 :

“Erat autem Dermicius vir staturæ grandis, et corpore peramplo : vir bellicosus et audax in gente sua : ex crebro continuoque belli clamore voce raucisona. Timeri a cunctis quam diligenter cupiens ; nobilium oppressor, humilium erector, infestus suis, exosus alienis. Manus omnium



burned by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, with its full of people in it. Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, by whom a trembling sod was made of all Ireland,—after having brought over the Saxons, after having done extensive injuries to the Irish, after plundering and burning many churches, as Ceanannus, Cluain-Iraird, &c.,—died before the end of a year [after this plundering], of an insufferable and unknown disease<sup>a</sup>; for he became putrid while living, through the miracle of God, Colum-Cille, and Finnen, and the other saints of Ireland, whose churches he had profaned and burned some time before; and he died at Fearnamor, without [making] a will, without penance, without the body of Christ, without unction, as his evil deeds deserved. Maelcron Mac Gillaseachnaill, lord of South Breagha, died. Tailltin, daughter of Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, and wife of Imhar Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Saithne, died. Domhnall, grandson of Ruaidhri Ua Maelmhuidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, was slain by Muintir-Muineacha. Domhnall Ua Fogarta, lord of South Eile, was slain by Domhnall, son of Donnchadh [Mac Gillaphadraig] of Osraighe; and he made a slaughter of the people of the two Eiles, where he slew three hundred persons. A plundering fleet was brought by the Ulidians into Tir-Eoghain, in which they carried off a countless number of cows. A predatory incursion was made by Niall, son of Mac Lochlainn, and the Cinel-Eoghain, into Ulidia, and numbers were slain by them; and they carried off countless cows. The hostages of the Airghialla were afterwards taken by Niall Ua Lochlainn. A great predatory force was led by Magnus Mac Duinnsleibhe Ua hEochadha and the Ulidians into Cuil-an-tuais-ceirt<sup>a</sup>; and they plundered Cuil-rathain [Coleraine] and other churches. A small party of the Cinel-Eoghain, under Conchobhair Ua Cathain, overtook them; and a battle was fought between them, in which the Ulidians were defeated, with the loss of one-and-twenty chieftains and sons of chieftains, with many others [of the commonalty]; and Magnus himself was wounded, but he escaped from the conflict on that occasion. He was afterwards killed by his own brother, Donnsleibhe, and Gilla-Aenghusa, son of Mac Gillaepscoip, ruler

contra ipsum, et ipse contrarius omni.”

<sup>a</sup> *Cuil-an-tuais-ceirt*.—Tuaiscart was the name of an ancient deanery in the north of the present county of Antrim, comprising the modern rural deaneries of Ballymoney and Dunluce.

The *cuil*, i. e. the corner or angle of that territory, is the district now called the north-east liberties of Coleraine.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 71, note <sup>a</sup>.

mac Mic Giollaepircoir, peéctaire Manaiḡ, i nDún, iar ndéanam ulc iomda. Cpeach ar Saitimib lá Tigḡsrnán Ua Ruairc go bpsraib ḡreirne. Ro marbaḡ leó pochaiḡe, 7 do bḡirrat buar iomda. Cpeach oile lá Tigḡsrnán i nDeirceairt ḡrḡḡ, 7 po marbaḡ lair Giolla Nénám Mac Luḡaḡa, .i. taoirscḡ Cuirne, 7 Mac Giollaieaclainn (.i. taoircaḡ Deirceairt ḡrḡḡ.) Topcair lá psraib Míde don cúir rin Ua Lamḡuib. Doimnall ḡrḡḡaḡ, tigḡsrna Míde, do éabairt ḡiall do Thigḡsrnán Ua Ruairc. Seacht cepeacha do ḡéanam lá hUib Maine for Urmumain ó doimnach na himpime co doimnach mioncarḡ. Cpeac Doimliaḡ Chianáin do ḡéanam lá riḡreḡaḡ Mili Chocan, 7 topératar apoile ḡiḡb arnaḡaraḡ lá ḡallaib Áta cliaḡ in eineac Chianáin. Cat Áta cliaḡ eirir Mili Cocan 7 Arḡall, .i. mac Racénaill, pí ḡall nEreann peéctmam. Topératar a nár ceéctarḡae a diú, 7 anall eirir riḡerḡḡaib Saḡan 7 ḡalla Áta cliaḡ. Do pochar ann Arḡall mac Raḡnaill, 7 Eoan loélan-ḡaḡ a hliḡrib hOpc, co pochaiḡib aile cenmoḡát. Sluaḡḡ lá Ruairi Ua cConcḡair, lá Tigḡsrnán Ua Ruairc, 7 lá Murchaḡ Ua Cḡrbaill go hÁt cliaḡ, ḡporḡair ar an laḡla .i. Seḡrangbuu, 7 ar Mili Cocan. Baḡi epá deabaḡ 7 iomḡum ḡtopra ppi pé coicḡḡir. Do éḡḡ iarom O Concḡair i ccoimn Lailḡn, 7 marḡḡluaḡ pḡi mḡreirne 7 Airḡiall do buain 7 do loḡcaḡ arḡann na Saḡanaḡ. Do deḡḡar iarḡtáin an elapla 7 Mili Cocan co na riḡeraib illongpopt Leite Cuinn, po marḡrat pochaiḡe dia noarḡar ḡluaḡ, 7 tucrat a lón, a neḡaḡ, 7 a ccaḡrib. Maḡom lá mac Cḡrḡmaic Méḡ Capḡaḡ ar ḡhallaib Luimniḡ. Ro marbaḡ pochaiḡe mḡp ḡiḡb lair im Foirne mac Giollacainḡiḡ, 7 im Topcair mac Tḡéni, 7 po loḡcc an marḡaḡ, 7 lḡ an diúne arḡeaḡón. Slḡiḡḡ lá Tigḡsrnan Ua Ruairc co bpsraib

\* *Manaiḡ*.—Otherwise called Mancha Monaiḡ-Uladh, and Cath-Monaiḡ.—See note \*, under A. D. 1173; Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, &c., p. 356; and *Leubhar-na-gCeart*, p. 172, note \*. This sept was seated near Moira, in the barony of Lower Iveagh, and county of Down. Doctor O'Connor prints this *Rechtairé Mum*, which he translates *Gubernatore Momonie*, but he is decidedly in error.

† *Asḡall*.—For a curious account of the deaths of this prince and Hoan, or John, see *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. cap. 21. After a long struggle

with his assailants, Hoan, or John, called *Thewoode Vehemens* by Giraldus, and *le Dene* by Maurice Regan, was at length felled to the ground, and slain by Walter de Riddlesford, assisted by others. Asḡall, or Haseulphus, attempted to fly to his ships, but was taken on the sea shore, and brought back alive to be reserved for ransom. But on appearing before the governor, Milo de Cogan, and a large assembly in the Council house, he proudly and haughtily exclaimed: "We came here with only a small force and this has been but the

of Monaigh<sup>a</sup> at Dun [Downpatrick], after having perpetrated many evil deeds. A predatory incursion was made upon the Saithni by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne. They slew numbers of persons, and carried off many cows. Another predatory incursion was made by Tighearnan into South Breagha; and he slew Gillan-Enain Mac Lughadha, i. e. chief of Cuircne, and Mac Gillaseachlainn, chief of South Breagha. Ua Lamhdhuibh was slain by the men of Meath on this occasion. Domhnall Breaghach, lord of Meath, delivered hostages to Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. Seven predatory incursions were made by the Ui-Maine into Ormond, from Palm-Sunday till Low-Sunday. Daimhliag-Chianain [Duleek] was plundered by the knights of Milo Cogan; and some of them were slain on the following day by the foreigners [i. e. Danes] of Ath-cliath, in revenge of Cianan. The battle of Ath-cliath was fought between Milo Cogan and Asgall, [who was for] some time before king of the foreigners [Danes] of Ireland. Many were slaughtered on both sides of the Saxon knights and the foreigners [Danes] of Ath-cliath. Asgall<sup>v</sup>, son of Ragh-nall, fell therein, as did Eoan, a Dane from the Insi-hOrc [Orkney Islands], and many others besides them. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, and Murchadh Ua Cearbhaill, to Ath-cliath, to lay siege to the Earl, i. e. Strongbow, and Milo Cogan. There were conflicts and skirmishes between them for the space of a fortnight. O'Conchobhair afterwards went against the Leinstermen, with the cavalry of the men of Breifne and Airghialla, to cut down and burn the corn of the Saxons. The Earl and Milo Cogan afterwards entered the camp of Leath-Chuinn, and slew many of their commonalty, and carried off their provisions<sup>z</sup>, armour, and horses. A victory was gained by the son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh over the foreigners of Luimneach. A great number of them was slain by him, and, among the rest, Foirne, son of Gillacainnigh, and Torchar, son of Treni; and he burned the market and half the fortress to its centre. An army was led by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc<sup>a</sup>

beginning of our labours. If I live, far other and greater things shall follow." Upon hearing which the governor ordered him immediately to be beheaded.

<sup>a</sup> *Their provisions.*—In the account of the English Invasion, attributed to Maurice Regan, it is stated that the English got such quantities of

corn, meal, and pork, as was sufficient to victual the city of Dublin for one whole year.—See Harris's *Hibernica*, pp. 25–30; and compare with *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. cc. 22, 23, 24.

<sup>a</sup> *Tighearnan Ua Ruairc.*—Compare with *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 29; and Regan's account in Harris's *Hibernica*, pp. 25, 26.

δρεῖφνε δοριδοῖρι, γ λά ἡΑῖργιῖαλλαιῖ co ἡΑῖε chiat, γ πο εῖυῖρῖε δεαῖαιῖ πῖρῖ  
 Μῖνι Cocan co na πῖοῖριῖοῖαιῖ, γο παεῖμῖοῖ πῖοῖ πῖεῖραιῖ δρεῖφνε γ πῖοῖ Αῖρ-  
 γῖαλλαιῖ. Δο ποῖαιῖ ann Αῖοῖ mac Τῖγῖρῖνῖαν Ὑῖ Ruairc, ταναιῖ δρεῖφνε,  
 γ mac mic Δῖαρῖμαῖα Ὑῖ Chunn, γ pochaiῖe oile immaile πῖρῖ. Cpeach  
 λά ὁῖεῖm do Shíol Muirῖeῖδῖαιῖ γ τῖΤῖαῖδῖmῖmῖain, γ πο οῖρῖccῖrῖe Shῖrῖteacῖán  
 Ὑῖα Ὑῖτσιῖῖδῖα, γ πο μαῖρῖδῖρατ é buῖdῖdῖeῖm ῖ cclaiῖeῖaiῖ. Cpeach λά πῖol nAnmchaῖῖa  
 γ λά Muῖntῖir Chῖionaeῖta ῖ nEle, γ do ḃeῖrῖraτ buῖ iomῖdῖa. Cpeach λά mac an  
 laῖpla γο πο οῖrῖcc cealla Maῖge Laiῖgh γ ὁῖong ῖmῖor do Ὑῖb Paoláῖm. Cpeach  
 λά ἡlaῖrῖaτ Connacῖt, γ λά ὁῖeῖm do Shíol Muῖrῖfῖdῖaiῖ γο πο aῖrῖccῖrῖe laῖrῖmῖmῖa,  
 Corcῖumῖdῖruaῖd, γ tuccῖraτ buaῖr ὁῖíῖmῖe. Cpeach λά muῖntῖir mic an laῖpla dia  
 πο οῖrῖccῖrῖe Cluaῖin Conaῖrῖe, Galam, γ Laῖrῖac ῖbῖruῖm. Inῖgh Ὑῖ Eochaῖdῖa,  
 bῖn Muῖrchaῖdῖa Ὑῖ Ceapῖbaill, τῖghῖrῖna Oῖrῖgῖiall, décc. Coblaῖc Connacῖt  
 ó Shamῖain co ḃeaῖltaine πῖoῖ Shῖonῖainn, γ πῖoῖ Loῖc nDῖeῖrῖghῖeῖpc. Síῖgh do ḃéῖnam  
 do Dhoῖmnall ḃῖrῖghach λά Τῖγῖρῖρῖnῖan Ὑῖa Ruairc, γ aῖrῖeῖrῖ Mῖdῖe do éoῖeῖt dia  
 τῖgh. Rí Saῖran an dapa henῖrῖ Dῖuce na Noῖrῖtmann, γ Aquῖtaine laῖpla An-  
 deῖgaῖua, γ τῖghῖrῖna aῖr moῖrán do éῖrῖb oile, do éeῖt in Eῖrῖinn an ḃῖiaῖdῖainῖr, dá  
 pῖoῖt aῖr dá céῖd líon a long, γ aῖr ann πο ḡaῖbῖraτ ῖ Poῖrῖclaῖrῖge.

<sup>b</sup> *Ua Litiudha* : i. e. O'Liddy ; now Liddy, without the prefix Ua or O'.

<sup>c</sup> *The King of England*.—Henry II. landed at Crook, in the county of Waterford, on the 18th of October, 1171. He was accompanied by Strongbow, William Fitz-Adelm, Humphrey de Bohun, Hugh de Lacy, Robert Fitz-Barnard, and many other lords. His whole force, which, according to the most authentic English accounts, was distributed in 400 ships, consisted of 500 knights and about 4000 men at arms.—See Harris's *Hibernica*, p. 36.

The Annals of Ulster give the events of this year as follows :

“A. D. 1171. Diarmot Mac Murcha, king of Leinster, after spoyling many churches and temporal” [property], “died in Ferna, without Uction, the body of Christ, repentance, or will, in satisfaction of Colum-Kill, Finen, and the saints that he spoyled” [i. e. dishonoured] “in

their churches. Askall mac Torcaill, king of Dublin, and John of the Orcadian Isles,” [were] “killed of” [by] “the said Galls. Sawy, daughter of Gluniron Mac Murcha, Coarb of Brigit, died in repentance. A great army by Magnus Mac Dunleve, with all Ulstermen, into the northern nookes, preyed Cuilrathan, and other churches ; but a few of Kindred-Owen followed them, about Conner O'Cahan, and fought with them, and killed 21 of their cheif men, and cheife men's children, and another number together with them ; and Manus himself was wounded, and that Manus himselfe was soone after killed by Dunleve, his own brother, and by Gillanus Mac Gillespuig, *by the Monks' heard or servant*” [*recte*, by the lawgiver, or chief steward of the monachs, or Cath-Monaigh], “in Dun, after committing many great evils, viz., after putting away his wife from his fosterer, Cumoy mac Floinn, who was his own

and the men of Breifne and Airghialla, a second time, to Ath-cliaith ; and they made battle with Milo Cogan and his knights, in which the men of Breifne and the Airghialla were defeated ; and Aedh, son of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, Tanist of Breifne, and the grandson of Diarmaid Ua Cuinn, and many others along with them, were slain. A predatory incursion was made by the Sil-Muireadhaigh into Thomond, and they plundered Sirtheachan Ua Litiudha<sup>b</sup>, and slew himself in a battle. A predatory incursion was made by the Sil-Anmchadha and Muintir-Chinaetha into Ele, and they carried off many cows. A predatory incursion was made by the son of the Earl, and he plundered the churches of Magh-Laighean, and many of the Ui-Faelain. A predatory incursion was made by the people of West Connaught and some of the Sil-Muireadhaigh, and they plundered the west of Corcudhruadh, and carried off countless cows. A predatory incursion was made by the people of the son of the Earl, in which he plundered Cluain-Conaire, Galam [*read* Gailinne], and Lathrach-Briuin. The daughter of Ua hEochadha, and wife of Murchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla, died. The fleet of Connaught, from Allhallowtide to May-day, upon the Sinainn and Lóch Deirgdeheirc. A peace was made by Domhnall Breaghach with Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, and the people of East Meath came into his house. The King of England<sup>c</sup>, the second Henry, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, Earl of Andegavia, and lord of many other countries, came to Ireland this year. Two hundred and forty was the number of his ships, and he put in at Port-Lairge.

brother Hughe's wife before ; having ravished his brother Eocha his wife before, after abusing bells, bachalls, clerks, and churches. Dunleve reigned after him. Anne, daughter to Dunleve, Queen of Argiall, died. Slaughter committed uppon Tiernan O'Roirk, men of Meath, men of Fernmoy, by Myles Gogan, and his" [knights], "where fell a great many about Hugh O'Roirk, king of Maghary-Galeng, and that should be king of O'Briuins and Connacne. There were there killed some of the best of Fernmoy, .i. Moylmoghta Mac Confevla, and Conor, his brother: the two chiefs of Kindred Feriagh. Tenny

O'Congale, the splendor of Argiall for liberality and martial feates, died. *Venit in Hiberniam Henricus potentissimus Rex Angliæ, et idem dux Normanniæ et Aquitanie, et Comes Andegaviæ, et aliarum multarum terrarum, cum ducentis et xl. navibus*, and came to shore in Waterford, and tooke pledges from Mounster. He came after to Dublin, and tooke hostages from Leinster and Meath, from Ibriuin, Argialls, and Ulster. Petrus, bishop of O-Mane, in Connaght, a divine monke and learned, drowned in the Synan, the 6th Kalends of January."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.



## ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

PAGE 4, line 2 of note<sup>1</sup>, after "Tultuine," insert "now modernized to *Tonn tuine*, or *Tounthinna*, and situated in the parish of Templechala, or Temple-Callow, in the barony of Duharra, and county of Tipperary."

P. 7, note <sup>2</sup>, for "this was the name of the mouth of the River Erne, in the south-west of the county of Donegal," read "this was the ancient name of the Bay of Dundrum, in the county of Down."

P. 8, note <sup>3</sup>, for "not identified," read "a plain in the barony of Forth, and county of Wexford."

P. 22, line 2 of note <sup>4</sup>, for "now Teltown, near the River Boyne," read "now Teltown, near the River Sele, or Blackwater, a tributary to the Boyne."

P. 27, line 4 of note <sup>5</sup>, for "a small bog," read "a small bay."

P. 28, at the end of note <sup>6</sup>, add : "There is a place called Blary, or Bleary, in the parish of Tullylish, barony of Lower Iveagh, and county of Down."

P. 37, note <sup>7</sup>, for "both names unknown," read "Glascharn is the name of a townland in the north-west extremity of the parish of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath."

P. 38, at the end of note <sup>8</sup>, add : "According to the authorities consulted by Keating and O'Flaherty, the Monarch Conmhael was buried at Feart-Conmhaeil, near Aenach-Macha. His grave was on the hill of Druim-Chonmhaeil, or Drumconvel, in the parish of Armagh, county of Armagh.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 20."

P. 38, note <sup>9</sup>, for "Ucha.—Not identified," read "Ucha was the ancient name of Ballyshannon, or Ballysonnan, near Killcullen Bridge, in the county of Kildare."

P. 40, at the end of note <sup>10</sup>, add : "Dubhloch is now called the Black Lough, and is situated in the townland of Rathkenny, barony of Upper Slane, and county of Meath, which was anciently a part of the territory of Ferrard."

P. 49, note <sup>11</sup>, for "not identified," read "Loch Saileach, now Loughsallagh, in the parish and barony of Dunboyne, in the county of Meath.—Ord. Map, sheets 50, 51."

P. 58, note <sup>12</sup>, on *Moin-Foichnigh*, for "there is no place now bearing this name in the territory of Offaly," read "Moin-Foichnigh is now called Moin-Boichnigh, or Boughna Bog, and is situated in the parish of Kilbride, barony of Fertullagh, and county of Westmeath, on the northern boundary of the ancient Ui-Failghe."





P. 178, line 4. The reading of these two lines in the *Leabhar Breac* is, "Ní mo cín ógán co ngail, hī paitiúthea in ríshíacail."

P. 190, line 3 of note <sup>2</sup>, for "county of Longford," read "county of Galway."

P. 213, line 8 of note <sup>3</sup>, for "ó Shliab̃ D̃iaḡ," read "ó Shliab̃ L̃iaḡ."

P. 217, col. 1, line 19, for "ridge-pole of the hole," read "ridge-pole of the house."

P. 219, col. 2, line 27. At the end of paragraph here add: "Bun-Aeife is now called Effy's Brook, which is a small streamlet crossing the road at the end of Mr. Putland's plantation, and falling into the River Slaney, in the parish of Rathmore, barony of Rathvilly, and county of Carlow."

P. 242, A. D. 620, after "Colman mac Coingellam décc," add: "Aod mac Cumascach, décc, i. e. Aedh, son of Cumascach, died."

P. 282, at the end of note <sup>1</sup>, add: "Aporcrossan, the church of St. Maelrubha, is evidently the place in Ross-shire, in Scotland, now called *anglicè* Applecross, which is the name of an old church situated opposite the Isle of Skye, a short distance to the north of Loch Carron. The Editor is indebted to the Rev. William Reeves, author of the *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., for this identification. In the Registry of Aberdeen, at 17 Kal. Septembris, is set down the festival of S. Malrubius of Appilhors, which is clearly the present Applecross. Sinclair, in his *Statistical Account of Scotland* (vol. iii. pp. 377, 379), states that the shell of the old parish church remains in Applecross, and beside an ancient ecclesiastical building; but he takes the name, Applecross, to be a modern one, and derived from 'rows of apple trees, which the proprietor of the estate planted in cross rows.' The Rev. Mr. Reeves, who justly rejects this derivation, thinks that by the change of liquids *aper* was made *apel*, and that the noun *crossan* was shortened to *cross*. In this opinion the Editor entirely concurs, and he thinks that local inquiry would enable not merely an antiquary, but any intelligent inquirer, to ascertain that the modern Applecross is still called Abercrossan among those who speak Gaelic."—See the *Irish Ecclesiastical Journal*, July, 1849, pp. 299, 300.

P. 326, A. D. 728. At the end of this year, add: "Reachtabhra hUa Catharaigh, toirpeac Ua Tuirtre, décc. Taideac, mac Cinnfaolaid, toirpeac Luighne, décc. Caintighearna, inígh Ceallair Cualann, décc, i. e. Reachtabhra Ua Cathasaigh, chief of Ui-Tuirtre, died. Taichleach, son of Ceanntaeladh, chief of Luighne, died. Caintighearna, daughter of Ceallach Cualann, died."

P. 331, for "Tola, son of Dunchadh, bishop," read "Tola, Bishop of Cluain-Iraid."

P. 346, A. D. 743. To this year add: "Inreachtach Ua Conaing, toirpeac Cianachta, décc. At cep co foppéil loingiuir ipm aer co na bfoirniú ipm mbliadain ri, i. e. Inreachtach Ua Conaing, chief of Cianachta, died. Ships with their crews were plainly seen in the sky this year."

P. 348, A. D. 746, after "Nuada mac Duinnpleibe, &c., décc," add: "Flann Ua Congaile, toirpeac Ua Foilge, décc. Fearghur, mac Fogartach, tigeapna deirceipe dreaḡ, décc. Muirghur, mac Fearghura, tigeapna na nDeiri, 7 Flann Foirtre, toirpeac Corco Laighe, décc, i. e. Flann Ua Conghaile, chief of Ui-Failghe, died. Fearghus, son of Fogartach, lord of Deisceart-Breagh, died. Muirghius, son of Fearghus, lord of the Deisi, and Flann Foirtre, chief of Corca-Laighdhe, died."

P. 351, A. D. 748, after "Farblai, son of Margus, a wise man, died," add : "Scannlan of Cluain-Boireann died."

P. 358, A. D. 755, after "Μυρεαδὰς, &c., πὶ Ζαῖγεαν, δέcc," add : "Conchubair Ua Tairg Teimín, τῖγεαπνα Cianaceta Glinne Geimhin, δέcc, i. e. Conchubhar, son of Tadhg Teimhin, lord of Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhin, died."

P. 360, line 2 of note †, for "Kiltabeg, situated near Kiltucker," read "Kiltabeg, situated near Edgeworthstown, in the parish of Templemichael, barony of Ardagh, and county of Longford.—Ord. Map, s. 9."

P. 364, note †, on *Carn-Fiachach*, for "barony of Moycashel," read "parish of Conry, barony of Rathconrath."

P. 368, A. D. 765, line 5, for "Ναργάλ," read "Υαργάλ."

„ line 12, for "Αἰνρετῖς," read "Αἰνρεῖς."

P. 376, A. D. 773, after "Αἰ κογαὸς σεβνα εἰρη Donnchað γ Congalac," add : "Caé Forcalair εἰρη Donnchað mac Domnall γ Congalac, i. e. the battle of Forcaladh between Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, and Conghalach."

P. 389, note †, on *Rath-Oenbo*, for "Not identified," read "There is a place of this name, now anglicised Raheanbo, in the townland of Milltown Upper, parish of Churchtown, barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath, and close to the road leading from Ballymore to Mullingar."

P. 390, A. D. 784, after "Συαῖγεαδὰς, τοῖρεαὶ Conaille, δέcc," add : "Suibne, mac Αἰδουαῖρ, δέcc, i. e. Suibhne, son of Adhmar, died."

P. 407, note †, on *Rubha-Chonaill*, for "now Rowe," read "still distinctly called by the natives, in Irish, Rúða Chonaill, but anglicised to Rathconnell, which is the name of a townland and parish in the barony of Moyashel and Magheradernon, in the county Westmeath, one mile and a half east of Mullingar."

P. 443, A. D. 828, after "Abbot of Fídh-duin," add : "Ceallach, son of Connmhach, anchorite of Disert-Cheallaigh, and Muiriugan of Cill-dara, died."

P. 462, note †, for "about A. D. 500," read "about A. D. 800," and add : "This Diarmaid of Disert-Diarmada, or Castledermot, was the grandson of Aedh Roin (King of Ulidia, or Eastern Ulster, who was slain A. D. 732), and died, according to the Annals of Ulster, in the year 824 [825].—See note †, under A. D. 823, p. 435. Archdall is, therefore, incorrect in stating that he founded Disert-Diarmada, about the year 500."

P. 472, A. D. 845. At the beginning of this year insert : "Conaing, mac Fípoornnair, abb Domnair Pátraicc δέcc, i. e. Conaing, son of Feardomnach, Abbot of Domhnach-Padraig, died."

P. 494, line 3 of note †, after Cill-Fínche, add : "Now Cill Fhínche, or Killinny, a townland in the parish and barony of Kells, and county of Kilkenny. This fixes the position of Magh-Roighne ; and it may be now added, that it is more than probable that Ceanannus, or Kells, which was made a place of considerable strength after the English invasion, was in ancient times the principal seat of Rígh Roighne, which was a usual designation of the King of Ossory."

P. 553, note †, for "hUa huairn," read "hUa hupairn."

P. 578, note †, line 12, for "Linacu Crudeli," read "in Lacu Crudeli;" and add : "This is

probably the small lough now called Loughnashade, situated near the Navan fort, about two miles to the west of the city of Armagh."

P. 425, note <sup>a</sup>, on *Loch-Uamha*, for "The situation of this lake has not yet been identified," read "Now Loch-na-hUamha, *anglicè* Lough Nahoo, situated between the townlands of Fawn and Mullagh, in the parish of Drumleas, barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim. It contains twenty acres, English measure, and is now in progress of being drained."

P. 606, col. 1, line 1, for "15 *Kal. Junii*," read "15 *Kal. Januarii*."

P. 612, col. 1, line 1, for "O'Braie," read "O'Braein, or O'Braoin."

P. 750, note <sup>a</sup>, for "now Dunbo," read "now Drumbo."

P. 765, line 5, for "carried off three hundred," read "carried off three hundred prisoners."

P. 769, line 18, for "by the son of Ceanannus," read "by the side of Ceanannus."

P. 775, col. 2, for "bishop Conor O'Donnell of Raphoe," read "Bishop Conor O'Donnell of Raphoe, who died A. D. 1399."

P. 985, line 3, for "dignity of Noble," read "dignity of noble bishop."

P. 1121, line 28, for "Magh-Teabhtha and Machaire-Chuirene," read "Magh-Teathbha and Machaire-Chuirene were plundered."

Τά αν οβαρ-γί αν να κρικόσυζαό, ιαρ μόρι γαοζαρ αγυρ ούεραετ, α μηατε Αία ελιαε  
 Ουιβλιννε, αν ε-οετμαό λά δεαζ οο μί να θεαλλεαμε, αν βλιαδαν ο'αοιρ Χηρίτ, 1850, le Σεααν,  
 mac Eamoinn O'g, mic Eamoinn Uí Dhonnaibáin, ó Aite an tige móiri a b-poráirte Chille  
 Colma, a n-Uib Deaζaó, a n-Orpuiζib.

Do g-cuirió Dia κρικό ματε ορραινν uile.

*For Deaζaó*













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